

Table 1 (only applies to facilities with monthly throughputs of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more)

If you own or operate	Then you must
<p>Item 1. A new, reconstructed¹, or existing Gasoline Dispensing Facility</p>	<p>Install and operate a vapor balance system on your gasoline storage tanks that meets the design criteria in paragraphs (a) through (h).</p>
	<p>(a) All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.</p>
	<p>(b) The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight²</p>
	<p>(c) The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.</p>
	<p>(d) The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.</p>
	<p>(e) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in §63.11117(b).</p>
	<p>(f) Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.</p>
	<p>(g) Pressure/vacuum vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. For systems where vapors from vehicle refueling operations are not recovered, the positive cracking pressure shall be 13.8 inches of water and the negative cracking pressure shall be 6.9 inches of water. For systems where vapors from vehicle refueling operations are recovered (Stage II controls), the positive cracking pressure shall be 3 inches of water and the negative cracking pressure shall be 8 inches of water. Deviations of within ± 0.5 inches of the specified positive cracking pressures and ± 2.0 inches of the negative pressure are acceptable. The leak rates for pressure/vacuum valves, including connections, shall be less than or equal to 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.21 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water.</p>
<p>Item 2. For new or reconstructed GDF, or new storage tank(s) at an existing affected facility</p>	<p>Equip your gasoline storage tanks with a dual-point vapor balance system³ and comply with the requirements of item 1 in this Table.</p>

1. Reconstruction, unless otherwise defined in a relevant standard, means the replacement of components of an affected or a previously nonaffected source to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source; and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant standard(s) established by the Administrator (or a State) pursuant to section 112 of the Act. Upon reconstruction, an affected source, or a stationary source that becomes an affected source, is subject to relevant standards for new sources, including compliance dates, irrespective of any change in emissions of hazardous air pollutants from that source.

2. Vapor-tight means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

3. Dual-point vapor balance system means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.