



<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 1178 – Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities

**WORKING GROUP MEETING 7**  
**JANUARY 5, 2022**

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JOIN ZOOM MEETING  
[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

Summary of Working Group Meeting #6

Public Comment and Responses

Technology Assessment

Updated Cost-Effectiveness

Proposed Rule Concepts

Rule Timeline

## Summary of Working Group Meeting #6

- Staff responded to a comment letter submitted to South Coast AQMD by EarthJustice on August 10, 2022
- Staff presented updated cost-effectiveness for doming crude external floating roof tanks and requiring secondary seals on internal floating roof tanks



# **PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSES**

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# Doming

## Comments:

- 50-year useful life of domes not consistent with assumptions made in AQMP, CARB scoping plan, and Rule 1178 adoption
- Storage tanks may not be operated in 50 years

## Staff Responses:

- 50-year useful life provided by 2 dome suppliers
- Field observations of 20-year-old domes suggests domes may last 50 years
- Staff is open to considering permit conditions to remove tanks from service upon a future date in lieu of doming
- Seeking information from facilities about timelines for removing tanks from service

# Alternative Monitoring Requirements

## Comments:

- Consider alternative methods to Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) inspections for fixed roof tanks

## Staff Responses:

- Proposing to allow Method 21 inspections at same inspection frequency as OGI inspections for all tanks in lieu of OGI inspections



# TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

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## Vapor Recovery for Floating Roof Tanks

- Discussed feasibility of using vapor recovery on floating roof tanks with suppliers
  - No installations on floating roof tanks for continuous emissions control
  - Unknown configuration/operational drawbacks for using vapor recovery
    - Conventional systems require vapor collection from closed system
      - Floating roof tanks open to atmosphere
  - Unknown result of using vapor recovery on floating roof tanks
    - Expected high energy demand and associated NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to operate vapor recovery on floating roof tanks open to atmosphere
    - Unknown efficiency for reducing emissions

### **Staff Conclusion**

Insufficient data to determine technical feasibility and effectiveness of using vapor recovery on floating roof tanks





# UPDATED COST-EFFECTIVENESS

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# Updated Costs – Doming Crude External Floating Roof Tanks

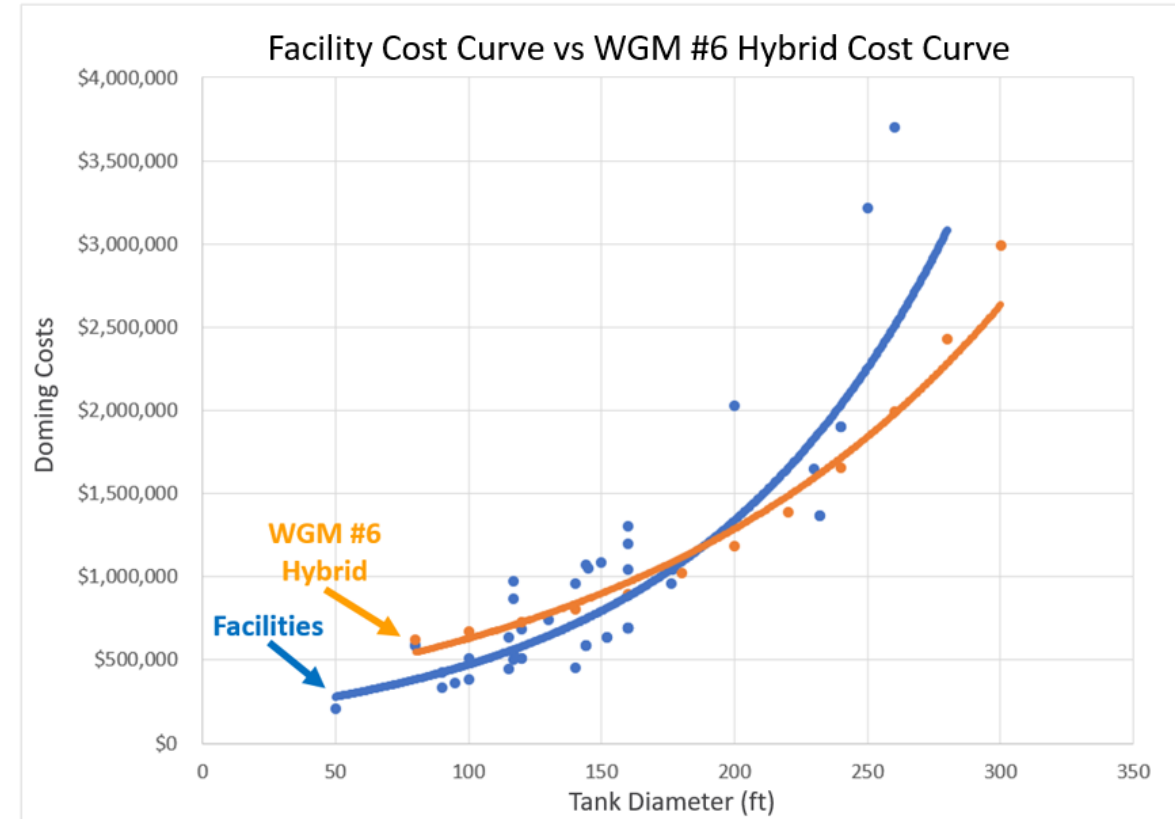
- Revised costs based on additional facility cost information and proposed implementation schedule

## Additional Facility Cost Information

- Updated costs to reflect additional cost information from facilities to dome 33 tanks 50'-260' in diameter
- Total of 7 facilities provided estimates for doming 45 tanks
  - Increased total costs for tanks  $\geq 200'$  in diameter
  - Decreased total costs for tanks  $< 200'$  in diameter

## Proposed Implementation Schedule

- Proposing installation of domes upon next API internal inspection after January 1, 2026
  - Reduces cost impacts from tank cleaning/degassing and loss of productivity/capacity



# Updated Costs – Doming Crude External Floating Roof Tanks *(continued)*

## Tank Cleaning/Degassing Costs

- Cleaning/degassing costs not considered in cost-effectiveness analysis for doming
  - Tanks already out of service for API internal inspections

## Loss of Capacity Cost

- Working Group Meeting #6 – assumed cost of \$0.50 per barrel (based on facility estimates) to lease tank off-site during doming construction for tanks  $\geq 200'$  in diameter
- Revised loss of capacity costs based on API inspection timelines
  - Loss of capacity costs assumed for all tanks only for number of days beyond API inspection
    - Assumptions based on stakeholder and vendor discussions:
      - Tank is out of service for API inspection for ~6 weeks
      - ~12 weeks to install dome on large tank (230'-250' in diameter)
        - Applied to tanks  $> 160'$  in diameter
        - ~6 weeks or less to install tanks  $\leq 160'$  in diameter
  - Decreased total loss of capacity costs

# Updated Cost-Effectiveness – Doming Crude External Floating Roof Tanks

- Updated emission reductions based on updated tank information
- Updated cost-effectiveness:

	Total Costs (\$)	Total Emission Reductions Over 50 Years (tons)	Cost-Effectiveness (\$/ton)
WGM #6	\$73,807,300	2,262	\$32,600
WGM #7	\$72,427,000	2,233	\$32,400

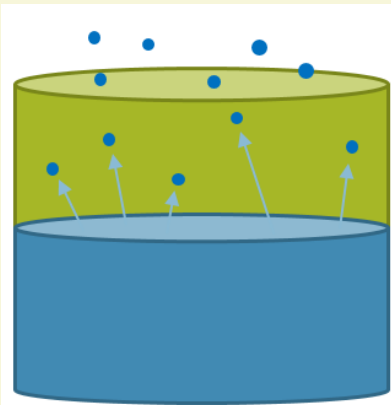
## **Staff Recommendation**

Doming required for all tanks storing crude oil

# Alternative to Doming Crude External Floating Roof Tanks

- Staff analyzed emission reductions from requiring permit conditions to limit Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of stored crude
- RVP values affect emissions and potential for leaks to occur
  - Measure of likelihood of liquid to vaporize
  - More vapor molecules form when substances have higher RVP

## Working Group Meeting #1



Vapor molecules have the potential to escape an enclosure due to their migrating nature



## Alternative to Doming Crude External Floating Roof Tanks *(continued)*

- Calculated RVP at which equivalent emission reductions to doming result
  - Equivalent emission reductions to doming can result from limiting crude stored to approximately 4 psia

### **Staff Recommendation**


Allow permit condition to limit stored crude RVP to 4 psia in lieu of doming

# Updated Cost-Effectiveness – Requiring Secondary Seals on Internal Floating Roof Tanks

- Staff received additional cost information from one facility and two suppliers
- Revised average cost to install complete secondary seal based on all cost estimates: \$220 per linear foot (\$163 per linear foot used in Working Group meeting #6)
- Cost to replace rubber components: \$42 per linear foot
- Equipment life: Stainless steel components = 20 years, rubber components = 10 years
- Proposing implementation when tank is next emptied or degassed
  - No costs considered for tank cleaning/degassing
- Analysis included tanks without secondary seals that store material with TVP > 0.1 psia (8 tanks)
- Total costs
  - Complete seal installation (every 20 years): \$299,640
  - Permitting (one-time cost): \$72,000
  - Replace rubber components (10 years after complete seal installation): \$57,200
- Total cost-effectiveness:  $\$428,840 / (0.97 \text{ tpy} * 20 \text{ years}) = \$22,100$  per ton VOC reduced

## **Staff Recommendation**

Require secondary seals on internal floating roof tanks upon next tank cleaning/degassing



# PROPOSED RULE CONCEPTS

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## Proposed Revisions

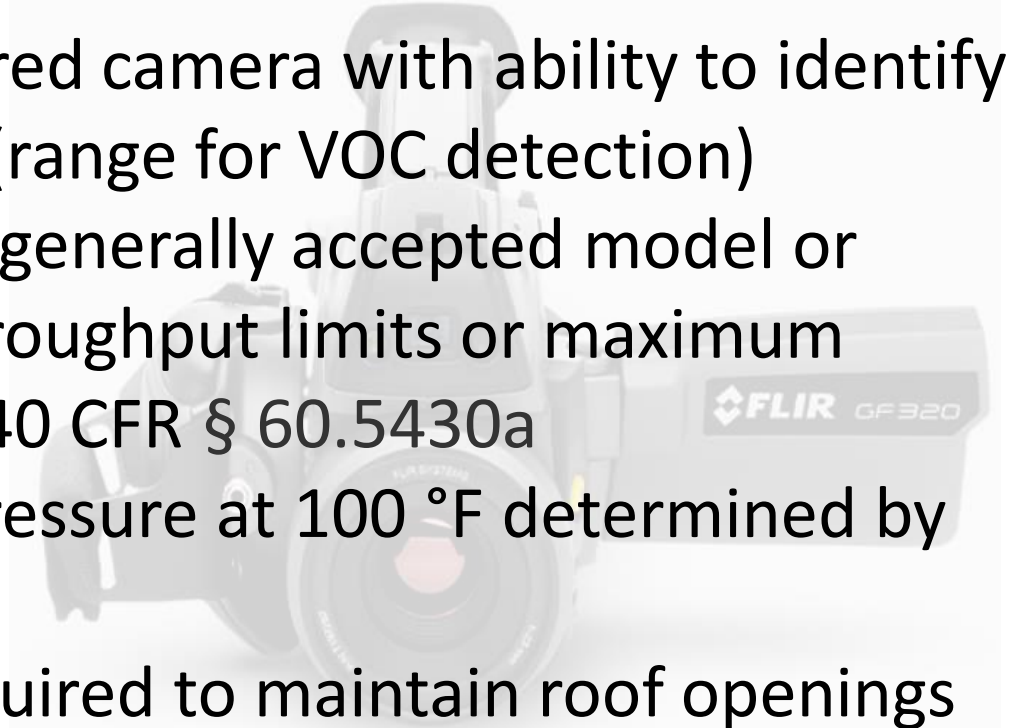
- Proposed revisions based on guidance from U.S. EPA and technology assessment for feasible and cost-effective control and monitoring methods to reduce emissions
  - Applicability
  - Gap requirements for floating roof tanks
  - Vapor recovery requirements for fixed roof tanks
  - Secondary seal requirements for internal (IFR) and domed external floating roof (EFR) tanks
  - Doming requirements for external floating roof tanks
  - Optical gas imaging monitoring requirements for all tanks
    - Procedure
    - Recordkeeping
    - Reporting

## Applicability

- Updated applicability to reflect stringency of U.S. EPA's 2016 CTG for Oil and Gas Industry
  - Requires 95% emission control for tanks with potential for VOC emissions of 6 tons per year or more
- Effective upon date of adoption
  - Not expected to affect any tanks currently subject to Rule 1178

## Definitions

- Definitions to clarify new rule requirements
  - Optical gas imaging (OGI) device – infrared camera with ability to identify gases in 3.2-3.4 micrometer waveband (range for VOC detection)
  - Potential for VOC Emissions – based on generally accepted model or calculation methodology and permit throughput limits or maximum average daily throughput as defined in 40 CFR § 60.5430a
  - Reid vapor pressure – absolute vapor pressure at 100 °F determined by ASTM D-323
  - Visually Leak Free Condition – tanks required to maintain roof openings and seals in condition where vapors cannot be detected with OGI device
    - Leak considered as visible vapors from roof openings and seals identifiable with OGI device



## Gap Requirements

- Updated primary seal gap requirements
  - Reflect requirements of U.S. EPA and other air district requirements
- Gaps  $> 1/2$  inch cannot exceed 10% of circumference
- Gaps  $> 1/8$  inch cannot exceed 30% of circumference
- Effective upon date of adoption
  - Current inspection reports suggest all tanks already meeting proposed gap requirements

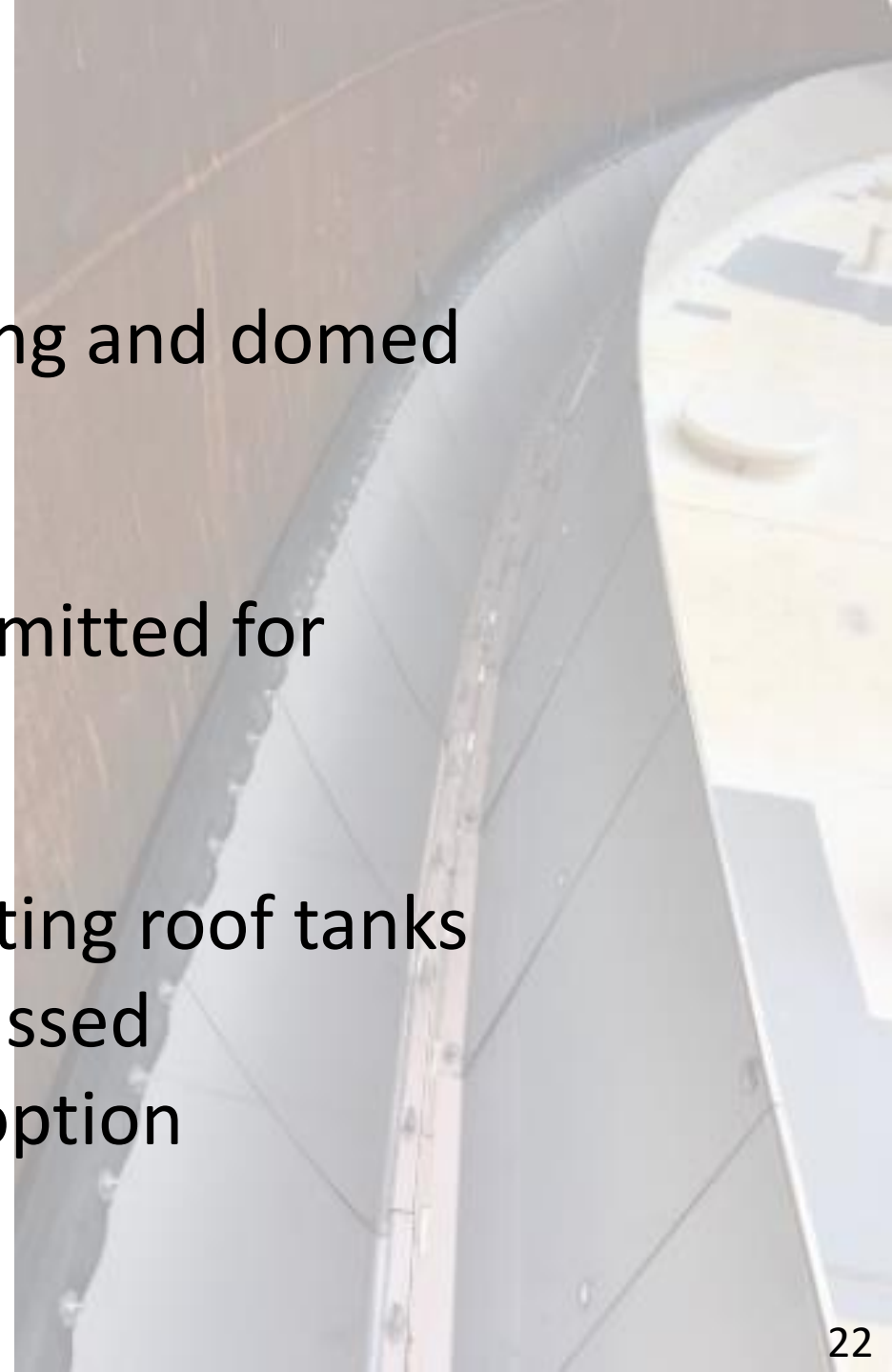
## Vapor Recovery

- Require 98% emission control efficiency on all fixed roof tanks
- Effective upon date of adoption
  - Current operating emission control systems already meet proposed control efficiency



## Secondary Seals

- Require secondary seals for internal floating and domed external floating roof tanks
- All domed external floating roof tanks permitted for secondary seals
- Implementation schedule for internal floating roof tanks
  - When tanks are next emptied and degassed
  - No later than 10 years after date of adoption

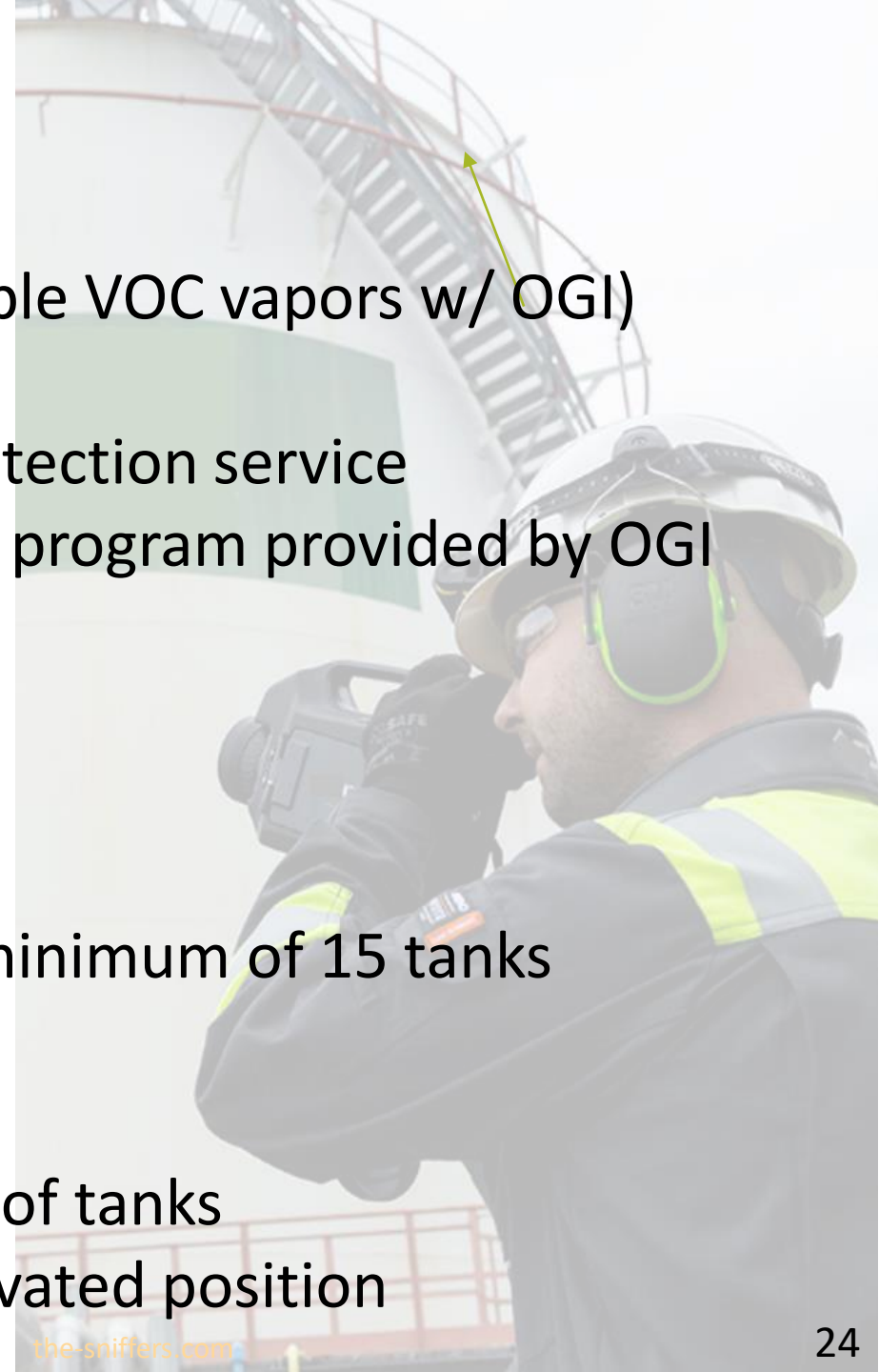


## Doming

- Require domes for external floating roof tanks storing organic liquid containing more than 97% by volume crude oil
- Alternative option to doming
  - Permit condition may be taken to limit stored crude RVP to 4 psia if application submitted by January 1, 2026
    - Monthly testing of RVP required using ASTM D-323
- Effective implementation date for doming of January 1, 2026
  - Doming required upon next API 653 internal inspection after January 1, 2026
  - Require facilities to submit API inspection/doming schedule by January 1, 2026

# Monitoring

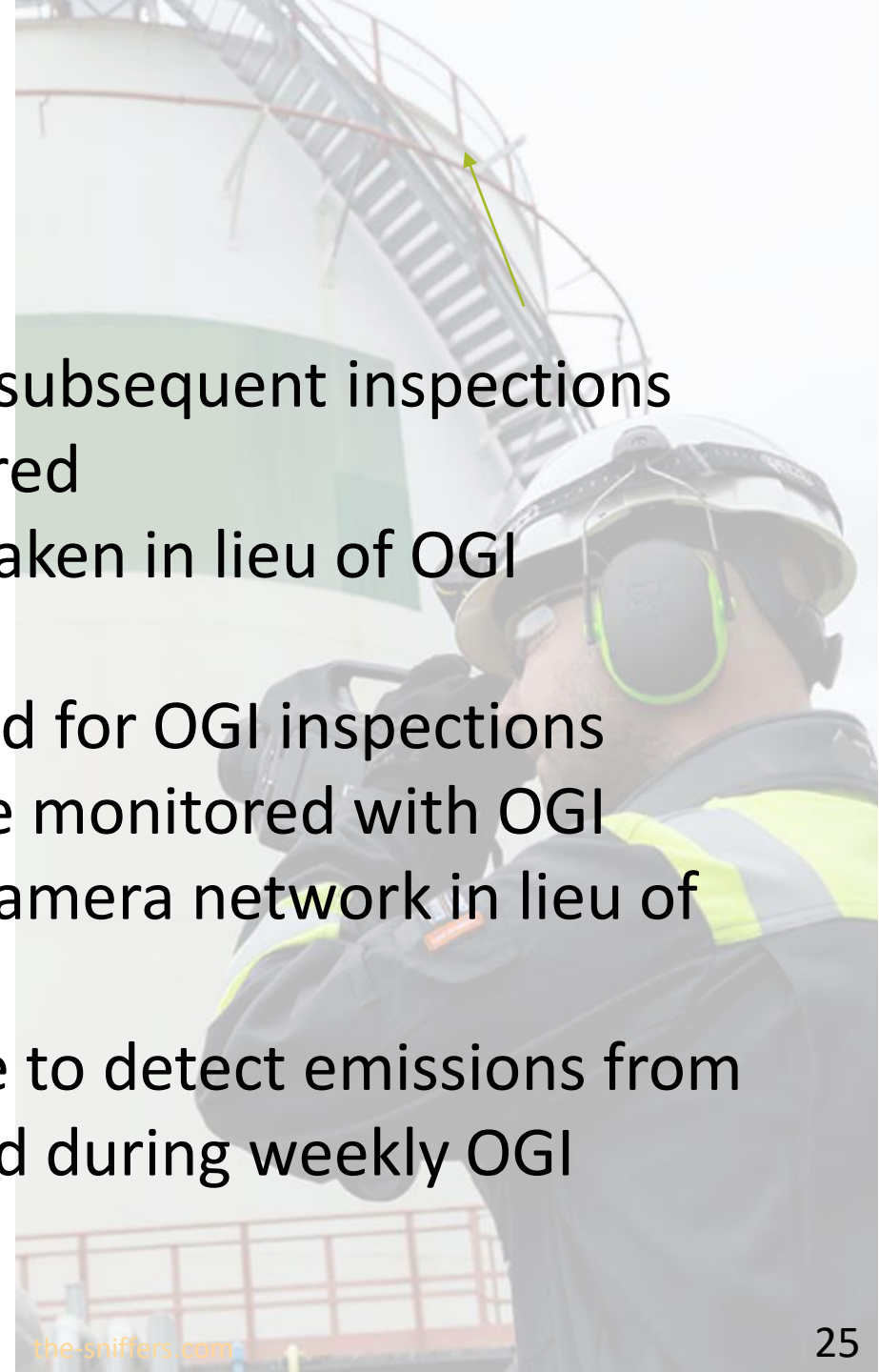
- OGI inspections every 7 days to identify leaks (visible VOC vapors w/ OGI)
- Requirements for inspection/inspector:
  - Facility must use contracted third-party leak detection service
  - Operators must complete certification/training program provided by OGI manufacturer
  - Camera operated according to manufacturer's specification/recommendations
- Requirements for weekly inspection:
  - Individually monitor all components/seals on minimum of 15 tanks
    - Tanks inspected rotated each week
  - Monitor all remaining tanks by:
    - Performing grounds walk around collection of tanks
    - Monitoring all tanks at a roof level from elevated position





## Monitoring *(continued)*

- Follow-up monitoring on leaking components
  - Monitor leaking component during next two subsequent inspections after leaking component identified and repaired
- Allowance for Method 21 measurements to be taken in lieu of OGI monitoring
  - Must inspect all components/seals as required for OGI inspections
  - Inaccessible components/seals required to be monitored with OGI
- Allowance for continuous monitoring with OGI camera network in lieu of weekly OGI inspections
  - Continuous monitoring network must be able to detect emissions from all components/seal required to be monitored during weekly OGI inspections



## Reporting and Recordkeeping

- Updated reporting and recordkeeping requirements to include records from OGI inspections
  - Leaks detected with OGI during inspection must be recorded for minimum of 5 seconds
  - Digital recordings kept for minimum of 5 years
  - Submit written report to Executive Officer within 120 hours of leak identification, indicating corrective actions (existing language)
    - Applies to OGI inspections

## Summary of Costs and Emission Reductions from Proposed Requirements

Proposed Requirement	Cost-Effectiveness (\$/ton)	Reductions (tpd)
Gap Requirements	Already meeting requirement	0.01
Vapor Recovery	Already meeting requirement	0.02
Secondary Seals	\$22,100	0.003
Doming	\$32,400	0.12
OGI	\$16,900	0.45
Total Reductions		0.60

## Next Steps

Release Preliminary  
Draft Rule Language  
and Staff Report  
January 2023

Public  
Workshop  
February 2023

Stationary  
Source  
Committee  
February 2023

Public Hearing  
Currently  
Scheduled for  
April 2023

# Contacts

**Melissa Gamoning**  
Air Quality Specialist  
mgamoning@aqmd.gov  
909-396-3115

**James McCreary**  
Air Quality Specialist  
jmccreary@aqmd.gov  
909-396-2451

**Rodolfo Chacon**  
Program Supervisor  
rchacon@aqmd.gov  
909-396-2726

**Mike Morris**  
Planning and Rules  
Manager  
mmorris@aqmd.gov  
909-396-3282

**Michael Krause**  
Assistant Deputy  
Executive Officer  
mkrause@aqmd.gov  
909-396-2706

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