§ 52.2284 Interstate pollutant transport provisions; What are the FIP requirements for decreases in emissions of sulfur dioxide?

(a) The owner and operator of each SO\(_2\) source located within the State of Texas and for which requirements are set forth under the Federal CAIR SO\(_2\) Trading Program in subparts AAA through III of part 97 of this chapter must comply with such applicable requirements. The obligation to comply with these requirements in part 97 of this chapter will be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to the Texas State Implementation Plan as meeting the requirements of CAIR for PM\(_{2.5}\) relating to SO\(_2\) under § 51.124 of this chapter, except to the extent the Administrator's approval is partial or conditional or unless such approval is under § 51.124(r) of this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of paragraph (a) of this section and subparts AAA through III of part 97 of this chapter and any State's SIP to the contrary:

(1) With regard to any control period that begins after December 31, 2011,

(i) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section relating to SO\(_2\) emissions shall not be applicable; and

(ii) The Administrator will not carry out any of the functions set forth for the Administrator in subparts AAA through III of part 97 of this chapter and any State's SIP to the contrary;

(2) The Administrator will not deduct for excess emissions any CAIR SO\(_2\) allowances allocated for 2012 or any year thereafter.

(c)(1) The owner and operator of each source and each unit located in the State of Texas and Indian country within the borders of the State and for which requirements are set forth under the TR SO\(_2\) Group 2 Trading Program in subpart DDDDD of part 97 of this chapter must comply with such requirements. The obligation to comply with such requirements with regard to sources and units located in Indian country within the borders of the State will not be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to Texas' SIP.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, if, at the time of the approval of Texas' SIP revision described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Administrator has already started recording any allocations of TR SO\(_2\) Group 2 allowances under subpart DDDDD of part 97 of this chapter to units in the State for a control period in any year, the provisions of subpart DDDDD of part 97 of this chapter authorizing the Administrator to complete the allocation and recordation of TR SO\(_2\) Group 2 allowances to units in the State for each such control period shall continue to apply, unless provided otherwise by such approval of the State's SIP revision.

[72 FR 62355, Nov. 2, 2007, as amended at 76 FR 48376, Aug. 8, 2011]

§ 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 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 used in the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. section 6420.

2. Any container having a nominal capacity less than 2,000 gallons (7,571 liters) installed prior to November 6, 1973.

3. Transfers made to storage containers equipped with floating roofs or their equivalent.

4. Any facility for loading and unloading of volatile organic compounds (including gasoline bulk terminals) in Bexar, Brazoria, Galveston and Harris counties, any gasoline bulk plants in Harris County, and any filling of gasoline storage vessels (Stage I) for motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities in Bexar, Brazoria, Galveston, and Harris Counties which is subject to Texas Air Control Board Regulation V subsections 115.111–115.113, 115.121–115.123, and 115.131–115.135, respectively.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, the owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with the increments contained in the following compliance schedule:

1. Contracts for emission control systems or process modifications must be awarded or orders must be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification not later than March 31, 1975.
§ 52.2286 Control of evaporative losses from the filling of gasoline storage vessels in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

(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 truck 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: Dallas, Tarrant, Denton, Wise, Collin, Parker, Rockwall, Kaufman, Hood, Johnson, and Ellis.