

**FACT SHEET
AMENDMENTS TO AIR TOXICS STANDARDS
FOR GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES**

ACTION

- On June 19, 2008 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) amended its rule to reduce emissions of toxic air pollutants from storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities.
- These amendments only affect gasoline dispensing facilities such as service stations, convenience stores, and rental and fleet service centers with a throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline per month.
- On January 10, 2008, EPA published final standards that require gasoline dispensing facilities with a throughput of 100,000 gallons per month to install vapor balance systems. Vapor balance systems collect and route the vapors displaced from the loading of the storage tank back into the tank truck.
- The direct final rule amends the compliance date for installation of the vapor balance system for new and reconstructed gasoline dispensing facilities as follows:
 - Facilities with start-up dates from November 9, 2006 to 90 days from when the amended rules are published in the *Federal Register*, must comply within 90 days of when the amended rules are published in the *Federal Register*.
 - Gasoline dispensing facilities that start up 90 days after the amended rules are published in the *Federal Register* must comply upon startup of the facility.
- Also, the amendments to the January 10, 2008 final rule correct the specifications for the pressure and vacuum vent valves which EPA set incorrectly in the January 10, 2008 final standard.
- Because we view this action as non-controversial and do not anticipate adverse comments, we are issuing this rule as a direct final rule with a parallel proposal. The amendments are effective within 90 days of publishing in the *Federal Register* without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment within 45 days of publishing in the *Federal Register*. If EPA receives adverse comment on the parallel proposal, we will withdraw the direct final rule and respond to the comment in a final rule amendment.

BENEFITS AND COST

- We anticipate no change in the benefits and costs of the January 10, 2008 final standards for bulk and gasoline dispensing facilities.

- Most of the 350,000 bulk and gasoline dispensing facilities already comply with the final standards. We estimate about 14,000 facilities will need additional controls.
- The standards will annually reduce about 100,000 tons of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in gasoline vapors. That VOC reduction includes about 5,000 tons of hazardous air pollutants, which includes about 175 tons of benzene. These reductions represent about a 22 percent reduction of emissions from this source category.
- EPA estimates the capital costs of these final standards at \$75 million. There will be an annual benefit of about \$6.5 million for the rules. The value of the recovered gasoline and gasoline not allowed to evaporate will more than pay for the annual cost of the capital expenditures and the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

BACKGROUND

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of industrial sources that emit one or more of 187 listed toxic air pollutants. These industrial categories include both major and area sources.
- For major sources within each source category, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to develop standards that restrict emissions to levels consistent with the lowest-emitting (also called best-performing) plants. Major sources are those that emit 10 tons a year or more of a single toxic air pollutant or 25 tons a year or more of a combination of air toxics.
- For area sources within each source category, the Clean Air Act allows EPA to develop standards or requirements which provide for the use of generally available control technologies (GACT) or management practices rather than the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) required for major sources.
- Further, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to (1) identify the toxic air pollutants that pose the greatest threat to public health in urban areas and (2) identify and list the area source categories that represent 90 percent of the emissions of the urban air toxics associated with area sources and regulate them to ensure that the emissions of these “urban” air toxics are reduced. EPA implements these requirements through the Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy.
- EPA published the Strategy on July 19, 1999, in the *Federal Register* that included:
 - A list of the 33 air toxics that present the greatest threat to public health in the largest number of urban areas. Of these 33 urban air toxics, EPA has identified the 30 with the greatest contribution from smaller commercial and industrial operations or "area" sources, as defined in the Clean Air Act. (See

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/urban/list33.html> for the full list.)

- A list of 29 area source categories that contribute to the emissions of these 30 listed air toxics. Subsequent notices published on June 26 and November 22, 2002, added 41 source categories to this list of area sources and fulfilled the Clean Air Act requirement to identify and list area source categories at least 90 percent of the emissions of the 30 “listed” (or area source) HAPs. The gasoline distribution source category included in today’s final rule is included in this list of area sources. For more information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/urban/urbanpg.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- Interested parties can download the notice from EPA's website on the Internet under recently signed rules at the following address: www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/ramain.html.
- For additional information, visit the EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/gasdist/gasdisp.html, or contact Stephen A. Shedd of the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5397 or by e-mail at shedd.steve@epa.gov.