

Chapter 118: GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES VAPOR CONTROL

SUMMARY: This regulation requires control of gasoline vapors emitted during the transfer of gasoline from tank trucks to stationary gasoline storage tanks (Stage I) and from the refueling of automobiles (Stage II) at gasoline dispensing facilities.

1. Scope/Applicability**A. Geographic**

- (1) The Stage I provisions of this regulation apply to any gasoline dispensing facility that is located in the State of Maine.
- (2) The Stage II provisions of this regulation apply to any gasoline dispensing facility located in York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc counties.

B. Applicability

- (1) Any gasoline dispensing facility whose monthly throughput ever exceeds the initial applicability threshold of 10,000 gallons per month is subject to all of the Stage I provisions of this regulation and shall remain subject even if its monthly throughput later falls below 10,000 gallons per month. The initial applicability threshold for each gasoline dispensing facility is based on the monthly throughput of any month during the two (2)-year period before the applicable compliance date specified in Section 6 of this Chapter. Any gasoline dispensing facility, regardless of throughput, is subject to the requirements of Sections 4(A) and 10(B) of this Chapter.
- (2) Any gasoline dispensing facility whose annual throughput ever exceeds the initial applicability threshold of 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year is subject to all of the Stage II provisions of this regulation and shall remain subject even if its annual throughput later falls below 1,000,000 gallons per calendar year. The initial applicability threshold for each gasoline dispensing facility is based on the annual throughput during the calendar year of 1994.
- (3) Stage II requirements are repealed January 1, 2012. Any gasoline dispensing facility equipped with a Stage II vapor recovery system must discontinue its use by January 1, 2013 in accordance with the procedures in Appendix A of this Chapter.
- (4) Any gasoline dispensing facility whose monthly throughput ever exceeds the applicability threshold of 100,000 gallons per calendar month is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities and shall remain subject thereto even if its monthly throughput later falls below this threshold.

2. Exemptions

- A.** After January 1, 2008, a gasoline dispensing facility is exempt from the requirements of this Regulation to use Stage II vapor recovery equipment if it meets one of the following conditions:

- (1) The facility exceeds the minimum threshold annual throughput of 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline only after January 1, 2008;
 - (2) Upon verification and approval by the Department, excavation of one or more tanks is required in order to install or repair a below ground component of the Stage II vapor recovery system; or
 - (3) The facility is constructed after June 30, 2008.
- B.** The requirements of this Chapter do not apply to aviation gasoline.
- 3. Definitions.** The following terms, as used in this Chapter, have the following meanings:
- A. Balance nozzle.** "Balance nozzle" means the nozzle used to dispense gasoline at a Stage II gasoline dispensing facility where vapors are collected through direct displacement.
- B. CARB.** "CARB" means the California Air Resources Board, Sacramento, CA 95812.
- C. Gasoline dispensing facility.** "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any stationary facility, including those located at marinas and airports, which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.
- D. Pressure/Vacuum (PV) vent valves.** "Pressure/Vacuum (PV) vent valves" means a relief valve installed on a gasoline storage tank and designed to open at specific pressure and vacuum settings to protect the system from excessive pressure or vacuum.
- E. Stage I vapor balance system.** "Stage I vapor balance system" means the appropriate fittings and connectors at both the gasoline dispensing facility and the tank truck that completes a closed vapor loop when the tank truck receives gasoline from or delivers gasoline to the stationary storage tank of a gasoline dispensing facility. A closed vapor loop includes a vapor tight line from the tank truck to the stationary gasoline storage tank of a gasoline dispensing facility and a connection system that will not allow delivery of gasoline to the stationary gasoline storage tank of a gasoline dispensing facility unless there is a vapor tight connection.
- F. Stage II vapor recovery system.** "Stage II vapor recovery system" means a system that limits the discharge to the atmosphere of gasoline vapors displaced during the dispensing of gasoline into motor vehicle fuel tanks and that has demonstrated 95 percent by weight or greater Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) control efficiency by:
- (1) Being a CARB certified system;
 - (2) Being tested and approved using CARB's recognized testing methods; or
 - (3) Meeting the requirements of equivalent testing procedures and methods approved by the Department and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Aftermarket and rebuilt parts may be included as part of the Stage II vapor recovery system provided they are CARB-approved aftermarket and rebuilt parts. The system must utilize coaxial hoses at the dispensers and may not contain any components (e.g., remote vapor check valves in balance type systems) that would significantly impede the performance of the functional tests required in Section 8(B) of this Chapter.

4. Standards for Stage I Vapor Balance System

- A. Unless a submerged fill pipe extends into the stationary gasoline storage tank to within six (6) inches of the bottom of the stationary gasoline storage tank, an owner or operator of any gasoline dispensing facility may not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline into a stationary gasoline storage tank at the gasoline dispensing facility.
- B. An owner or operator of any gasoline dispensing facility may not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline into a stationary gasoline storage tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more unless:
 - (1) A Stage I vapor balance system has been properly installed and ensures a closed vapor loop between the tank truck and the stationary gasoline storage tank at the gasoline dispensing facility. The Stage I vapor balance system must be designed such that the back pressure in the tank truck does not exceed eighteen (18) inches of water pressure or 5.9 inches of water vacuum during product transfer;
 - (2) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, a submerged fill pipe is provided that extends into the stationary gasoline storage tank to within six (6) inches of the bottom of the stationary gasoline storage tank; and
 - (3) Liquid fill connections for all systems are equipped with vapor-tight caps.
- C. An owner or operator of a tank truck may not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline into the stationary gasoline storage tank of a gasoline dispensing facility unless:
 - (1) All hoses in the Stage I vapor balance system are properly connected according to the following procedures:
 - (a) The vapor return hose is connected to the cargo tank and delivery elbow before connecting to the facility storage tank;
 - (b) The cargo tank valve is opened only after all vapor connections are made, and closed before any vapor connections are disconnected; and
 - (c) The vapor return hose is disconnected from the facility storage tank before it is disconnected from the cargo tank.
 - (2) Closures that seal upon disconnect are installed on the adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the stationary gasoline storage tank of a gasoline dispensing facility;
 - (3) All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor tight such that a reading of 100% or more of the lower explosive limit (LEL), (measured as 2.2% propane or equivalent calibration gas by volume of air) are not obtained within one (1) inch

around any potential source of a leak and there are no visible or audible liquid or vapor leaks in the vicinity of the gasoline unloading;

- (4) All hatches on the gasoline tank truck are closed and securely fastened;
 - (5) Only tank trucks that are certified as vapor-tight in accordance with *Gasoline Tank Truck Tightness Self-Certification*, 06-096 CMR 120 may be used to deliver gasoline to stationary gasoline storage tanks; and
 - (6) All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible with the Stage I vapor balance system installed on the stationary gasoline storage tank of the gasoline dispensing facility.
- D.** Effective January 10, 2011, an owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility whose monthly throughput ever has exceeded 100,000 gallons per month since January 10, 2008, as calculated on a rolling 30-day average, shall comply with 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, as adopted on January 10, 2008, and shall remain subject thereto even if its monthly throughput later falls below this threshold.

NOTE: Any modifications or repairs to an underground tank or associated piping must be conducted pursuant to *Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities* 06-096 CMR 691. In addition, spills and/or overfills must be managed in accordance with *Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities* 06-096 CMR 691.

5. Standards for Stage II Vapor Recovery System

- A.** An owner or operator may not transfer, permit the transfer, or provide equipment for the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility into a motor vehicle fuel tank unless a Stage II vapor recovery system is installed, tested and is continuously used during the transfer of gasoline from the gasoline storage tank to the motor vehicle fuel tank.

NOTE: Any modifications or repairs to an underground tank or associated piping must be conducted pursuant to *Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities* 06-096 CMR 691.

- B.** The owner or operator shall maintain the Stage II vapor recovery system in proper operating condition as specified by the manufacturer and free of defects, malfunctions, or failures that would impair the effectiveness of the system. For the purposes of this section, the following is a list of equipment defects in Stage II vapor recovery systems that substantially impair the effectiveness of the systems in reducing refueling vapor emissions:

- (1) Absence or disconnection of any component that is a part of the system;
- (2) A vapor hose that is crimped or flattened such that the vapor passage is blocked, or the pressure drop through the vapor hose exceeds by a factor of two (2) or more the value as certified in the system;
- (3) A “balance” style nozzle boot that is torn in one or both of the following ways:

- (a) A triangular-shaped or similar tear more than 1/2 inch on a side, or a hole more than 1/2 inch in diameter, or
 - (b) A slit more than one (1) inch in length.
- (4) Faceplate or flexible cone which is damaged in the following manner:
- (a) For balance nozzles and for nozzles for aspirator and educator assist type systems, damage shall be such that the capability to achieve a seal with a fill pipe interface is affected for 1/4 of the circumference of the faceplate (accumulated), or
 - (b) For nozzles for vacuum-assist type systems, more than 1/4 of the flexible cone is missing.
- (5) A nozzle shutoff mechanism that malfunctions in any manner;
- (6) Vapor return lines, including such components as swivels, anti-recirculation valves, and underground piping, that malfunction or are blocked, or are restricted such that the pressure drop through the line exceeds by a factor of two (2) or more the value as certified in the system;
- (7) A vapor processing unit that is inoperative;
- (8) A vacuum-producing device that is inoperative; or
- (9) Pressure/vacuum vent valves, vapor check valves, dry breaks, or fill and vapor caps that are inoperative.
- C.** All Stage II vapor recovery systems and gasoline dispensing equipment shall be maintained to have no leaks.
- D.** Upon identification of any of the defects, malfunctions or failures described in Section 5(B) of this Chapter by the owner or operator, or compliance inspector, the owner or operator shall tag "Out-of-Order" all gasoline dispensing equipment for which vapor recovery has been impaired. The tagged equipment shall not be used and the tag(s) shall not be removed until the defective equipment has been repaired, replaced, adjusted, as necessary, and subsequently tested for proper operation.
- E.** Any component of the Stage II vapor recovery system identified as defective, but which does not substantially impair the effectiveness of the system as described in Section 5(B) of this Chapter, may remain in operation, but shall be repaired or replaced within fifteen (15) days after such identification.
- F.** An owner or operator may not:
- (1) Repair, modify, or permit the repair or modification of the Stage II vapor recovery system or its components, except as approved in advance by the Department; or
 - (2) Tamper with, or permit tampering with, the system in a manner that would impair the operation or effectiveness of the system.

- G. An owner or operator may not tamper with or permit tampering with any component of the Stage II vapor recovery system.

6. Compliance Schedule For Stage I Vapor Balance Systems

- A. Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Section 4(A) of this Chapter must comply with the following schedule for installation of submerged fill pipes:
 - (1) October 1, 1989, for gasoline dispensing facilities with gasoline storage tanks that have an annual throughput of more than 100,000 gallons of gasoline; and
 - (2) May 31, 1995 for all other gasoline dispensing facilities.
- B. Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Sections 4(B) and 4(C) of this Chapter shall comply with the following schedule for installation and operation of a Stage I vapor balance system:
 - (1) October 1, 1989, for gasoline dispensing facilities with underground gasoline storage tanks that have an annual throughput of more than 250,000 gallons of gasoline and that are replacing a tank scheduled for removal by October 1, 1989 (pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. Section 563-A);
 - (2) October 1, 1991, for gasoline dispensing facilities with underground gasoline storage tanks that have an annual throughput of more than 250,000 gallons of gasoline;
 - (3) May 31, 1995, for all other gasoline dispensing facilities that have a monthly throughput of more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.
- C. Each owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility that is initially exempt from the requirements of Sections 4(B) and 4(C) of this Chapter and that becomes subject to this regulation under the provisions of Section 1(B)(1) of this Chapter shall install and place into operation a Stage I vapor balance system within six (6) months of the date it notified, or was required to notify, the Department in accordance with Section 10(B) of this Chapter.

7. Compliance Schedules For Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems

- A. Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Section 5 of this Chapter must install and place into operation a Stage II vapor recovery system on or before November 15, 1996.
- B. Each owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility that is initially exempt from the requirements of Section 5 of this Chapter and that becomes subject to this regulation under the provisions of Section 1(B)(2) of this Chapter must install and place into operation a Stage II vapor recovery system within six (6) months of the date it notified, or was required to notify, the Department in accordance with Section 10(B) of this Chapter.

8. Testing for Stage I and Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems. To avoid damage to the facility and its components, Stage I and Stage II vapor testing must be conducted by, or in the presence of, an installer or inspector certified by the Maine Board of Underground Oil Storage Tank Installers.

- A. Testing for Stage I Vapor Recovery Systems

- (1) An owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility with a throughput greater than 100,000 gallons per month must perform a PV vent valve test initially and at least every three years thereafter. This test must be performed in accordance with CARB's TP-201.1E: "Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves". This test is commonly referred to as the "P/V Cap Test".
- (2) An owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility with a throughput greater than 100,000 gallons per month must perform a pressure decay test at least every three (3) years. This test must be conducted in accordance with CARB's TP-201.3: "Determination of 2 inch (wc) Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities".
- (3) Reverification of the proper installation and function of the Stage I vapor recovery system as described in Section 8(A) of this Chapter must be performed upon major system replacement or modification, whichever occurs first. Functional tests must also be performed within thirty (30) days upon request by the Department when inspections, records, or other evidence show noncompliance with the regulation. This reverification must include all functional tests that were required for the initial system certification.
- (4) The owner or operator must have the tests performed Monday through Friday during normal work hours unless otherwise approved by the Department. The owner or operator shall notify the Department in writing at least five (5) days in advance as to when the testing will occur, and what party will conduct the testing. The Department may observe the test at its discretion.
- (5) The owner or operator shall provide a copy of all test results to the Department within thirty (30) days.

B. Testing for Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems

- (1) Once the Stage II vapor recovery system is in operational condition and ready for use, testing to verify the proper installation and function of the entire system (both infrastructure plumbing and aboveground equipment) must be conducted and passed. Tests must be conducted in accordance with the following test procedures as found in Volume 2 of CARB's - Stationary Source Test Methods, Certification and Test Procedures for Vapor Recovery Systems, April 12, 1996:
 - (a) CARB's TP-201.3: "Determination of 2 inch (wc) Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities". This test is commonly referred to as the "Pressure Decay Test".
 - (b) CARB's TP-201.4: "Determination of Dynamic Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities". This test is commonly referred to as the "Blockage Test".
 - (c) CARB's TP-201.5: "Determination (by Volume Meter) of Air to Liquid Volume Ratio of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing facilities". This test is commonly referred to as the "A/L Test".
 - (d) CARB's TP-201.1E: "Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves". This test is commonly referred to as the "P/V Cap Test".

- (e) Vapor Space Tie Testing.
 - (f) All other related tests for auto shutoff and flow prohibiting mechanisms, as necessary.
- (2) The owner or operator shall notify the Department in writing at least five (5) days in advance as to when the testing will occur and what party will conduct the testing. The Department may observe the test at its discretion.
- (3) Reverification of the proper installation and function of the Stage II vapor recovery system as described in Section 8(B) of this Chapter must be performed at least every five (5) years or upon major system replacement or modification, whichever occurs first. However, each Stage II system is subject to the requirements in the respective CARB executive order which may require more frequent testing. In either case, each compliance test whether annual or every five years must include CARB's TP-201.1E, "P/V Cap Test". Functional tests shall also be performed within thirty (30) days upon request by the Department when inspections, records, or other evidence show noncompliance with the regulation. This reverification must include a leak check test and all other functional tests that were required for the initial system certification. A major system replacement or modification is considered to be the occurrence of any of the following:
- (a) The repair or replacement of any stationary source tank with a Stage II vapor recovery system;
 - (b) The repair or replacement of any part of an underground piping system attached to a stationary storage tank equipped with a Stage II system, excluding repairs which occur without excavation; or
 - (c) The replacement of a Stage II system of one certified configuration with a Stage II system of a different certified configuration.

9. Training and Public Education

- A.** Each owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility subject to this regulation must, in accordance with the compliance schedules provided for in Section 7 of this Chapter, ensure that at least one facility representative receives training and instruction in the operation and maintenance of the Stage II vapor recovery system by successfully completing a training course approved by the Department. Any company with more than one gasoline dispensing facility may have a single individual, who would represent all the company's facilities, receive the training. This facility or company representative must instruct current and future facility employees concerning the purposes and correct operating procedures of the system. Every facility must have at least one individual on-site during operating hours who has received training from the facility or company representative.

The required training for the facility or company representative must be completed no later than three (3) months after the initiation of operation of the facility's Stage II vapor recovery system, although it is preferable that the facility or company representative obtain the training prior to the initiation of operation of the system. If the facility or company representative who received the training leaves that facility, another facility or company representative must successfully

complete the required training within three (3) months after departure of the originally trained employee. Training must include, but need not be limited to, the following areas:

- (1) Purposes and effects of the Stage II vapor recovery systems,
- (2) Equipment operation and function specific to that gasoline dispensing facility's Stage II vapor recovery system,
- (3) Maintenance schedules and requirements for the gasoline dispensing facility's Stage II vapor recovery system,
- (4) Equipment warranties, and
- (5) Equipment manufacturer contacts (names, addresses, and phone numbers) for parts and service.

B. Each owner or operator must post operating instructions conspicuously on the front of each gasoline dispensing pump using a Stage II vapor recovery system. These instructions must, at a minimum, include:

- (1) For “balance-style” nozzles, a clear description of how to correctly dispense gasoline using the system,
- (2) A warning not to attempt continued refueling after automatic shutoff of the system (an indication that the vehicle fuel tank is full), and
- (3) A telephone number to be used to report to the Department any problems experienced with the system.

10. Recordkeeping and Reporting

A. All permits, licenses or registrations to operate the facility must be current at all times. Except as provided in Section 10(A)(4) of this Chapter, the records listed below shall be maintained at each facility for three (3) years with the exception of records specified in Section 10(A)(1) of this Chapter which must be maintained at each facility for five (5) years. All records must be made available for inspection during normal business hours and copies provided to the Department and/or EPA upon request.

- (1) Verification that the Stage II vapor recovery system meets or exceeds the requirements of the tests specified in Section 8(B) of this Chapter. The test results must be dated and shall contain the names, addresses, and phone number of the companies responsible for system installation and testing.
- (2) All maintenance conducted on any part of the Stage II vapor recovery system must be logged on a maintenance record and maintained in chronological order. This maintenance record must include a general part description, the date repaired or replaced, the replacement part number, a general description of the part location in the system, and a description of the problem. The log must also indicate the time period and duration of each malfunction of the system.

- (3) Proof of attendance and completion of the training specified in Section 9(A) of this Chapter must be maintained on the gasoline dispensing facility premises. The documentation for each employee must be maintained as long as that employee continues to work at the facility.
- (4) Any company with more than one gasoline dispensing facility may maintain Stage II records at its central office. However, if a company chooses to maintain its records in its central office, each gasoline dispensing facility must as a minimum, maintain the following on the premises;
 - (a) the verification records referred to in Section 10(A)(1) of this Chapter must be kept at the facility for twelve (12) months after the date of test results;
 - (b) the last twelve (12) month period of maintenance records referred to in Section 10(A)(2) of this Chapter; and
 - (c) the documentation for the last twelve (12) month period of the employee(s) trained for that facility.

- B.** Beginning July 1, 1989 all gasoline dispensing facilities must maintain on its premises, records of gasoline throughput which will allow the monthly and annual throughput to be determined. Any such facility whose monthly or annual throughput ever exceeds the initial applicability threshold must notify the Department of its applicability within thirty (30) days. Copies of these records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years. These records must be available for inspection during normal business hours and copies shall be provided to the Department and/or EPA upon request.

Any company with more than one gasoline dispensing facility may maintain the records of gasoline throughput at its central office. However, each gasoline dispensing facility of the company must maintain records on the premises for the last twelve (12) month period.

- C.** Any owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility subject to Section 1(B)(4) of this Chapter must submit all notifications and test reports required by 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities to EPA and the Department. All reports must be kept by the gasoline dispensing facility for five (5) years.

- 11. Legal Authority.** This rule is authorized and adopted under 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 585 and 585-A. Portions of this rule refer to the Code of Federal Regulations. Unless otherwise specified, the federal regulations references are those final regulations adopted as of July 1, 2010. The Code of Federal Regulations is available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>. Portions of this rule refer to CARB Orders. Unless otherwise specified, the CARB Orders referenced are those in effect on July 1, 2010. The CARB Orders are available at www.arb.ca.gov.

AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S.A. Sections 585, 585-A

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 11, 1994

Amended: July 25, 1995

EFFECTIVE DATE (ELECTRONIC CONVERSION): May 8, 1996

Amended: April 3, 2011 – filing 2011-101

BASIS STATEMENT FOR JUNE 22, 1994

Nine counties in the State of Maine exceed the national ambient air quality standard for ozone, a ground-level smog which causes health problems in humans. Ozone is formed in part by volatile organic compounds (VOC) contained in gasoline vapors that react in the presence of sunlight. Section 182(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 mandate the control of VOC contained in gasoline vapors that are emitted during the transfer of gasoline between gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities and delivery tank trucks.

All gasoline dispensing facilities located in the State are required to install submerged fill pipes on their gasoline storage tanks by May 31, 1995. Gasoline dispensing facilities with a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons or more in any one month and with storage tanks of 250 gallons or more are required to install by May 31, 1995, a Stage I vapor control system, which is a vapor tight system of fittings and connections between the storage tank and tank truck.

This regulation will control 95% or more of the total VOC emitted during the transfer of gasoline between delivery tank trucks and storage tanks at gas stations.

The cost of submerged fill pipes is approximately \$50 per gasoline storage tank or \$100 per station. The cost to retrofit a service station with a coaxial Stage I system is approximately \$1524.

In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State its response to comments received during the public comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR JULY 19, 1995

Section 182(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires that states identify and adopt strategies which will reduce 1990 VOC emissions by at least 15% to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone by November 15, 1996. As part of that plan, Stage II vapor recovery is required in York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc counties since they have not attained the federal ozone standard. In order to achieve the required emission reductions, the Stage II requirements apply to facilities with an annual throughput of 1,000,000 gallons or more.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR JANUARY 6, 2011

In 2007, the Maine Legislature enacted 38 MRSA Section 585-E, which repeals the Stage II vapor recovery requirements effective January 1, 2012. The amendments to Chapter 118 implement the statutory requirement to repeal the Stage II vapor recovery program and add references to the Stage I requirements of the NESHAPS to help clarify for sources that they must meet both the NESHAPS and Chapter 118 requirements.

The amendments repeal the Stage II requirement as of January 1, 2012, and require the removal and/or discontinuance of Stage II vapor controls no later than January 1, 2013. Since the proper discontinuance of Stage II controls is essential to prevent unintended volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, the

Department has developed a closure protocol for ensuring that discontinued Stage II piping is drained of liquid fuel, and all piping is properly capped and tested for vapor tightness (detailed in Appendix A).

In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State its response to comments received during the public comment period.

APPENDIX A**REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCONTINUING THE USE OF A STAGE II VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM**

The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility equipped with a Stage II vapor recovery system must complete the following steps when discontinuing the use of a Stage II vapor recovery system. All tests are based on CARB's test requirements: ST-30: Leak Test Procedure; TP-201.3: Determination of 2 inch (wc) Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities; and TP-201.4: Determination of Dynamic Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities. In all cases, specifics are to be discussed with the Department's Air Bureau staff prior to abandonment.

1. Provide the Department with a written request for approval prior to disabling the system.
2. Notify the Department at least five (5) days prior to the date of the initial test (may be verbal). All tests must be conducted Monday through Friday during normal business hours unless otherwise approved by the Department. The Department may observe the test at its discretion. The notification shall include the gasoline dispensing facility name, location, time and date of test, test company and the name of the tester(s) and the Maine Certified Tank Installer or inspector, if different, who will be present or conducting the test and performing the Stage II abandonment.

NOTE: Stage II abandonment shall be conducted pursuant to *Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities* 06-096 CMR 691. The Department's Policy for Abandonment of Stage II Gasoline Vapor Recovery Piping at Underground Oil Storage Facilities, dated November 5, 2009 provides discretion in piping removal.

3. Pressurize the entire tank and vapor line ullage space using nitrogen gas to a pressure of 10 inches of water column. Once stabilized, wait five (5) minutes and record the final pressure. Compare the final pressure to the allowable pressure drop found in the leak rate table in CARB'S ST-30: Leak Test Procedure, also available from the Department. If a pass is obtained, continue to step 4. If the system fails, repeat the test to confirm the failure, and troubleshoot for leaks. If the failure is caused by a leak in the underground Stage II vapor piping, the piping must be removed.
4. Conduct a "wet" blockage test under each dispenser in accordance with CARB'S TP-201.4: Determination of Dynamic Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities which measures backpressure in the returning vapor line. This is accomplished by opening the vapor recovery poppet on the tank pad and pouring two gallons of gasoline directly into the dispenser end of the vapor line and waiting for up to 15 minutes. This is followed by flowing nitrogen at 60 Standard Cubic Feet per Hour (scfh). A passing test shows results less than or equal to 0.35 inches of water column. If the test passes, proceed to step 5. If a fail is recorded, repeat the test to verify the failure and then flow nitrogen gas through the blocked vapor line for ten seconds. Check the backpressure again to verify the block is cleared or not. If cleared, repeat the wet blockage procedure to confirm results; if still blocked, the underground vapor piping must be removed.
5. Replace Stage II hanging hardware with conventional hanging hardware making sure to drain any product prior to disconnecting the Stage II hanging hardware from the dispenser.

6. Disconnect the vapor line from each dispenser and cap the end of the line at or below the base of the dispenser with an approved fitting. If the tank end of the vapor line is accessible, cap the tank end also.
7. Replace the Stage II pressure vacuum cap with an approved Stage I cap.
8. Providing the station has exceeded the 100,000 gallon per month threshold beginning January 10, 2008, station owners/operators must ensure that all fill and vapor adaptors are designed to prevent overtightening or loosening by installing swivel adaptors or equivalent adaptors that meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.
9. Conduct a pressure decay test and pressure/vacuum vent valve test as described in Sections 8(A) and 8(B) of this Chapter.
10. Submit the test results to the Department within thirty (30) days of the test.