

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 52.2282

§ 52.2275 Control strategy and regulations: Ozone.

(a) Section 510.3 of revised Regulation V, which was submitted by the Governor on July 20, 1977, is disapproved.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Texas Implementation Plan, the control measures listed in paragraph (d) of this section shall be implemented in accordance with the schedule set forth below.

(c)(1) Removal from service of a 12,000 BPD vacuum distillation unit at the Corpus Christi refinery of the Champlin Petroleum Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, with a final compliance date no later than October 1, 1979. This shall result in an estimated hydrocarbon emission reduction of at least 139 tons per year.

(2) Dedication of gasoline storage tank 91-TK-3 located at the Corpus Christi refinery of the Champlin Petroleum Company, Corpus Christi, Texas to the exclusive storage of No. 2 Fuel Oil or any fluid with a vapor pressure equivalent to, or less than that of No. 2 Fuel Oil, with a final compliance date no later than October 1, 1979. This shall result in an estimated hydrocarbon emission reduction of at least 107.6 tons per year.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Approval—The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) submitted an ozone redesignation request and maintenance plan on July 27, 1994, requesting that the Victoria County ozone nonattainment area be redesignated to attainment for ozone. Both the redesignation request and maintenance plan were adopted by TNRCC in Commission Order No. 94-29 on July 27, 1994. The redesignation request and maintenance plan meet the redesignation requirements in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the Act as amended in 1990. The redesignation meets the Federal requirements of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act as a revision to the Texas Ozone State Implementation Plan for Victoria County. The EPA approved the request for redesignation to

attainment with respect to ozone for Victoria County on May 8, 1995.

[42 FR 37380, July 21, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 5662, Jan. 29, 1979; 44 FR 55006, Sept. 24, 1979; 45 FR 19244, Mar. 25, 1980; 46 FR 47545, Sept. 29, 1981; 47 FR 20770, May 14, 1982; 47 FR 50868, Nov. 10, 1982; 60 FR 12459, Mar. 7, 1995; 60 FR 33924, June 29, 1995]

§ 52.2276 Control strategy and regulations: Particulate matter.

(a) *Part D conditional approval.* The Texas plan for total suspended particulate (TSP) for the nonattainment area of Dallas 3 is conditionally approved until the State satisfactorily completes the following items:

(1) Draft SIP revision supplement submitted to EPA by March 3, 1980.

(2) Public hearing completed by May 5, 1980.

(3) Adopt revision and revised Regulation I as it pertains to control of non-traditional sources, if necessary, and submit to EPA by August 1, 1980.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Texas Implementation Plan, the control measures listed in paragraph (c) of this section shall be implemented in accordance with the schedule set forth below.

(c) No later than January 1, 1980, Parker Brothers and Co., Inc., at its limestone quarry facilities near New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas shall install fabric filters on the primary crusher and on the secondary crusher and screens, meeting the requirements of Appendix A of the Texas Air Control Board Order 78-8 adopted August 11, 1978. After the date of installation of the fabric filters, Parker Brothers and Co., Inc., shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot from the exhaust stack of the fabric filter on its primary crusher and shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot from the exhaust stack of the fabric filter on its secondary crusher and screens.

[46 FR 43425, Aug. 28, 1981, and 46 FR 47545, Sept. 29, 1981]

§§ 52.2277–52.2281 [Reserved]

§ 52.2282 Public hearings.

(a) The requirements of § 51.102 of this chapter are not met because principal

portions of the revised plan were not made available to the public for inspection and comment prior to the hearing.

[38 FR 16568, June 22, 1973, as amended at 51 FR 40675, Nov. 7, 1986]

§§ 52.2283–52.2284 [Reserved]

§ 52.2285 Control of evaporative losses from the filling of gasoline storage vessels in the Houston and San Antonio areas.

(a) Definitions:

(1) *Gasoline* means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 pounds or greater which is produced for use as a motor fuel and is commonly called gasoline.

(2) *Storage container* means any stationary vessel of more than 1,000 gallons (3,785 liters) nominal capacity. Stationary vessels include portable vessels placed temporarily at a location; e.g., tanks on skids.

(3) *Owner* means the owner of the gasoline storage container(s).

(4) *Operator* means the person who is directly responsible for the operation of the gasoline storage container(s), whether the person be a lessee or an agent of the owner.

(5) *Delivery Vessel* means tank trucks and tank trailers used for the delivery of gasoline.

(6) *Source* means both storage containers and delivery vessels.

(b) This section is applicable to the following counties in Texas: Harris, Galveston, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Waller, Montgomery, Liberty, Chambers, Matagorda, Bexar, Comal, and Guadalupe.

(c) No person shall transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage container with a nominal capacity greater than 1,000 gallons (3,785 liters) unless such container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and unless the displaced vapors from the storage container are processed by a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of no less than 90 percent by weight of total hydrocarbon compounds in said vapors.

(1) The vapor recovery system shall include one or more of the following:

(i) A vapor-tight return line from the storage container to the delivery vessel

and a system that will ensure that the vapor return line is connected before gasoline can be transferred into the container.

(ii) Other equipment that prevents release to the atmosphere of no less than 90 percent by weight of the total hydrocarbon compounds in the displaced vapor provided that approval of the proposed design, installation, and operation is obtained from the Regional Administrator prior to start of construction.

(2) The vapor recovery system shall be so constructed that it will be compatible with a vapor recovery system, which may be installed later, to recover vapors displaced by the filling of motor vehicle tanks.

(3) The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The delivery vessel must be so designed and maintained as to be vapor-tight at all times.

(ii) If any gasoline storage compartment of a vapor-laden delivery vessel is refilled in one of the counties listed in paragraph (b) of this section, it shall be refilled only at a facility which is equipped with a vapor recovery system, or the equivalent, which prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of the total hydrocarbon compounds in the vapor displaced from the delivery vessel during refilling.

(iii) Gasoline storage compartments of one thousand gallons or less in gasoline delivery vehicles presently in use on November 6, 1973 will not be required to be retrofitted with a vapor return system until January 1, 1977.

(iv) Facilities which have a daily throughput of 20,000 gallons of gasoline or less are required to have a vapor recovery system in operation no later than May 31, 1977. Delivery vessels and storage vessels served exclusively by facilities required to have a vapor recovery system in operation no later than May 31, 1977, also are required to meet the provisions of this section no later than May 31, 1977.

(d) The provisions of paragraph (c) of this section shall not apply to the following:

(1) Storage containers used for the storage of gasoline *used on a farm for farming purposes*, as that expression is