



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**

Meeting Information

September 2, 2020 10:00 a.m.

Zoom Meeting Link: https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/97290015728

> Dial In: (669) 900-6833

> **Meeting ID:** 972 9001 5728

Meeting Password: 700498



Meeting Information

- South Coast AQMD acknowledges the challenges to businesses and stakeholders due to COVID-19
- To ensure safe social distancing, working group meetings will be held remotely via videoconference and teleconference (Zoom)
- Although it is a different format, staff will take the time to listen to all stakeholder comments
- In addition to working group meetings, staff is available for individual meetings



Presentation Agenda Overview



Introduction



South Coast AQMD Applicable Rules



Mobile Fueling Operations



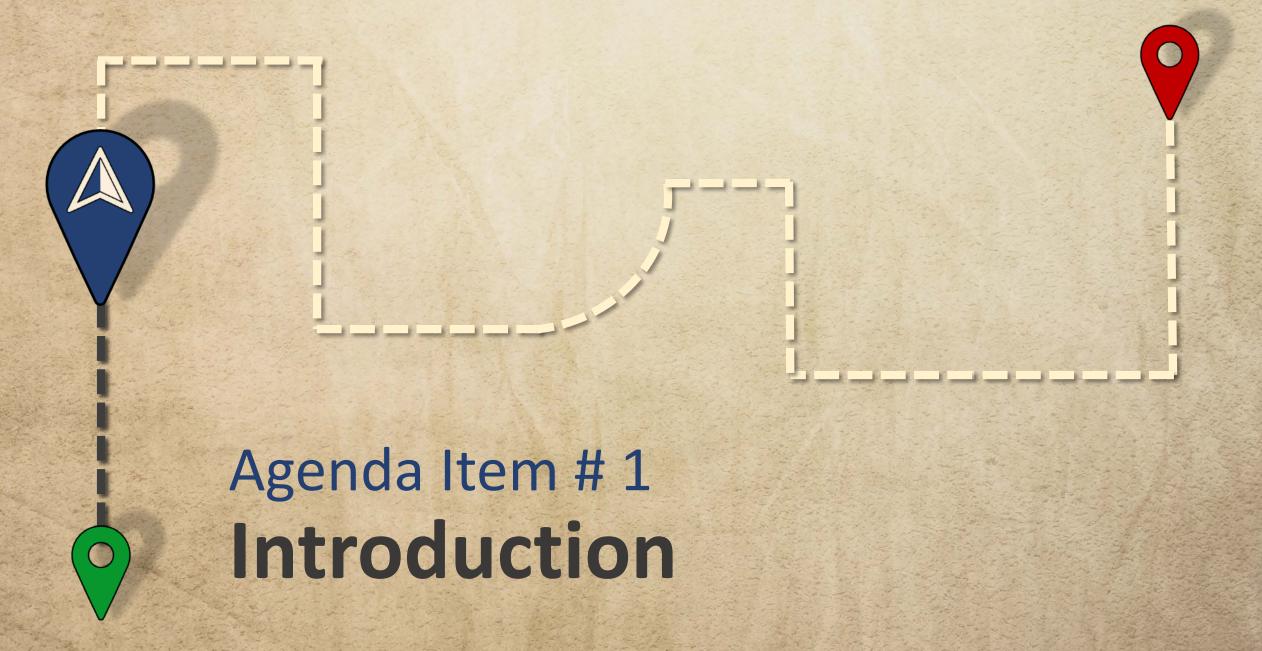
Rule Development Process



Information Gathering



Looking Ahead





South Coast AQMD

- Local air pollution control agency
 - Largest of the 35 local air agencies in CA and in the U.S.
 - 10,743 square miles
 - 17 million residents
- Responsibilities
 - Regulate emissions from stationary sources
 - Develop and implement plans to meet national air quality standards
 - Permit and inspect 28,400 affected businesses
 - Administer over \$100 million of incentive funding annually

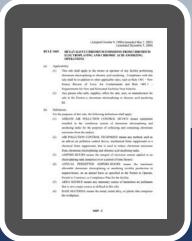




Key South Coast AQMD Activities



Develops the Air Quality Management Plan - blueprint for achieving compliance with federal and state clean air standards



Adopts air rules and regulations to reduce emissions from various sources



Issues permits
for equipment
that limit the
amount of air
emissions to
ensure
compliance with
air quality rules



Conducts
periodic
inspections to
ensure
compliance
with air quality
requirements



Responds
to air
quality
complaints
from the
public



Conducts
ambient air
quality
monitoring
including special
studies



Gasoline Storage and Dispensing Facility Emissions



- Regulatory program is designed to reduce:
 - Primary pollutants (VOC, NOx, SOx, CO, and PM) to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards
 - Toxic air contaminants to minimize the localized health risks
- Gasoline dispensing operations emit a variety of air pollutants:

Primary Pollutant

VOCs

Precursor to ground-level ozone

Toxic Air Contaminants

Benzene

Acute and chronic carcinogen

Ethyl Benzene

Chronic carcinogen

Naphthalene

Chronic carcinogen



Comprehensive Regulatory Program to Address Criteria Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants

Source-Specific

Regulation XI establishes requirements for a wide variety of equipment- and industry-specific emission sources

Permitting and New Source Review of Criteria and Toxic Air Contaminants

- Regulation II specifies what sources must have a permit to operate
- Regulation XIII and Rules 1401 and 1401.1
 establish New Source Review requirements that
 must be met before a permit is issued

Source-Specific Rules

Prohibitory Rules

Permitting and
New Source
Review
Rules

Toxic Air Contaminant Rules

Prohibitory

Regulation IV establishes requirements for certain operations regardless of industry

Source-Specific Toxic Air Contaminants

Regulation XIV establishes requirements for sources of toxic air contaminants



Rules Applicable to Gasoline Storage and Dispensing

Permitting and New Source Review Rules

- Rule 219 Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II
- Rule 1303 Requirements
- Rule 1313 Permits to Operate
- Rule 1401 New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants
- Rule 1401.1 -Requirements for New and Relocated Facilities Near Schools

Prohibitory Rules

- Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
- Rule 1170 Methanol Compatible Fuel Storage and Transfer



Mobile On-Demand Services are Extending into Gasoline Delivery



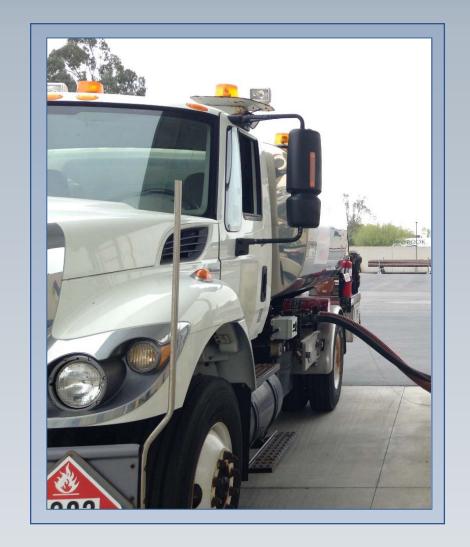
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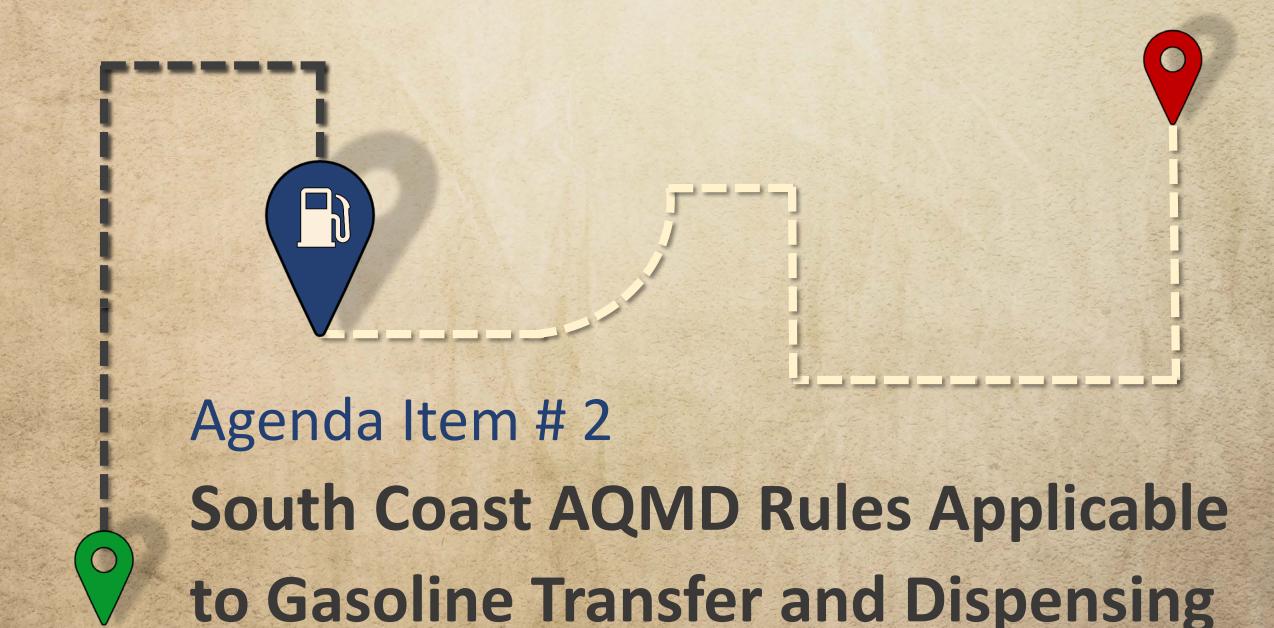
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Need for Rulemaking

- Development and amendments to Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing have focused on retail stationary fueling facilities and nonretail fleet mobile fuelers
- There is an absence of specific requirements for mobile fueling operations
- There is a need for requirements to ensure public health is protected

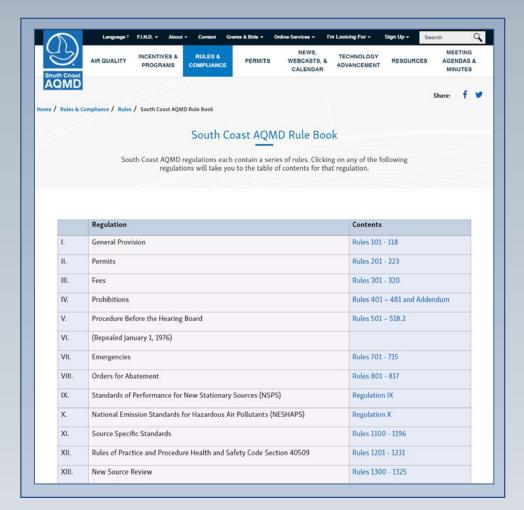






Applicable Gasoline Rules Overview

- Rule 219 Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II
- Rule 1401 New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants
- Rule 461 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing
 - Includes provisions for gasoline dispensing facilities and mobile fueling operations





Rule 219 - Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II - (m)(9)

- Identifies equipment, processes, or operations that are not required to be permitted
- Storage and Transfer Equipment (m)(9)
 - Equipment used exclusively for VOC containing liquid storage or transfer to and from such storage, of less than 251 gallons capacity
 - In addition, this exemption does not apply where the combined storage capacity of all tanks exceeds 251 gallons and the tanks are mounted on a shared mobile platform





Rule 219 - Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II - (s)(2)(A)

Exceptions - (s)(2)(A)

 Written permits are required when the maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, chronic hazard index, or acute hazard index will be greater than applicable thresholds identified in Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants





What is a South Coast AQMD Permit?

- A South Coast AQMD permit establishes specific conditions in which the equipment or process must operate
- Conditions in permits for equipment and control equipment ensure:
 - Emission or operating limits consistent with
 - Regulation XIII New Source Review
 - Rules 1401 and 1401.1 Toxics New Source Review
 - Compliance with a source-specific rule or regulation
 - Proper operation of control devices
 - Control of dust or odors



SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT/OPERATE

This initial permit must be renewed ANNUALLY unless the equipment is moved, or changes ownership. If the billing for annual renewal fee (Rule 301.f) is not received by the expiration date, contact the District.

ABCD COMPANY 1234 PERMIT WAY DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765 ID 123456

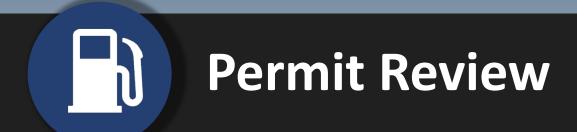
Equipment Location: 1234 PERMIT WAY, DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765

CARGO TANK MOTOR VEHICLE FUELING SYSTEM (MOBILE FUELER), CONSISTING OF

- DUAL COMPARTMENT GASOLINE/DIESEL DISPENSING MOBILE FUELER, VEHICLE NO. 28895 FRANZEN-HILL HILL-VAC (G-70-193)/CARB ADVISORY LETTER #07-07. CYLINDRICAL. 9'- 5" L. X 7'- 5" W. X 3' - 11" H., L500 GALLON CAPACITY, POLYURETHANE INSULATION, WITH A WHITE SHELL, EQUIPPED WITH A PRESSURE/VACUUM RELIEF VALVE, AND TWO HEALY 100 JET
 - ONE 750 GALLON GASOLINE COMPARTMENT, EQUIPPED WITH PHASE I RECOVERY SYSTEM.
 - ONE 750 GALLON DIESEL COMPARTMENT, NOT EQUIPPED WITH PHASE I VAPOR
- 1 -- GASOLINE DISPENSING NOZZLE WITH A 75'- 0" COAXIAL HOSE ON A RETRACTABLE HOSE

- OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL DATA AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION UNDER WHICH THIS PERMIT WAS ISSUED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BELOW.
- THIS EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND KEPT IN GOOD OPERATING
- EXCEPT FOR DIESEL TRANSFERS, THE PHASE I VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM SHALL BE IN FULL OPERATION WHENEVER FUEL IS BEING TRANSFERRED INTO THE MOBILE FUELER
- EXCEPT FOR DIESEL TRANSFERS, THE PHASE II VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM, INCLUDING ALL ASSOCIATED ABOVE GROUND PLUMBING HARDWARE, SHALL BE INSTALLED, OPERATED, AND MAINTAINED AS CERTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CARB EXECUTIVE ORDER G-70-193 WHENEVER FUEL IS BEING TRANSFERRED INTO MOTOR VEHICLES, AS DEFINED IN RULE 461.

FILE COPY



- Permit applications are reviewed to determine that proposed equipment will be constructed and operated to comply with South Coast AQMD rules
- Equipment that emits toxic air contaminants are additionally evaluated to ensure compliance with Rule 1401 health risk thresholds





Permitted and Unpermitted Gasoline Dispensing Operations

Retail and Non-Retail Gasoline Dispensing Operations

Permitted

- Stationary underground or aboveground tank capacity of ≥ 251 gallons
- Mobile fueler cumulative capacity of
 ≥ 251 gallons and tank capacity of
 > 120 gallons
- Any tanks equipped with vapor recovery
- Estimated health risks > Rule 1401 (Must meet Rule 1401 thresholds)

Unpermitted

- Stationary underground or aboveground tank capacity of < 251 gallons
- Mobile fueler cumulative capacity of
 < 251 gallons and tank capacity of
 ≤ 120 gallons
- Estimated health risks ≤ Rule 1401

What are the health risks for unpermitted units?



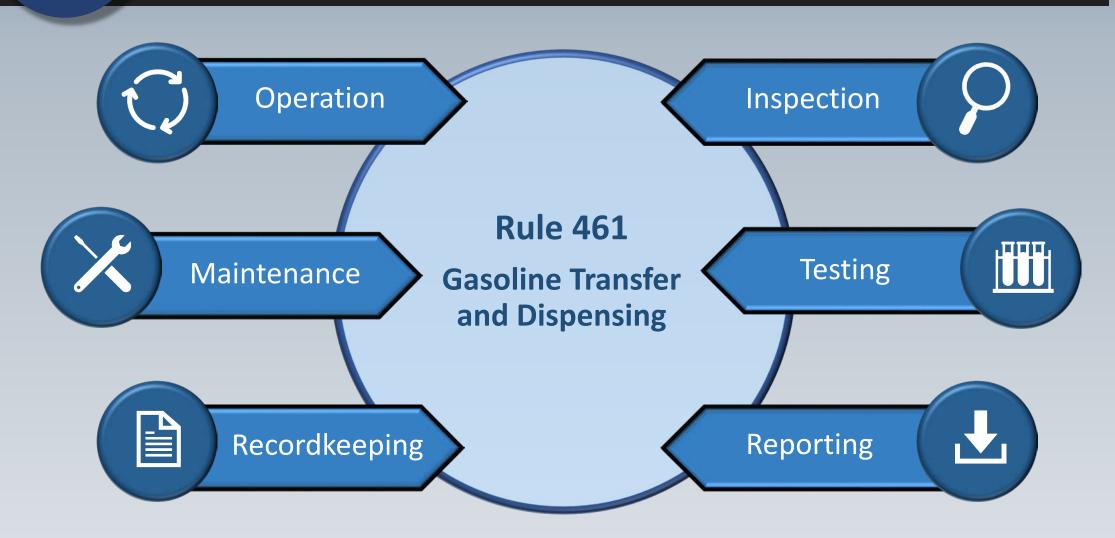
Rule 1401 Permit Evaluation

- Permit applications for new, relocated, or modified permit units, that emit toxic air contaminants are evaluated to ensure compliance with Rule 1401
 - If a source has the best available control technology for toxics (T-BACT), throughput limits are based on a
 10 in-a-million cancer risk
 - If a source does not have T-BACT, throughput limits are based on a 1 in-a-million cancer risk
- T-BACT is a control technique or emission limitation that results in the maximum degree of emission reductions that the South Coast AQMD had determined is reasonably achievable
- A permit will not be issued if the estimated health risks from all toxic air contaminants emitted from a
 permit unit exceed the applicable Rule 1401 thresholds:

Health Risk	Risk Type	T-BACT	Rule 1401 Threshold
Maximum Individual Cancer Risk	Cancer	No	1 per Million
		Yes	10 per Million
Cancer Burden	Cancer	N/A	0.5
Chronic or Acute Hazard Index	Non-Cancer	N/A	1.0



Gasoline Storage and Dispensing Facilities





Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing



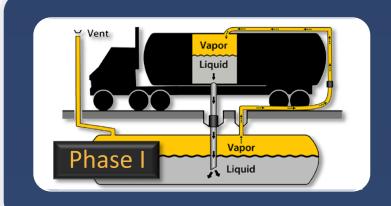


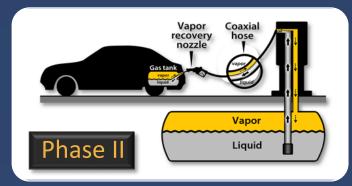


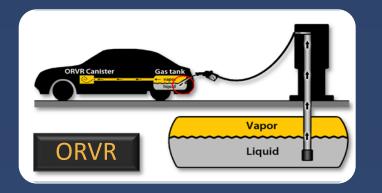
- Rule 461 specifies requirements for transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage tank, mobile fueler, or motor vehicle fuel tank to capture gasoline vapors during transfer and fueling operations
- Vapor recovery systems are installed at these facilities for collection and recovery of gasoline vapors displaced during
 - Transfer of fuels into a tank (Phase I):
 - Underground tanks have a minimum volumetric efficiency of 98% and an emission factor less than 0.15 pounds per 1,000 gallons
 - Aboveground and mobile fueler tanks have a minimum volumetric efficiency of 95%
 - Fueling operations for vehicles (Phase II):
 - Stationary storage tanks and mobile fuelers capable of recovering or processing displaced gasoline vapors by at least 98% or having an emission factor not exceeding 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons



Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing







Phase I Vapor Recovery

Returns vapors from the storage tank back into the tank on the truck

Phase II Vapor Recovery

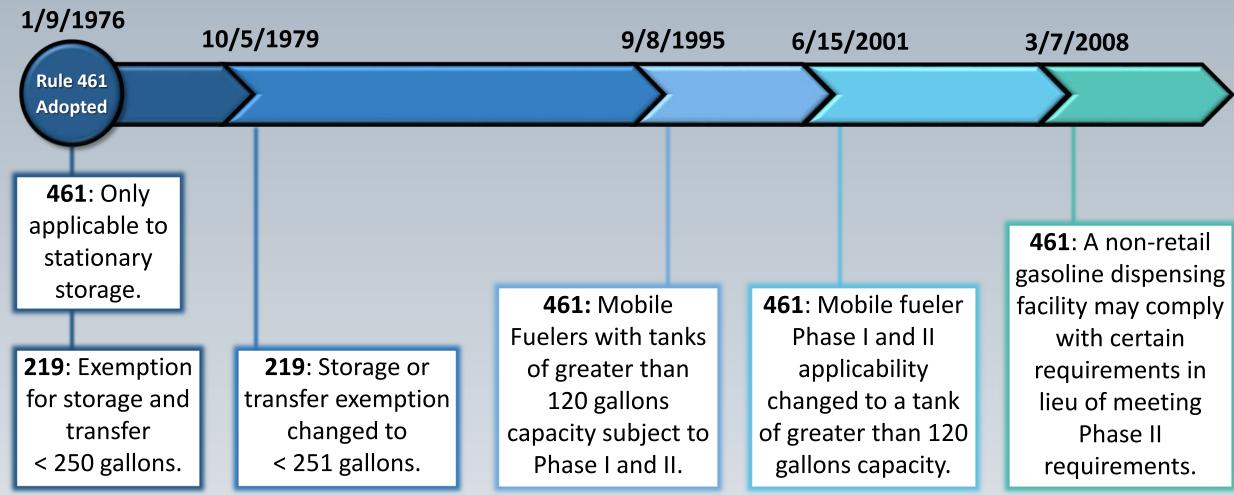
Returns vapors to the underground storage tank during fueling of vehicle fuel tanks

On-Board Refueling Vapor Recovery (ORVR)

ORVR redirects vapors
away from fill pipe and
captures them via an
activated carbon canister
in the vehicle



Rules 461 and 219 Mobile Fueler Regulatory Highlights Timeline





Agenda Item # 3 Mobile Fueling Operations



Categories of Mobile Fueling

Permitted

- Non-Retail gasoline mobile fuelers requiring a permit
- o Industries include:
 - City Services
 - Utilities
 - Marine ports
 - Airports
 - Warehousing
 - Amusement park
 - Vehicle services

Unpermitted

- Non-Retail and retail gasoline mobile fuelers exempt from permitting
- o Industries include:
 - Landscape companies
 - Sports and entertainment venues
 - Schools
 - Private individuals

What other industries are using mobile fueling services?



Potential Air Quality Concerns with Gasoline Mobile Fueling Operations



Top loading or fueling from the top of the tank can be more than 50 times more emissive than tanks that are bottom loaded and equipped with Phase I vapor recovery



Emissions can be significantly higher if gasoline dispensing activities are using non-CARB certified dispensing nozzles and gasoline is dispensed into vehicles that are not equipped with ORVR



Retail mobile fueling operations with no throughput limits may be exceeding Rule 1401 cancer risk thresholds and posing significant health risks to the surrounding community



Initial Rulemaking Objectives

- Address regulatory gaps with mobile fueling operations
- Ensure that retail mobile fueling operations are complying with South Coast AQMD rules and are not in conflict with other local, state, or federal requirements
- Establish requirements for retail mobile fueling operations
 - Permitting
 - Equipment
 - Loading and dispensing
 - Inspection
 - Recordkeeping and reporting





Proposed Amended Rule 461 and Proposed Rule 461.1 Approach

Existing

Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing

- Stationary Retail
- Mobile Retail
- Stationary Non-Retail
- Mobile Non-Retail

Proposed Approach

Proposed Amended Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing

- Retail
- Non-Retail



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

- Retail
- Non-Retail



Agenda Item # 4 Rule Development Process



Overview of Rule Development Process

Working group and stakeholder meetings continue throughout process

Information Gathering and Analysis Preliminary
Draft Rule
and Staff
Report

Public Workshop

Draft Rule and Staff Report

Public Hearing



Working Groups

- Comprised of stakeholders and representatives from industry (regulated industry, equipment suppliers), community and environmental groups, labor associations, government agencies, and academia
- Working group meetings are held throughout the rule development process and are open to the public
- Objectives:
 - o Build consensus and work through challenges
 - Opportunities for early input
 - Implement requirements for an unregulated source
- Assists staff in understanding:
 - Key issues and concerns
 - o Industry terms, industry practices, etc.
 - Applicable technologies





Stakeholder Input

- Stakeholders can provide input during working group meetings and throughout the rulemaking process
- Early input is strongly encouraged to help develop proposed rule amendments and to address issues
- Working group meetings, individual meetings, and site visits allow stakeholders to dialogue directly with staff and discuss individual issues





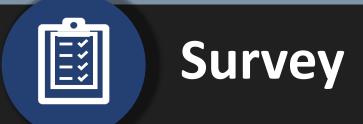




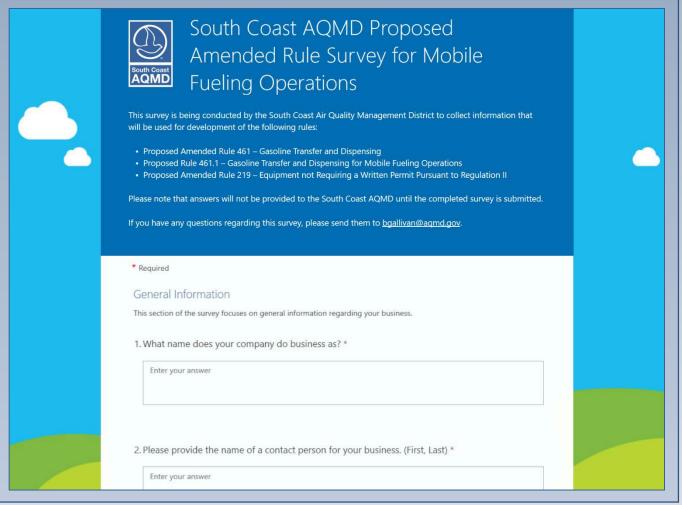
Gathering Information

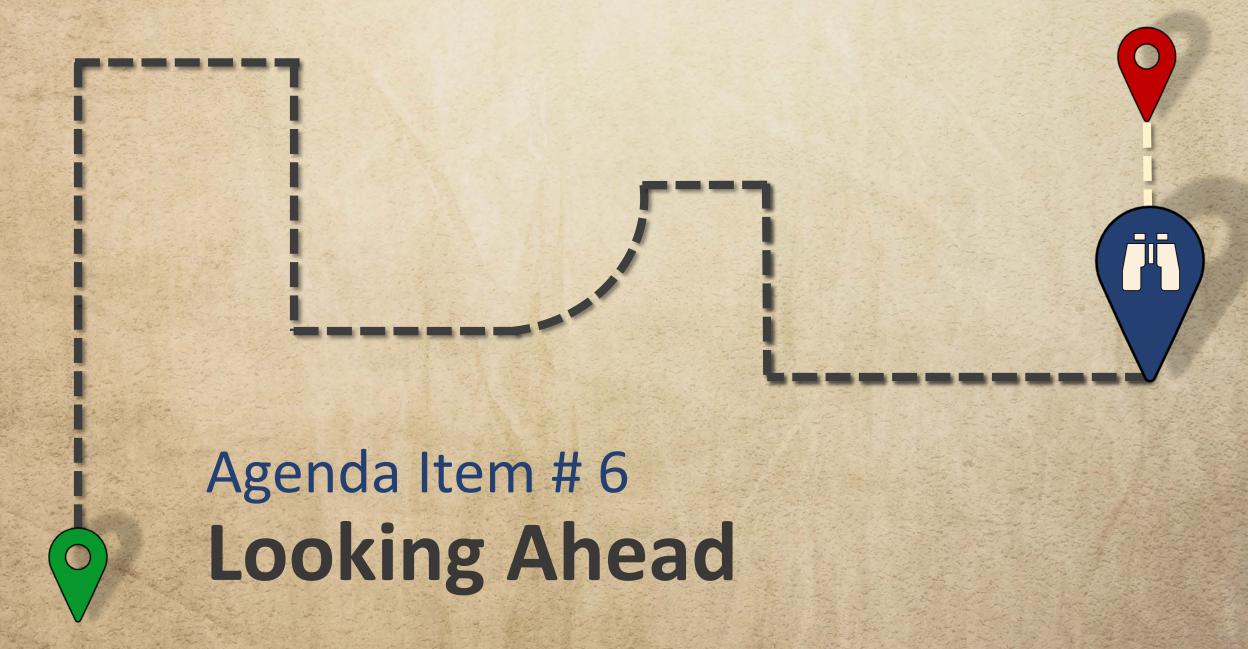
- Information is used to provide more context
- Used to accurately characterize information used for the rulemaking and its impacts such as cost
- Sharing knowledge benefits the rule





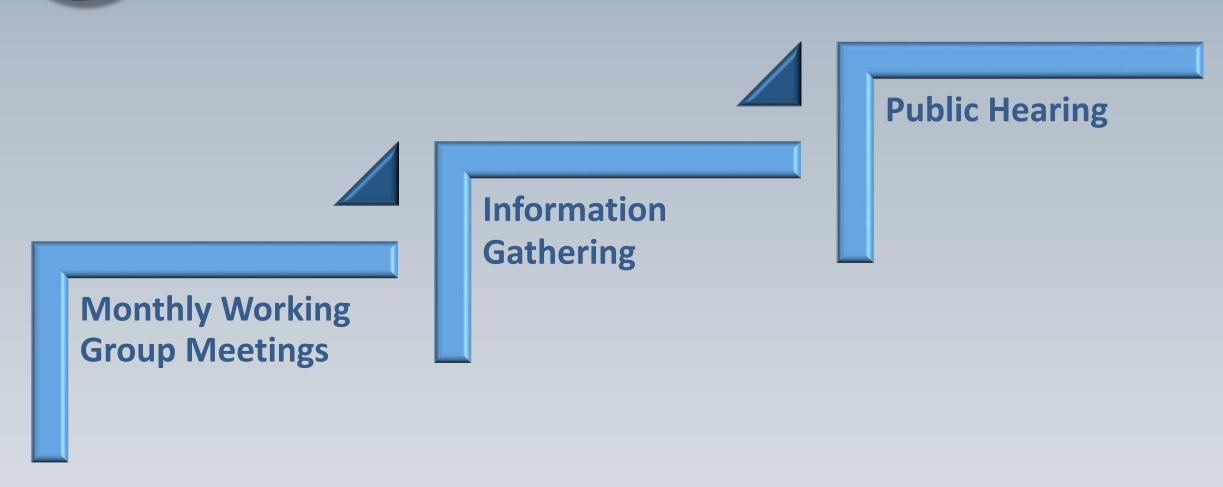
- Staff will be distributing a survey to facilities after this working group meeting
- Objective is to collect current operational information about equipment including:
 - A description of the source
 - Data necessary to estimate emissions from the source
- O Will be available via:
 - Microsoft Forms
 - Microsoft Excel







Next Steps



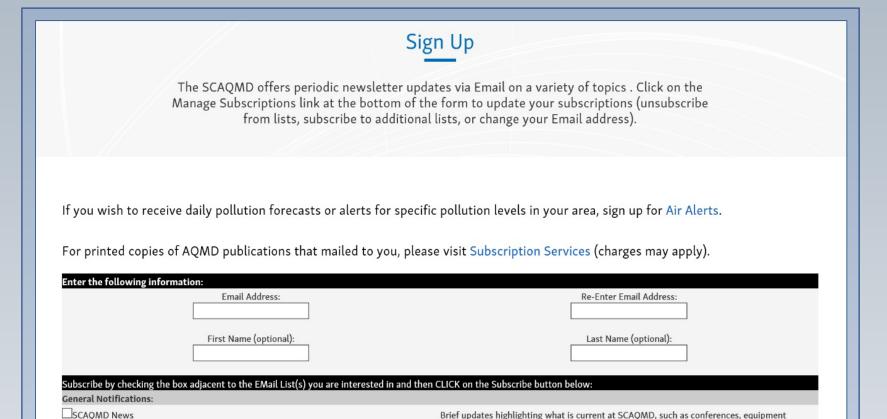


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Rule 461.1



Rule 461





PARs 461, 219, 222, and PR 461.1 **Staff Contacts**

Please contact staff with any questions or comments

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