FACT SHEET

R307-328 Gasoline Transfer and Storage

Overview
The Division of Air Quality requirement, R307-328, was adopted as a package of rules to establish controls on vapors during the filling of gasoline cargo tanks and storage tanks. Based on federal guidance documents, its Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirement is commonly referred to as stage I vapor recovery.

The Rule applies to all gasoline cargo tanks and gasoline dispensing sources that operate within Utah, as defined, and owners and operators of:

- Any cargo tank that loads or unloads gasoline; and/or
- Any bulk terminal, bulk plant, stationary storage container, or service station that dispenses 10,000 gallons or more in any one calendar month.

You are required to control emissions during loading of tank trucks, trailers, railroad tank cars, and other transport vehicles and during stationary source container loadings.

- Emissions must be controlled by use of a vapor collection and control system or bottom filling.
- Systems must be properly installed and maintained.
- RACT shall be required and in no case shall vapor emissions to the atmosphere exceed 0.640 pounds per 1,000 gallons transferred.
- Loading device shall not leak.
- Use dry-break loading design couplings.
- Have no more than an average of 15 cc drainage per disconnect for 5 consecutive disconnects.
- Have a vapor tight connection that when disconnected automatically closes to prevent release.
- Hatches of gasoline cargo tanks must be closed during loading operations, except or during emergency situations.
- Pressure relief valves on storage tanks and gasoline cargo tanks set to release at the highest possible pressure.
Stationary source containers with a capacity of 250 gallons or greater

- Must be equipped with a submerged fill pipe that extends to no more than twelve inches from the bottom of the storage tank for fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, or extends no more than six inches from the bottom of the storage tank for fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006.
- Must prevent release of at least 90 percent of the gasoline vapor, by weight, displaced during filling.
- Must include vapor control equipment:

Gasoline cargo tank

- Vapor-tight during transport and loading and unloading operations, except for normal pressure venting.
- 90% vapor recovery efficiencies, realized when connected to an approved storage tank vapor recovery system or loading terminal.
- Vapor-laden gasoline cargo tank refilled only at installations equipped to recover, process or dispose of vapors.

Vapor Tightness Testing

- The vapor collection system shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the gasoline cargo tank from exceeding 18 inches of water and prevent vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water.
- No reading greater than or equal to 100 percent of the lower explosive limit measured at 1.04 inches around the perimeter of a potential leak source, as detected by a combustible gas detector.

Alternate Methods of Control

- Requested, in writing, to the Air Quality Director.
- Demonstrate that the proposed alternate produces an equal or greater air quality benefit than that required by R307-328, or demonstrate that the alternate test method is equivalent to those required.
- EPA concurrence required as part of approval process.

Authorized Contractors

All modifications performed on underground storage tanks to bring them into compliance with R307-328, shall be performed by certified contractors under R3011-201.

Record Keeping

Maintain records, for a minimum of two years, demonstrating compliance.
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