
40 C.F.R. § 63.565

Test methods and procedures.

- (a) *Performance testing.* The owner or operator of an affected source in § 63.562 shall comply with the performance testing requirements in § 63.7 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of § 63.560 and the performance testing requirements in this section.
- (b) *Pressure/vacuum settings of marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment.* For the purpose of determining compliance with § 63.563(a)(3), the following procedures shall be used:
- (1) Calibrate and install a pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument) capable of measuring up to the maximum relief set pressure of the pressure–vacuum vents;
 - (2) Connect the pressure measurement device to a pressure tap in the terminal's vapor collection system, located as close as possible to the connection with the marine tank vessel; and
 - (3) During the performance test required in § 63.563(b)(1), record the pressure every 5 minutes while a marine tank vessel is being loaded and record the highest instantaneous pressure and vacuum that occurs during each loading cycle.
- (c) *Vapor–tightness test procedures for the marine tank vessel.* When testing a vessel for vapor tightness to comply with the marine vessel vapor–tightness requirements of § 63.563(a)(4)(i), the owner or operator of a source shall use the methods in either paragraph (c)(1) or (2) in this section.
- (1) *Pressure test for the marine tank vessel.* (i) Each product tank shall be pressurized with dry air or inert gas to no more than the pressure of the lowest pressure relief valve setting.
 - (ii) Once the pressure is obtained, the dry air or inert gas source shall be shut off.
 - (iii) At the end of one–half hour, the pressure in the product tank and piping shall be measured. The change in pressure shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$P = P_i - P_f$$

Where:

P = change in pressure, inches of water. P_i = pressure in tank when air/gas source is shut off, inches of water. P_f = pressure in tank at the end of one–half hour after air/gas source is shut off, inches of water.

- (iv) The change in pressure, P, shall be compared to the pressure drop calculated using the following formula:

$$PM = 0.861 P_{ia} L/V$$

where:

PM = maximum allowable pressure change, inches of water. P_{1a} = pressure in tank when air/gas source is shut off, psia. L = maximum permitted loading rate of vessel, barrels per hour. V = total volume of product tank, barrels.

(v) If $P \leq PM$, the vessel is vapor tight.

(vi) If $P > PM$, the vessel is not vapor tight and the source of the leak must be identified and repaired prior to retesting.

(2) *Leak test for the marine tank vessel.* Each owner or operator of a source complying with §§ 63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii) shall use Method 21 as the vapor-tightness leak test for marine tank vessels. The test shall be conducted during the final 20 percent of loading of each product tank of the marine vessel, and it shall be applied to any potential sources of vapor leaks on the vessel.

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