

Working Group Meeting #7



Proposed Amended Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing

Proposed Rule 461.1 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing for Mobile Fueling Operations

Proposed Amended Rule 219 – Equipment not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

Proposed Amended Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

Meeting Information

**September 22, 2021
10:00 a.m.**

Zoom Webinar Link:
<https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/94927425726>

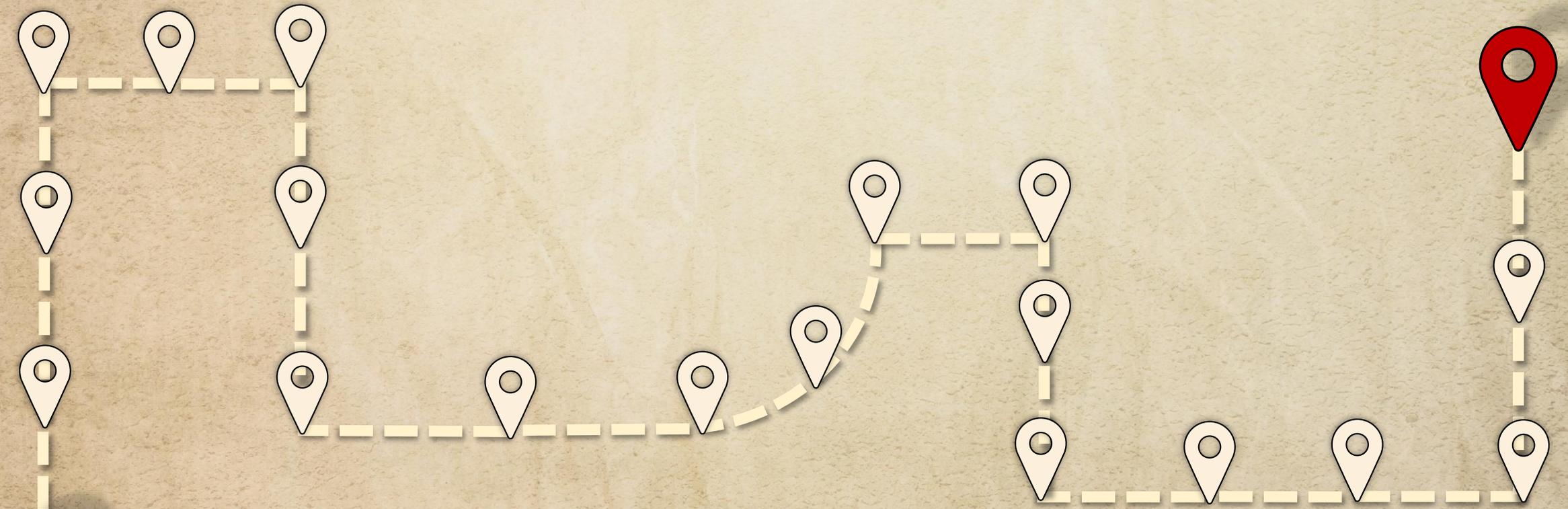
Dial In:
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Webinar ID:
949 2742 5726



Presentation Agenda Overview

1. **Summary of Working Group Meeting #6 and Comment Letter Received**
2. **Proposed Amended Rule 219 and Proposed Amended Rule 222**
3. **Proposed Rule 461.1**
4. **Looking Ahead**



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Agenda Item # 1
**Summary of Working
Group Meeting #6**

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Summary of Working Group #6

- Discussed revised concepts for permitting and registration for retail and non-retail mobile fuelers
- Discussed revised concepts for applicability for CARB certified Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems
- Discussed revised concepts for allowing of consumer retail fueling
- Introduced initial propose rule language for PR 461.1
 - Purpose
 - Applicability
 - Definitions

1

Comment Letter from Booster Fuels

- South Coast AQMD received a comment letter from Booster Fuels, Inc. on September 1, 2021
 - Discussed various California Health and Safety codes regarding procedures, performance standards, and cost effectiveness
 - CARB certified Phase II system cost \$75K-\$100K
- Comment letter is available on the South Coast AQMD website for PR 461.1
- Staff is evaluating the comments



Booster Fuels, Inc.
1840 Gateway Drive
Suite 200
San Mateo, CA 94404

VIA EMAIL

September 1, 2021

Ms. Susan Nakamura
Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

RE: Proposed Rule 461.1 Rulemaking Comments

Ms. Nakamura:

I would first like to thank you and the South Coast AQMD ("District") for the time and effort spent working alongside various governmental and industry stakeholders to address key comments and advance the proposed rulemaking for mobile fueling operations. I am writing on behalf of Booster Fuels, Inc. ("Booster") to provide comment on the vapor recovery requirements being considered for retail mobile fuelers that were proposed by the District during the last stakeholder meeting on August 4, 2021 ("Working Group Meeting #6").

Again, we are grateful for the movement the District has made with respect to the proposed allowance for retail mobile fueling operators to use ORVR-based CARB certified systems in lieu of Phase II (i.e. per CARB Executive Order VR-601-A). However, we were surprised to hear that the District is still proposing only allowing retail use of CARB certified non-vapor recovery equipment for dispensing to vehicles equipped with ORVR until a CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery system is commercially available.

Section 41954(a) of the California Health and Safety Code ("HSC") mandates:

The state board shall adopt procedures for determining the compliance of any system designed for the control of gasoline vapor emissions during gasoline marketing operations, including storage and transfer operations, with performance standards that are reasonable and necessary to achieve or maintain any applicable ambient air quality standard.

As you know, on February 19, 2021, CARB certified Booster's Mobile Fueling On-Demand ("MFOD") Tank Vehicle Gasoline Dispensing System for ORVR Vehicles per the issuance of



Agenda Item # 2

Proposed Amended Rule 219 and Proposed Amended Rule 222

2

Review of South Coast AQMD Permitting Rules

Rule 203 – Permit to Operate

- Requires equipment, processes, or operations to be permitted if it may:
 - Cause the issuance of air contaminants; or
 - Reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants
- Permits list operating conditions for equipment to ensure proper operation and appropriate controls are being implemented

Rule 219 – Equipment not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II

- Identifies equipment, processes, or operations that do not require a permit because of low emissions
- Equipment may need to be operated below a certain threshold

Rule 222 – Registration

- In lieu of a permit, equipment can be registered if the equipment is identified in Rule 219
- Equipment eligible for registration is typically less emissive with a known emission

2

Proposed Rule Language for PAR 219 (m)(9)

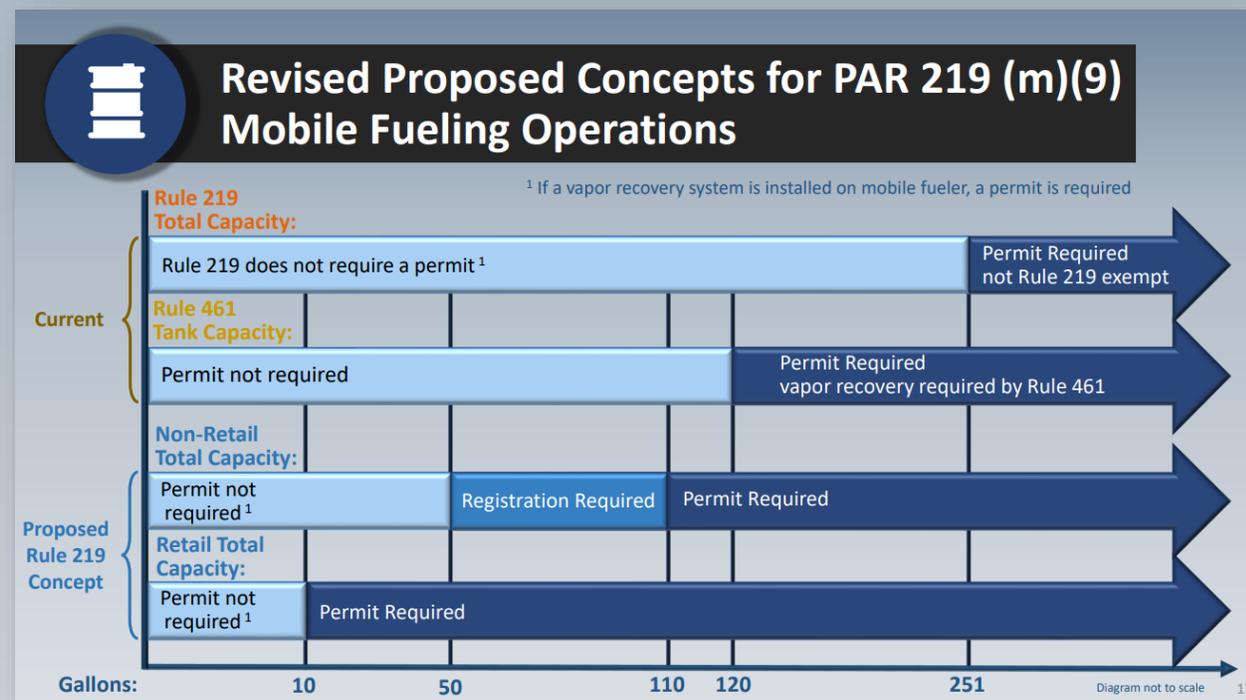
(9) Equipment used exclusively for VOC containing liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) capacity or equipment used exclusively for the storage of odorants for natural gas, propane, or oil with a holding capacity of less than 950 liters (251 gallons) capacity and associated transfer and control equipment used exclusively for such equipment provided a filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer. This exemption does not include asphalt or a mobile fueler of any gasoline capacity. In addition, this exemption does not apply to a group of more than one VOC-containing liquid or odorant tank where a single product is stored, where the combined storage capacity of all tanks exceeds 950 liters (251 gallons), and where the tanks are mounted on a shared mobile platform and stored at a facility.

- Mobile fuelers that exclusively dispense diesel would remain be exempt under Rule 219 (m)(3) and (m)(4)

2

Proposed Rule Language for PAR 219 (m)(9)

- Previous Working Group Meeting discussed revised proposed concepts for PAR 219 (m)
- One minor modification that will be discussed today is for the non-retail mobile fuelers
- Modification is to align current tank capacity for when a permit is required to the proposed revisions



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Proposed Rule Language for PAR 219 (m)(10), (m)(11), and (m)(12)

(10) A retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 10 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable container with a capacity up to 5 gallons.

(11) A non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity less than or equal to 50 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable container with a capacity up to 5 gallons.

(12) A non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity greater than 50 gallons and less than or equal to 120 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable container with a capacity up to 5 gallons, provided that:
(A) The total gasoline dispensed is 1,500 gallons per calendar month or less; and
(B) A filing pursuant to Rule 222 is submitted to the Executive Officer.

- Incorporates revised exemption from permitting for mobile fuelers that dispense gasoline
- Rule 222 – Filing Requirements for Specific Emission Sources Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II provides alternative to written permits
- Recordkeeping required to demonstrate gasoline throughput is less than 1,500 gallons per month (50 gallons x 30 days/month)
- Revised threshold from between registration and permitting from 110 to 120 gallons

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Proposed Concepts for PAR 222

SOURCE/EQUIPMENT	EFFECTIVE DATE
<u>Non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative storage capacity greater than 50 gallons and less than or equal to 120 gallons of gasoline, excluding one individual portable container with a capacity up to 5 gallons, that dispenses less than or equal to 1,500 gallons per month.</u>	July 6, 2022
<u>Dispensing location where a retail mobile fueler dispenses gasoline.</u>	July 6, 2022

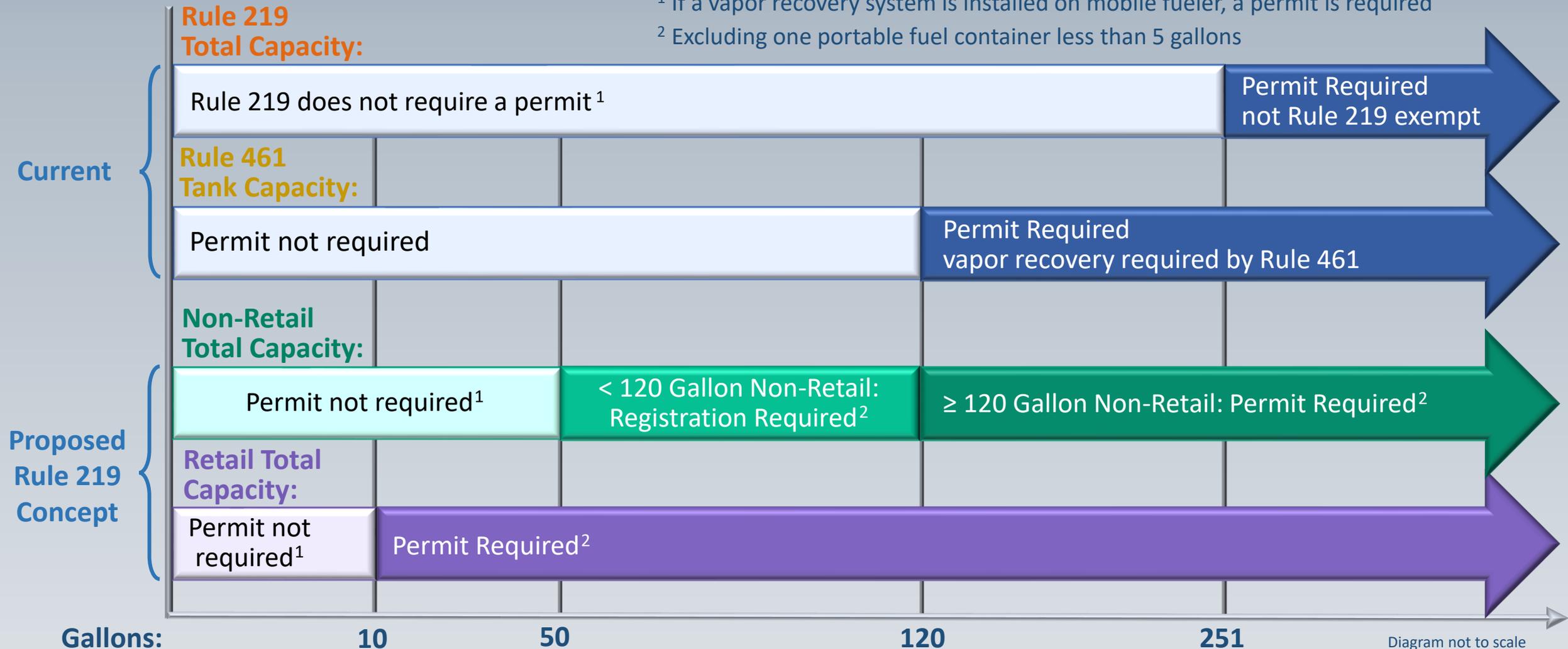
- Mobile fueler:
 - Recordkeeping required to demonstrate gasoline throughput is less than 1,500 gallons per month (50 gallons x 30 days/month)
- Dispensing location:
 - Dispensing location would either require a registration or permit
 - A retail mobile fueler permit would specify the monthly throughput limit for dispensing at any single dispensing location (unless the site has its own dispensing location permit)
 - Throughput would be limited to the most restrictive (lowest) throughput of any mobile fueler that operates at the site for the month
 - New registration is required if dispensing location changes the mobile fueling company

2

Proposed Concepts for Permitting and Registration of Mobile Fuelers

¹ If a vapor recovery system is installed on mobile fueler, a permit is required

² Excluding one portable fuel container less than 5 gallons



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Proposed Rule Language

- Staff is working on Proposed Rule Language for PR 461.1
- When Proposed Rule Language is an announcement will be sent to all stakeholders and will be made available on South Coast AQMD website on Proposed Rule webpage
- Proposed Rule Language is based on
 - Concepts and initial proposed rule language presented at previous working group meetings
 - Incorporates comments from stakeholders

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PR 461.1 Structure

SUBDIVISIONS

- a) Purpose
 - b) Applicability
 - c) Definitions
 - d) Vapor Recovery Requirements for Mobile Fuelers
 - e) Mobile Fueling Cargo Tank Requirements
 - f) Operational Requirements
 - g) Mobile Fueling Location Requirements
 - h) Labeling Requirements for Mobile Fuelers
 - i) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Requirements
 - j) Self-Compliance Program Requirements
 - k) Recordkeeping
 - l) Testing
 - m) Reporting
 - n) Interim Operating Requirements
 - o) Exemptions
- Attachments

3

Purpose (a) and Applicability (b)

The purpose of this rule is to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds and toxic emissions from mobile fueling operations.

This rule applies to an owner or operator of a mobile fueler that conducts retail or non-retail operations. This rule also applies to the owner or operator of a dispensing locations and to a person who does any of the following:

- (1) Conducts any test for a mobile fueler;
- (2) Installs, repairs, or maintains a mobile fueler; or
- (3) Manufactures CARB certified Phase I vapor recovery systems, CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery systems, CARB certified non-vapor recovery components for dispensing, CARB certified low permeation conventional hose assemblies, or any associated components thereof.

Provisions are designed to reduce VOC and toxic emissions from mobile fueling operations

Applicability focuses on retail and on-retail mobile fuelers

Other provisions apply to activities listed in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3)

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Definitions (c) - Overview

- PR 461.1 definitions were released with this Working Group presentation
- Most definitions are incorporated from Rule 461 as the equipment and processes are the same
 - Differences between definitions in Rule 461 and PR 461.1 are to provide clarity or to be more specific to PR 461.1
- Key definitions were modified or added to provide clarity in PR 461.1

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Definitions (c) – Key Definitions

CARB CERTIFIED means the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has evaluated performance and issued a valid Executive Order pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 41954.

CARGO TANK means a container and associated equipment that is used to store, transfer, and dispense gasoline.

CUMULATIVE CAPACITY means the mobile fueler's combined capacity of the storage capacity of each cargo tank that is on a mobile fueler at a given time, excluding one individual portable fuel container with a capacity up to 5 gallons.

DISPENSE or **DISPENSING** means the transfer of gasoline from a mobile fueler into a motor vehicle, equipment, or container using a nozzle or spout.
TRANSFER means the loading gasoline into a mobile fueler or unloading gasoline out of a mobile fueler, except when dispensing.

Additional portable fuel container(s) beyond the first individual container (up to 5 gallons) would count toward the cumulative capacity

Gasoline conveying activities that may result in emissions controlled by vapor recovery systems

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Definitions (c) – Key Definitions

PHASE I VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM means a system installed on a mobile fueler cargo tank that collects and recovers of gasoline vapors displaced or emitted during the transfer of gasoline into and from a mobile fueler cargo tank.

PHASE II VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM means a system installed on a mobile fueler cargo tank for collection and recovery of gasoline vapors displaced or emitted during the dispensing of gasoline from a mobile fueler cargo tank into a motor vehicle fuel tank.

DISPENSING LOCATION means any one or more contiguous properties, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), in which gasoline is dispensed from a mobile fueler.

MOBILE FUELER means a motor vehicle that has one or more cargo tanks on-board or tows one or more cargo tanks.

MOTOR VEHICLE means a self-propelled vehicle by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway.



Mobile Fueler does not include bulk tanker trucks that only deliver fuel to gas stations (vehicles do not dispense gasoline using a nozzle or spout)

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Definitions (c) – Key Definitions

RETAIL MOBILE FUELER means a mobile fueler with a cumulative capacity greater than 10 gallons and the owner or operator of the mobile fueler is compensated for the transfer or dispensing of gasoline.

NON-RETAIL MOBILE FUELER means a mobile fueler where the owner or operator of the mobile fueler is not compensated for the transfer or dispensing of gasoline.

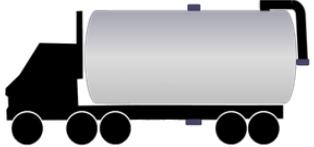
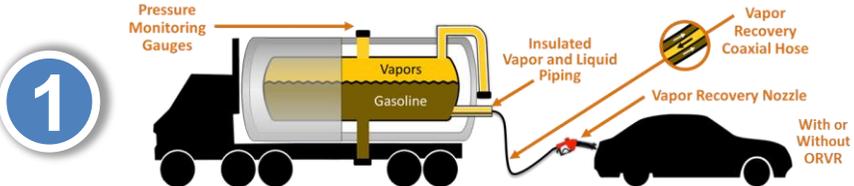
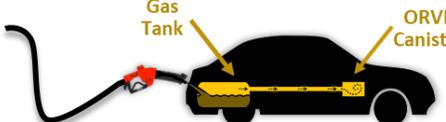
≤ 120 GALLON NON-RETAIL MOBILE FUELER means a non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative capacity greater than 50 gallons and less than or equal to 120 gallons that does not dispense more than 1,500 gallons of gasoline per calendar month.

> 120 GALLON NON-RETAIL MOBILE FUELER means a non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative capacity greater than 120 gallons or a non-retail mobile fueler with a cumulative capacity greater than 50 gallons that dispenses more than 1,500 gallons of gasoline per calendar month.

- Provisions in PR 461.1 are structured on the types of mobile fuelers:
 - Retail mobile fuelers
 - Non-retail mobile fuelers
 - ≤ 120 gallons non-retail mobile fuelers
 - >120 gallon non-retail mobile fuelers
- At the last Working Group Meeting staff had proposed 110 gallons
- PR 461.1 was revised to use 120 gallons to be consistent with Rule 461

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Equipment Categories

CARB Certified Systems or Components	Mobile Fuelers
Phase I Vapor Recovery System	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>①</p>  <p>Executive Order G-70-193 Includes Phase I</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>②</p>  <p>Executive Order VR-601-A Includes Phase I</p> </div> </div>
Phase II Vapor Recovery System	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>①</p>  <p>Executive Order G-70-193 Includes Phase II</p> </div>
Mobile Dispensing System with Non-Vapor Recovery Component	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>②</p>  <p>Executive Order VR-601-A Includes ECO Nozzle and Low Permeation Conventional Hose</p> </div>
Dispensing Component	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Executive Order NVR-1-E for ECO Nozzle and Low Permeation Conventional Hose</p> </div>

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Types of Mobile Fueler

- PR 461.1 has different requirements depending on the type of mobile fueler that is being operated
- Classified by type of operation (retail, non-retail), cumulative capacity (gallons), or control equipment
 - Retail mobile fueler: > 10 gallons capacity
 - Non-retail mobile fueler:
 - > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler: > 120 gallon capacity
 - ≤ 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler: < 1,500 gallons per month, 50-120 gallon capacity
 - Mobile fueler with a cargo tank equipped with CARB certified vapor recovery system
 - Model 1 (equipped with Phase I and Phase II)
 - Model 2 (equipped with Phase I)
 - Mobile fueler with cargo tank equipped with hose
 - Any mobile fueler equipped with a CARB certified component (e.g. low permeation hose, eco-nozzle)

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Vapor Recovery Requirements for Mobile Fuelers (d)(1) to (d)(3) – Vapor Recovery

○ Phase I Vapor Recovery Requirements (d)(1)

- Retail Mobile Fueler or > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler that dispenses gasoline into anything (e.g. motor vehicle, portable fuel container, boat, airplane)
 - Mobile fueler must be equipped a CARB certified Phase I vapor recovery system

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○ Phase II Vapor Recovery Requirements (d)(2)

- Retail Mobile Fueler or > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler that dispenses gasoline into motor vehicles must be:
 - Equipped with a CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery system
 - CARB certified equipment are vapor tight and liquid tight
 - Each balance-system nozzle equipped with CARB certified insertion interlock mechanism and vapor check valve located in nozzle
 - Each nozzle equipped with coaxial hose as specified in CARB Executive Order

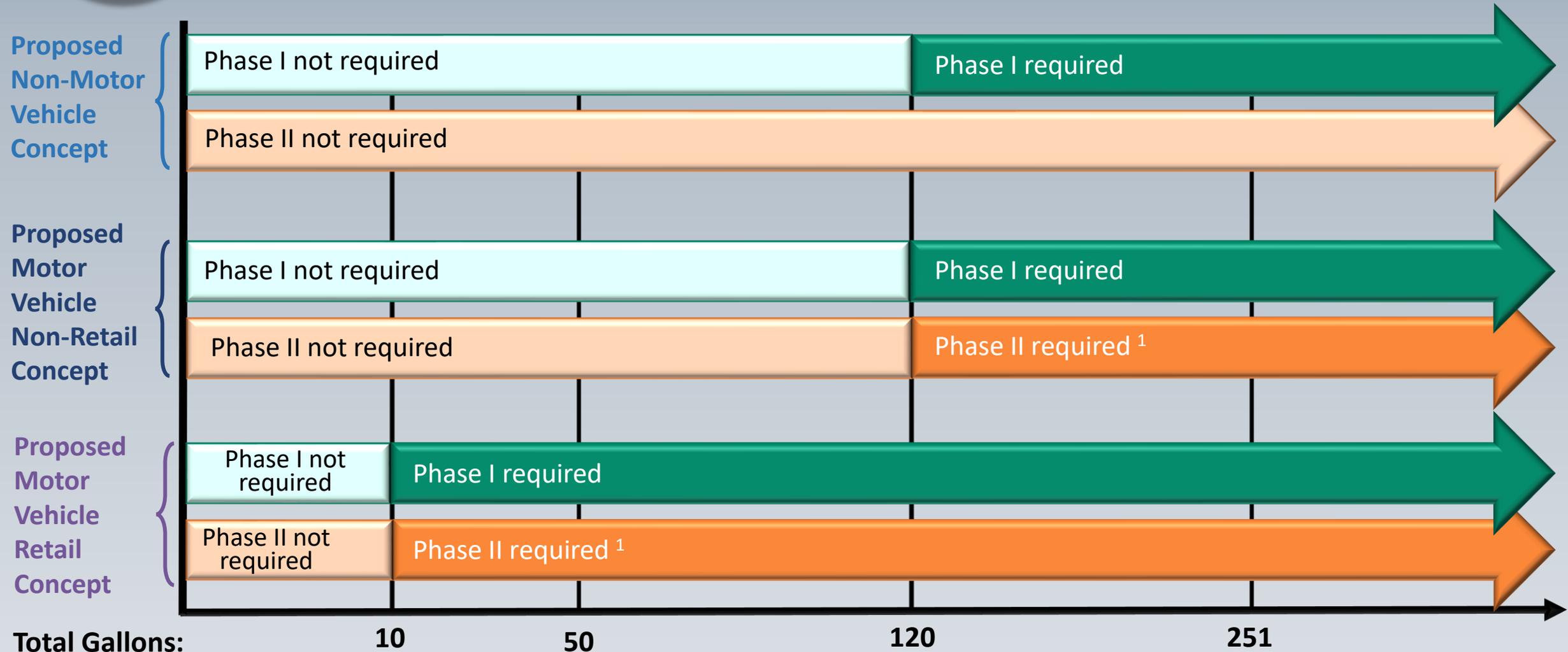
Model 2 - Retail Mobile Fueler would not be initially subject to the requirements of (d)(2) and are subject to the interim requirements in subdivision (n)

○ Mobile fueler with cargo tank equipped with hose (d)(3)

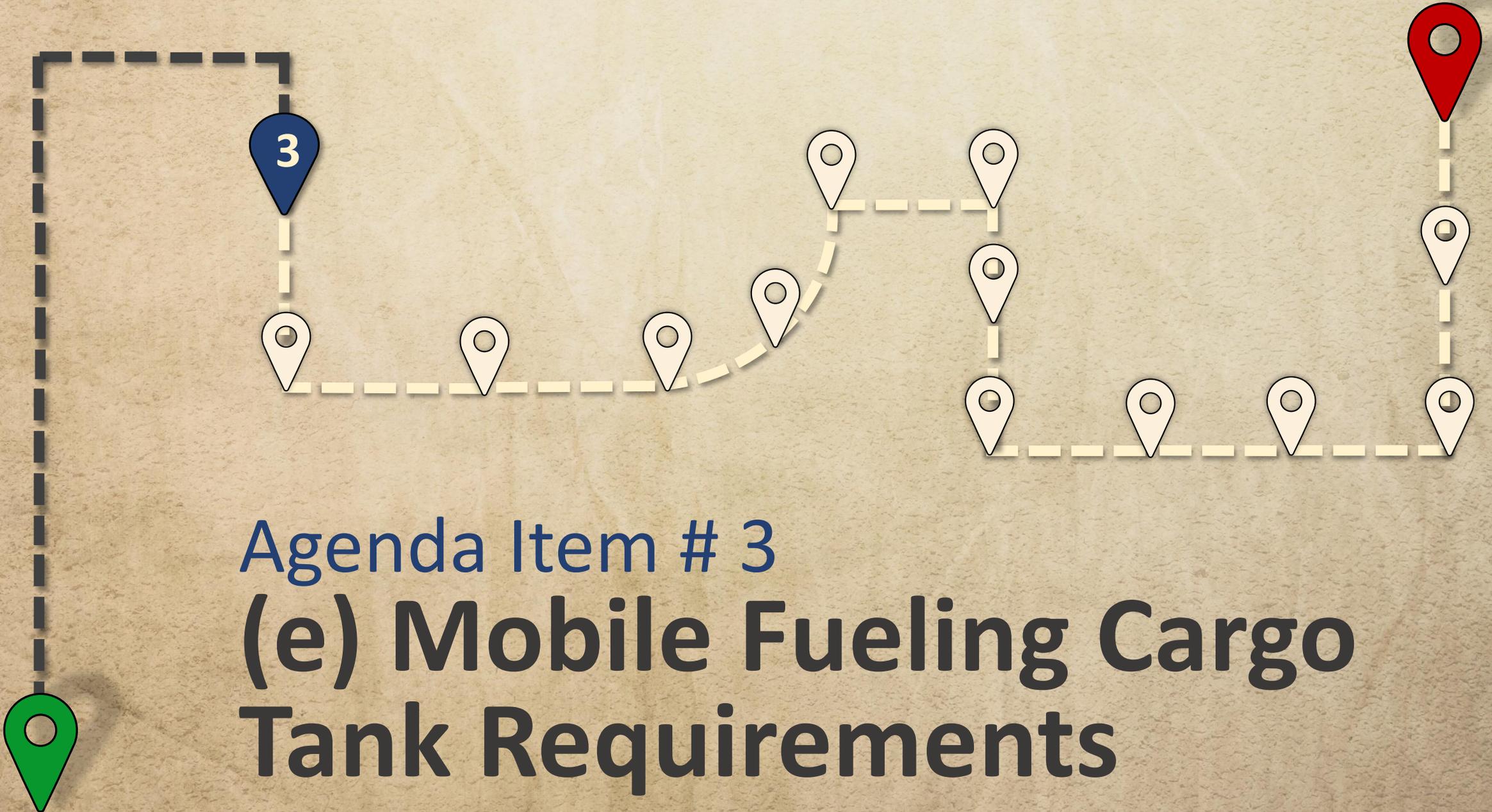
- ≤ 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler that dispenses into anything:
 - Use CARB certified low permeation hoses

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Summary of Phase I and Phase II Vapor Recovery Systems



¹ Temporarily allow CARB certified non-vapor recovery component



Agenda Item # 3
**(e) Mobile Fueling Cargo
Tank Requirements**

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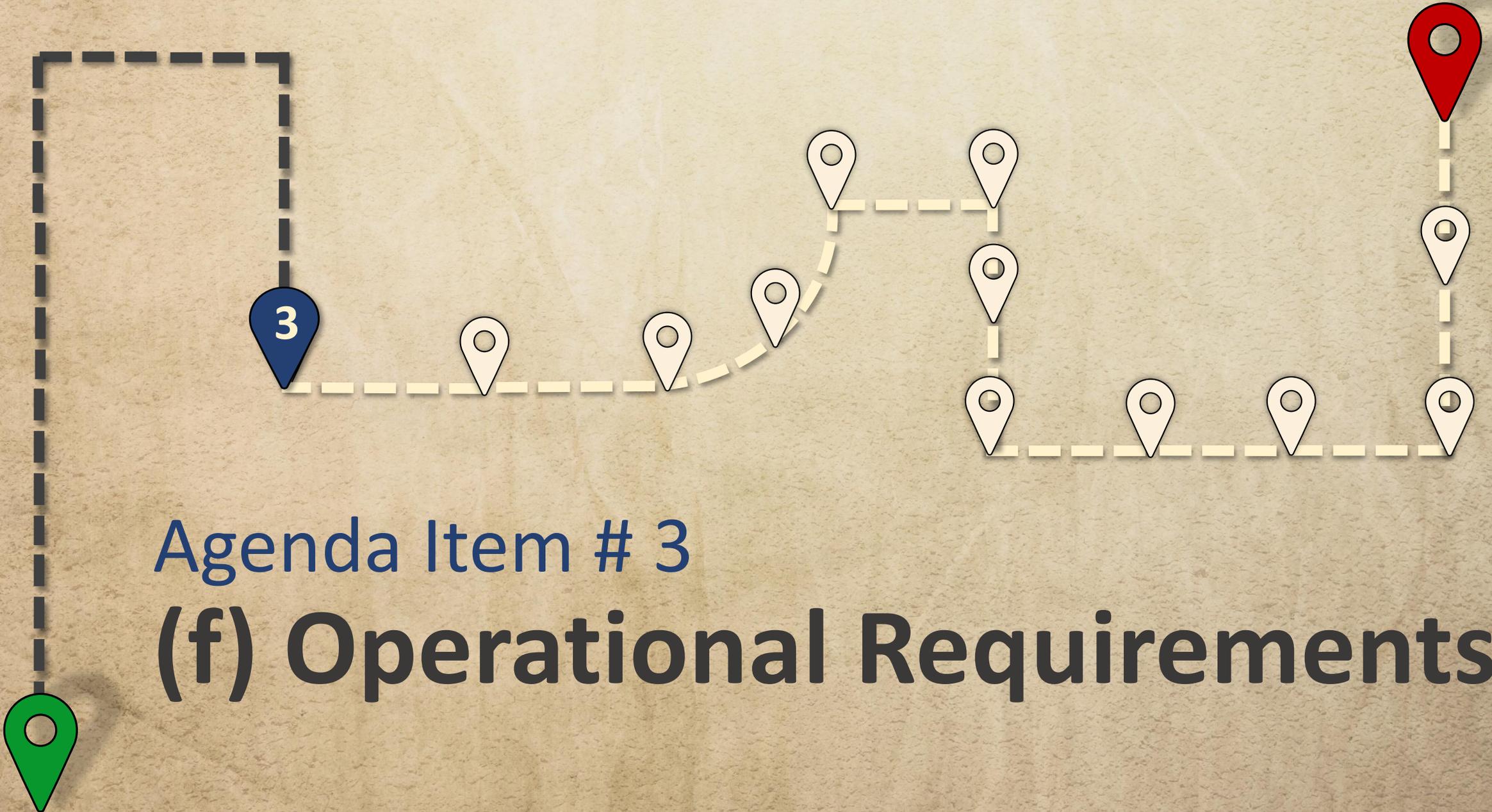
Mobile Fueling Cargo Tank Requirements (e)

- Mobile fueler cannot exceed a cumulative capacity of 5,000 gallons
- A Retail Mobile Fueler or a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler Insulation Requirements
 - Comply with mobile fueler's CARB Executive Order for insulation requirements
 - If insulation requires are not specified in the Executive Order then mobile fueler must have the following:
 - Insulated cargo tank with rigid, 2" minimal thickness seamless R-14 polyurethane foam above mounting rail, except surface areas directly adjacent to other mounted components or limited access areas where 1" minimal thickness may be used
 - Cargo tank area above mounting rails with less than 2" insulation may not exceed 20% of total cargo tank surface area
 - Insulation covered with acrylic coating
 - Alternative insulation method that is approved by the Executive Officer

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Mobile Fueling Cargo Tank Requirements (e) (Continued)

- A Retail Mobile Fueler or a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler Color Requirements
- Must comply with mobile fueler's CARB Executive Order surface color requirements
- If color requirements are not specified in Executive Order then mobile fueler must have one of the following:
 - Stainless steel exterior
 - White paint (CARB Executive Orders for standing loss)
 - Reflective vinyl wrap
 - Other method approved by the Executive Officer



Agenda Item # 3

(f) Operational Requirements

3

Operational Requirements (f) - Overview

- Incorporates operating requirements from Rule 461
 - Prohibiting from spilling gasoline
 - “Out of Order” procedures
 - CARB certified equipment
- Additional requirements to PR 461.1
 - Limits hose length
 - Limits dispensing to the owner or operator of the Retail Mobile Fueler
- Staff is evaluating the CARB certified equipment requirements to determine the appropriate requirements for mobile fuelers equipped with a CARB certified Phase I vapor recovery system, CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery system, or CARB certified non-vapor recovery component for dispensing equipment

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Operational Requirements (f) – General Requirements

- Shall not store gasoline in open containers
- Shall not handle gasoline in any manner that results in gasoline liquid or vapors entering the atmosphere, contaminating the ground, or sewer
- Shall not equip or use a dispensing hose exceeding 75 feet in length
- Only an owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler, > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler or ≤ 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler may dispense gasoline
- Comply with Attachment A upon receiving a South Coast AQMD “Out of Order” tag

"Out of Order" tags do not apply to the motor vehicle portion of the mobile fueler



Agenda Item # 3
**(g) Mobile Fueling
Location Requirements**

3

Mobile Fueling Location Requirements (g)

- Beginning April 1, 2022, Retail Mobile Fueler may not operate at a dispensing location unless dispensing location:
 - Has a registration under Rule 222 to allow the mobile fueler to conduct dispensing at that location; or
 - Has a permit to operate under Rule 203 to allow that mobile fueler to conduct dispensing at that location
- Retail Mobile Fueler may not operate at a dispensing location where another Retail Mobile Fueler has operated during the same calendar month
- Both Retail Mobile Fueler and Dispensing Location owner or operators would be responsible

Ensures that gasoline dispensing throughput limits are not exceeded for any one dispensing location to be health protective to public

3

Mobile Fueling Location (g)(3)-(5) – Specific Restrictions

- Not operate Retail Mobile Fueler or > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler¹ at a dispensing location, if the distance between property lines from the dispensing location to a:
 - Sensitive Receptor, excluding school, is within 83 feet
 - School is within 1,000 feet
- Not operate a Retail Mobile Fueler at a dispensing location that is not approved by the responsible fire department or other fire authority unless approval is not required
- Not transfer or dispense gasoline from a Retail Mobile Fueler on a public street

SENSITIVE RECEPTOR means any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters. A sensitive receptor also includes schools, daycare centers, health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes, long term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing.

SCHOOL means any public or private school, including juvenile detention facilities with classrooms, used for the education of more than 12 children at the school in kindergarten through grade 12. A school also includes an Early Learning and Developmental Program by the U.S. Department of Education or any state or local early learning and development programs such as preschools, Early Head Start, Head Start, First Five, and Child Development Centers. A school does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes. The term school includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other area of school property.

Fire authorities may prohibit the mobile fueler in buildings and parking structures

¹ Unless a Rule 1401 evaluation was performed for a site-specific permit



Agenda Item # 3

(h) Labeling Requirements for Mobile Fuelers

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Labeling Requirements for Mobile Fuelers (h)

- Signage requirements for Retail and > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fuelers
 - “IF YOU SMELL ODORS OR OBSERVE GASOLINE LEAKS, CALL THE SOUTH COAST AQMD AT 1-800-CUT-SMOG”
 - 3” Letter
 - Signs located on both sides of mobile fueler

Signs visible to the public in case there are air quality concerns about mobile fueling operations



Agenda Item # 3

**(i) Installation, Maintenance,
and Repair Requirements**

3

Installation, Maintenance, and Repair (i)

- Incorporates installation, maintenance, and repair requirements from Rule 461 for mobile fuelers that include:
 - Maintenance of CARB certified equipment and components
 - Certification program prior to conducting repairs or replacements
 - Use only CARB certified components that are labeled
 - Drive-off provisions for hose separation events
 - Repair provisions of CARB certified equipment and components



Agenda Item # 3

(j) Self-Compliance Program Requirements

3

Self-Compliance Program Requirements (j) - Overview

- Self-compliance requirements in Rule 461 include:
 - Implementing employee training program
 - Conducting inspections
 - Daily
 - Annual
 - Performing periodic maintenance
 - Replacing and repairing of components with defects
 - Receiving training on inspection procedures
- PR 461.1 would incorporate requirements from Rule 461 and it would apply to a Retail Mobile Fueler and a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler
- Staff is evaluating the self-compliance program requirements to determine the appropriate requirements for mobile fuelers



Agenda Item # 3

(k) Recordkeeping

3

Recordkeeping (k) – Overview

- Recordkeeping requirements from Rule 461
 - Monthly throughput recordkeeping
 - Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual
 - Repairs and tests
 - Daily and periodic maintenance inspections
 - Record of manufacture training requirements
- PR 461.1 requires additional recordkeeping for:
 - Identifying dispensing locations
 - Dispensing per dispensing location
 - Each transfer
 - Additional records to track gasoline

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Recordkeeping (k)(1) and (k)(2) – Operations and Maintenance Manual & Dispensing Location Records

- Owner or operator of Retail Mobile Fueler shall implement an Operations and Maintenance Manual and document the program
- Owner or operator of Retail Mobile Fueler shall maintain for each dispensing location, the following information:
 - South Coast AQMD facility ID
 - South Coast AQMD registration or permit number
 - Name of location
 - Address
 - County
 - Contact information (name, title, telephone number, and email information) for personnel authorized to grant South Coast AQMD staff access to site

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Recordkeeping (k)(3)-(4) – Dispensing and Transfer Records

- Gasoline dispensing record:
Owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler, a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler, or a ≤ 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler must maintain records of gasoline dispensing and may include dispensing location
- Gasoline transfer record:
Owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler, a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler, or a ≤ 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler shall maintain records for each day for each location where gasoline transfer occurs

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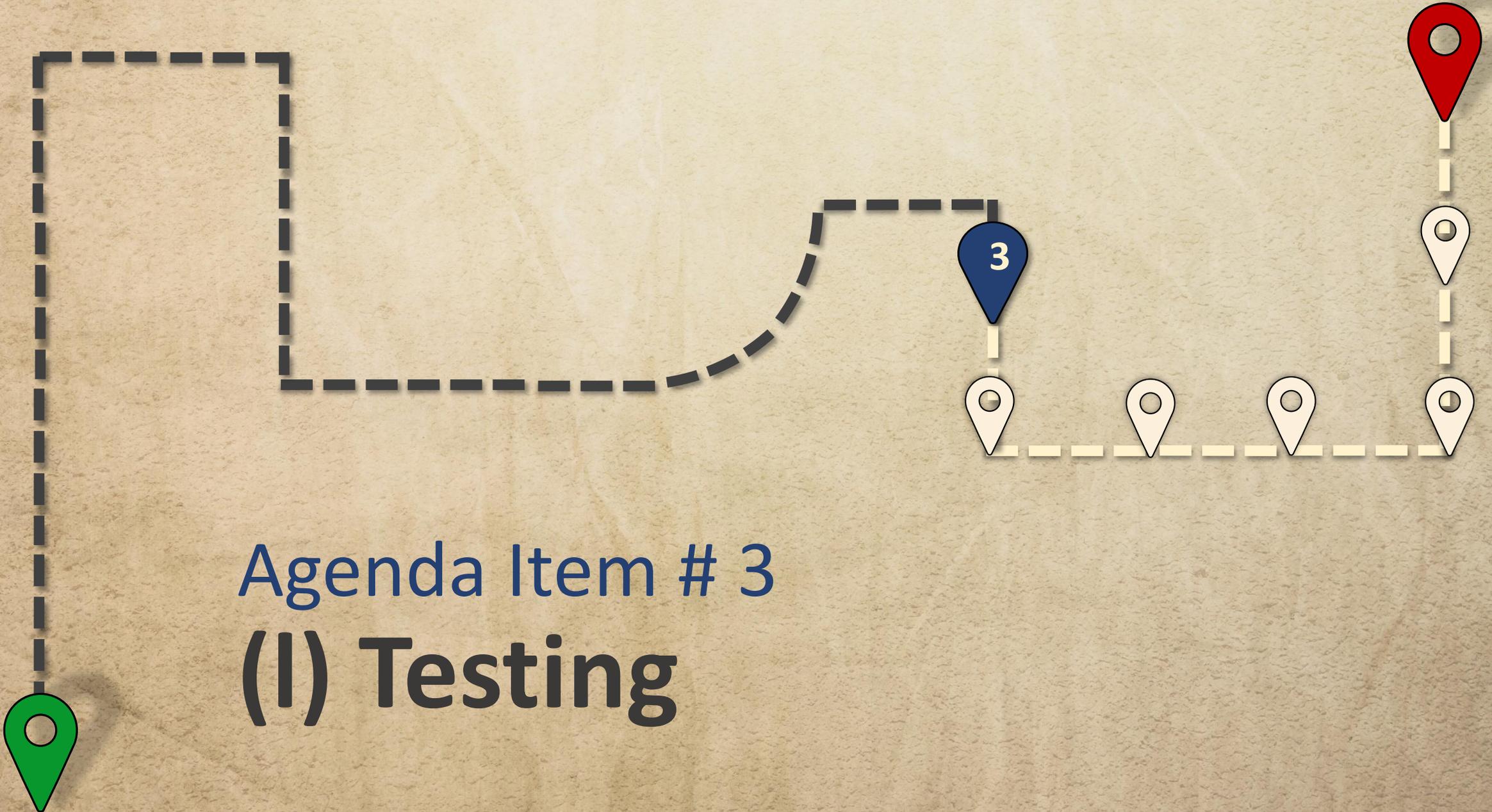
Recordkeeping (k)(5) – Additional Records

- Owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler shall maintain the following:
 - Daily totalizer records for each cargo tank or compartment (start, end)
 - Inventory reconciliation with the following for each mobile fueler inventory reset: date, time, permit number, and volume of gasoline

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Recordkeeping (k)(6) – Monthly Records

- Every month, the owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler or a > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler shall create a monthly dispensing record
- Every month, the owner or operator of a \leq 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler shall create a record that indicates the total gallons of dispensed gasoline during the month



Agenda Item # 3
(I) Testing

3

Testing (I) – Overview

- Requirements are from Rule 461 and specify testing:
 - Methods
 - Frequency
 - Scheduling
 - Notification

PR 461.1 differs from Rule 461 by establishing a testing frequency for Retail Mobile Fuelers based on permitted throughput instead of the prior year annual throughput

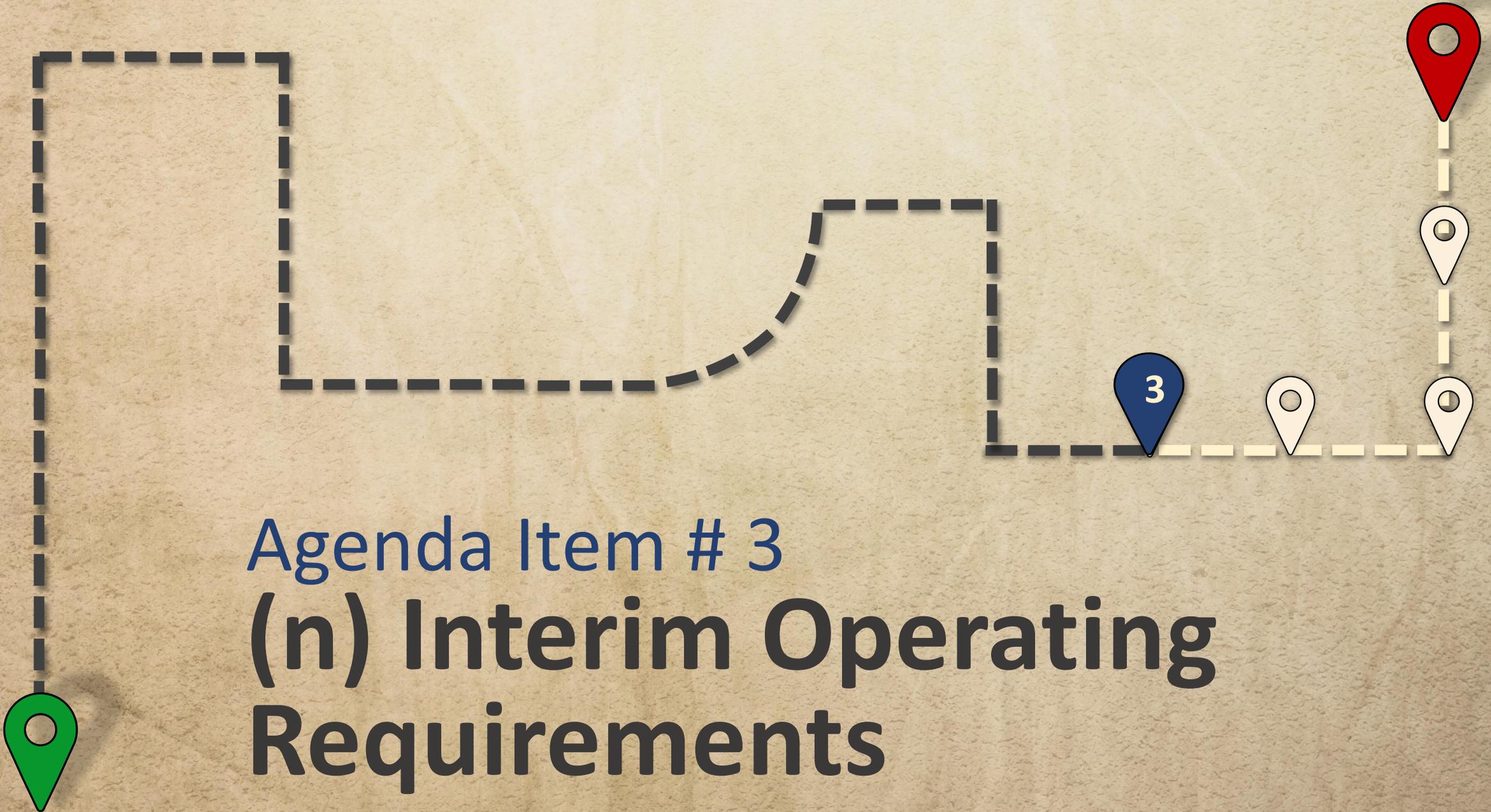


Agenda Item # 3
(m) Reporting

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Reporting (m)

- Monthly, the owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler shall provide the South Coast AQMD the dispensing location records
- Annually, the owner or operator of a Retail Mobile Fueler or > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fueler shall provide South Coast AQMD all the monthly gasoline dispensing records for the previous calendar year
- A person who conducts performance or reverification tests shall submit a copy of the PASS/FAIL test results within 72 hours after each test is conducted
- A person who conducts performance or reverification tests shall submit the final test report demonstrating compliance that includes all substantiating documentation within 14 calendar days of the date all tests were passed



Agenda Item # 3

(n) Interim Operating Requirements

3

Interim Operating Requirements (n)

- Upon notification to South Coast AQMD, Retail Mobile Fuelers and > 120 Gallon Non-Retail Mobile Fuelers equipped with a CARB certified non-vapor recovery component for dispensing, shall only dispense gasoline into ORVR motor vehicles, until a mobile fueler equipped with CARB certified Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery system is commercially available
- Record and report vehicle information (in addition to other recordkeeping)
- When notified a mobile fueler equipped with CARB certified Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery system is commercially available, either:
 - Cease conducting mobile fueling operations immediately; or
 - Submit application for mobile fueler with available CARB certified Phase I and II vapor recovery systems; and within 60 days of issuance of permit surrender permit for the mobile fueler with the CARB certified non-vapor recovery component for dispensing

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Overview of: Exemptions (o)

- Incorporated exemptions from Rule 461
- Added additional exemptions for transition of mobile fuelers newly required to be equipped with either Phase I or Phase II vapor recovery system

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Exemptions (o)(1)-(3) – Specific Use

- PR 461.1 does not apply to the transfer of gasoline equipment for testing as conducted by Department of Weights and Measures, Fire Department, CARB or the South Coast AQMD
- Phase II vapor recovery requirements shall not apply to fueling of Tournament of Roses parade floats

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Exemptions (o)(4) – Delayed Phase I Requirements

- Until July 6, 2022, the CARB certified Phase I vapor recovery system, self-compliance program, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements do not apply provided the mobile fueler listed is not equipped with CARB certified Phase I vapor recovery system:
 - Retail Mobile Fueler: dispenses into motor vehicles, cumulative capacity 10-251 gallons, no individual cargo tank is > 120 gallons
 - Non-Retail Mobile Fueler: dispenses into motor vehicles, cumulative capacity 110-251 gallons, no individual cargo tank > 120 gallons
 - Non-Retail Mobile Fueler: does not dispense to motor vehicles

- Delayed requirements for mobile fuelers that were previously not subject to Rule 461
- Allows time to make decision to either install control equipment or cease operating
- Mobile fueler may still be subject to permitting requirements

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Exemptions (o)(5) – Delayed Phase II Requirements

- Until July 6, 2022, the CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery system, self-compliance program, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements do not apply provided the mobile fueler listed is not equipped with CARB certified Phase II vapor recovery system
 - Retail Mobile Fueler: dispenses into motor vehicles, cumulative capacity 10-251 gallons, no individual cargo tank is > 120 gallons
 - Non-Retail Mobile Fueler: dispenses into motor vehicles, cumulative capacity 110-251 gallons, no individual cargo tank > 120 gallons

- Delayed requirements for mobile fuelers that were previously not subject to Rule 461
- Allows time to make decision to either install control equipment or cease operating
- Mobile fueler may still be subject to permitting requirements

3

Exemptions (o)(6) – Delayed Insulation

Until July 6, 2022, the requirements for installation of insulation of the cargo tanks does not apply to mobile fuelers that are eligible for either delayed CARB certified Phase I or Phase II vapor recovery system requirements



Agenda Item # 3
Attachments

3

Attachments

- Implemented from Rule 461 rule language:
 - Attachment A – Out of Order Protocol
 - Attachment D – Testing on a Weekend Day
- Implemented from Rule 461 attachments and updated for mobile fueler requirements:
 - Attachment B – Daily Maintenance Inspection Protocol
 - Attachment C – Periodic Compliance Inspection Protocol

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Next Steps





PARs 461, 219, and PR 461.1 Staff Contacts

Please contact staff with any questions or comments

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Additional information is located on the [South Coast AQMD Proposed Rules and Proposed Rule Amendments Website](#)

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