

Gasoline Storage Tank Evaporative Loss Dynamics

NESCAUM Stage II Meeting

Lisa Rector

1 May 2007

ARID Technologies, Inc.

Ted Tiberi

www.ARIDtech.com



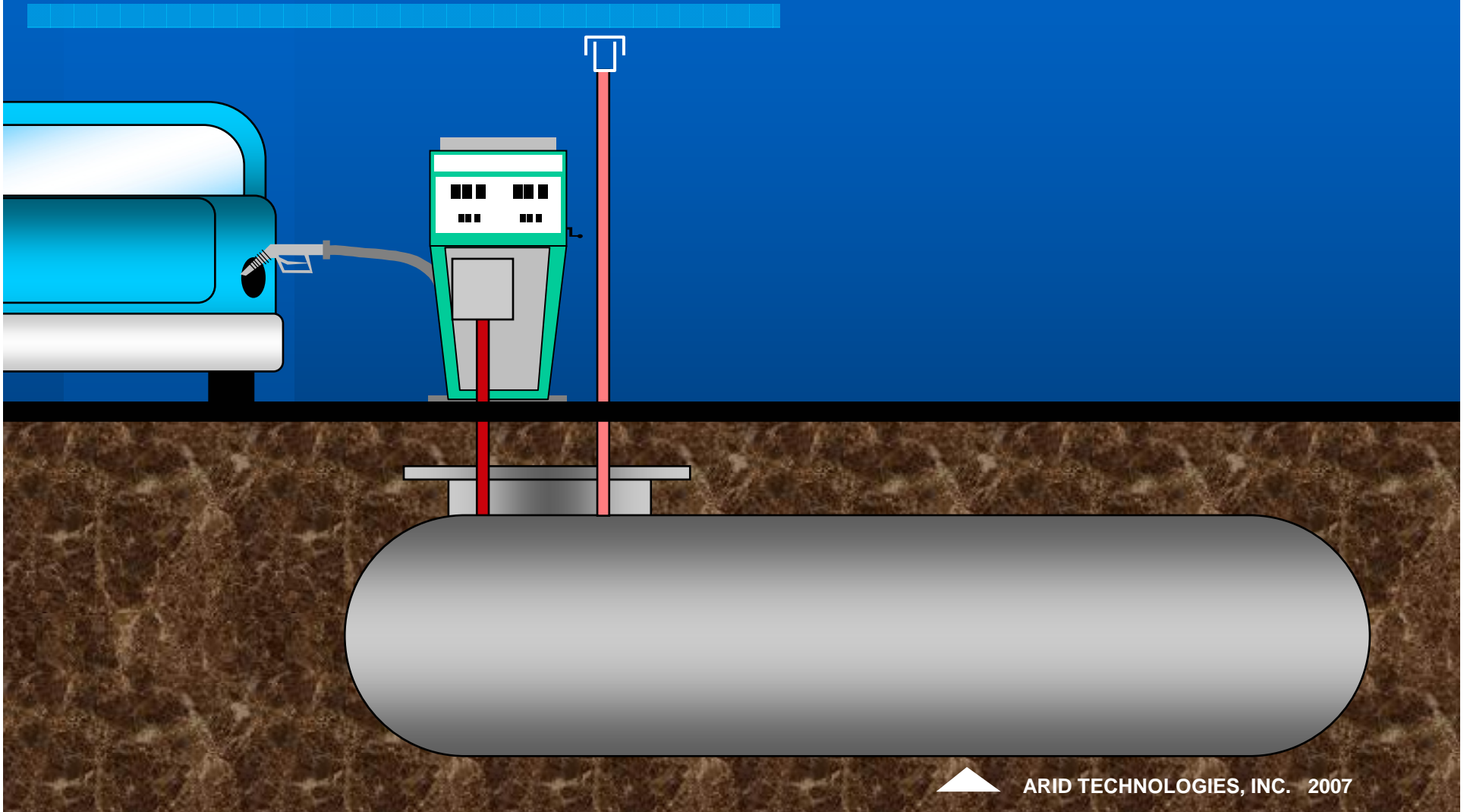
Topics of Discussion

- Evaporative loss dynamics in gasoline storage tanks
- Stage II and ORVR interaction
- Activities in Other States related to Storage Tank Emissions caused by evaporative losses
- Third-party test w/EPA Oversight



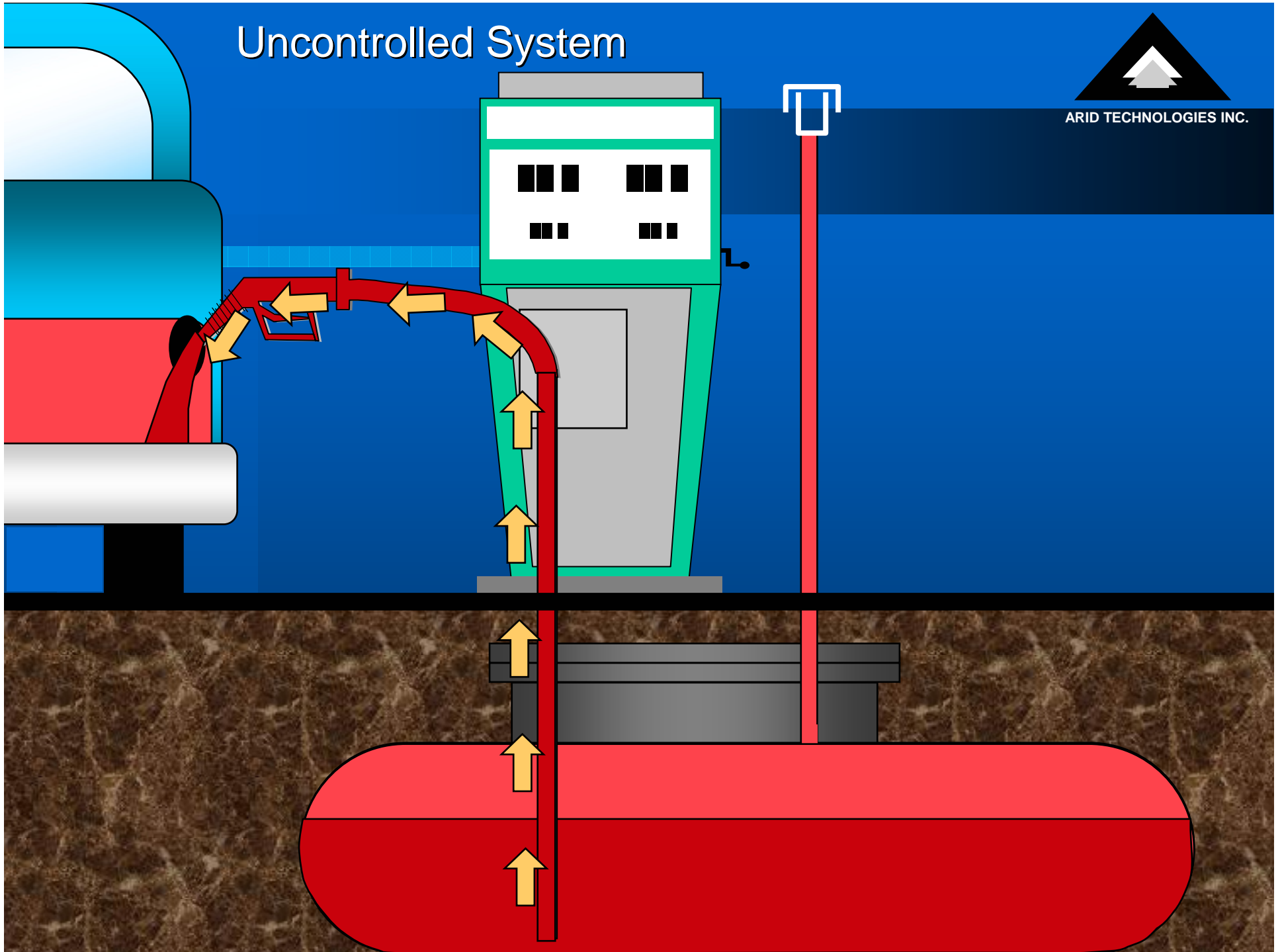
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The Uncontrolled System

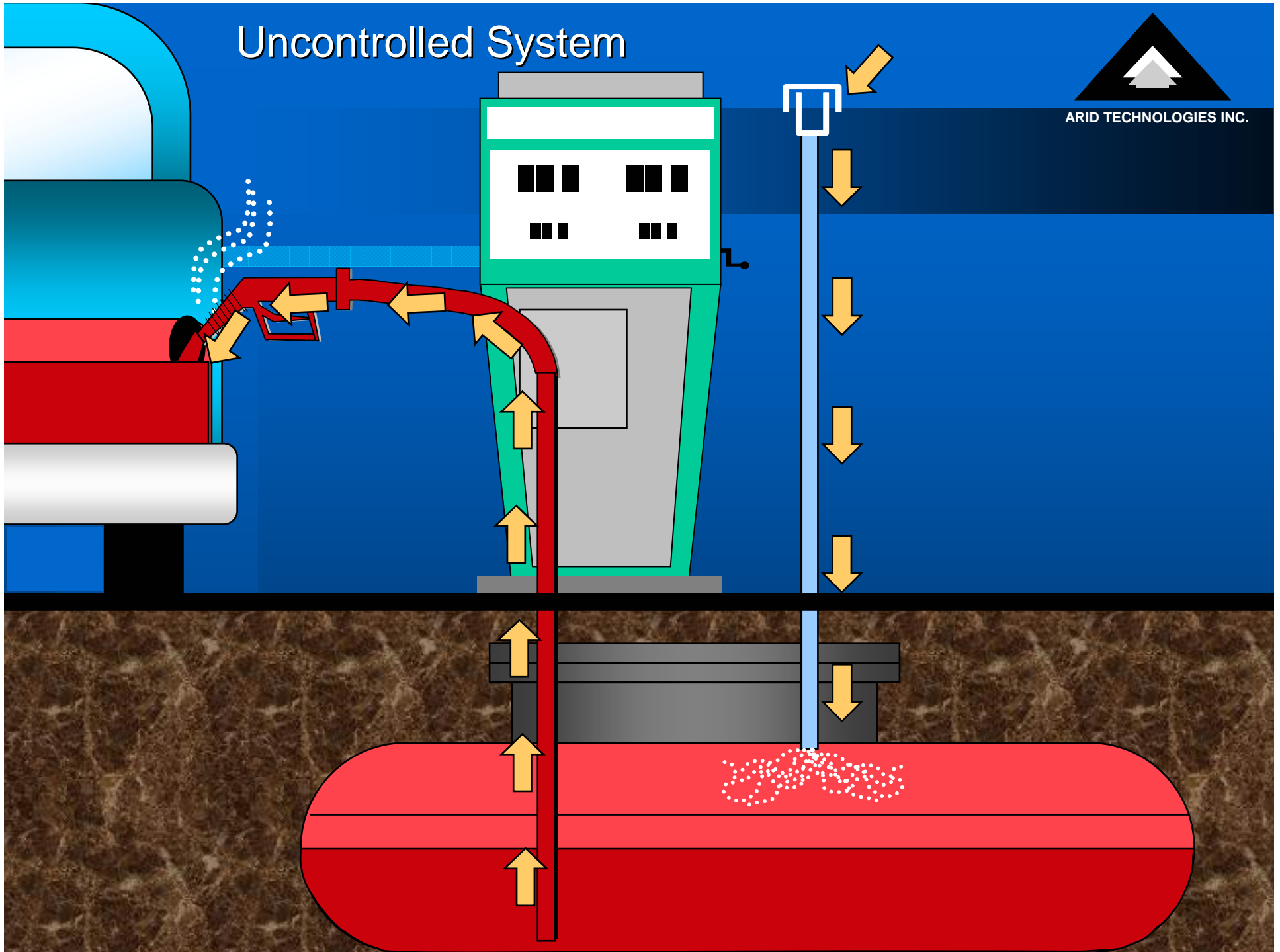


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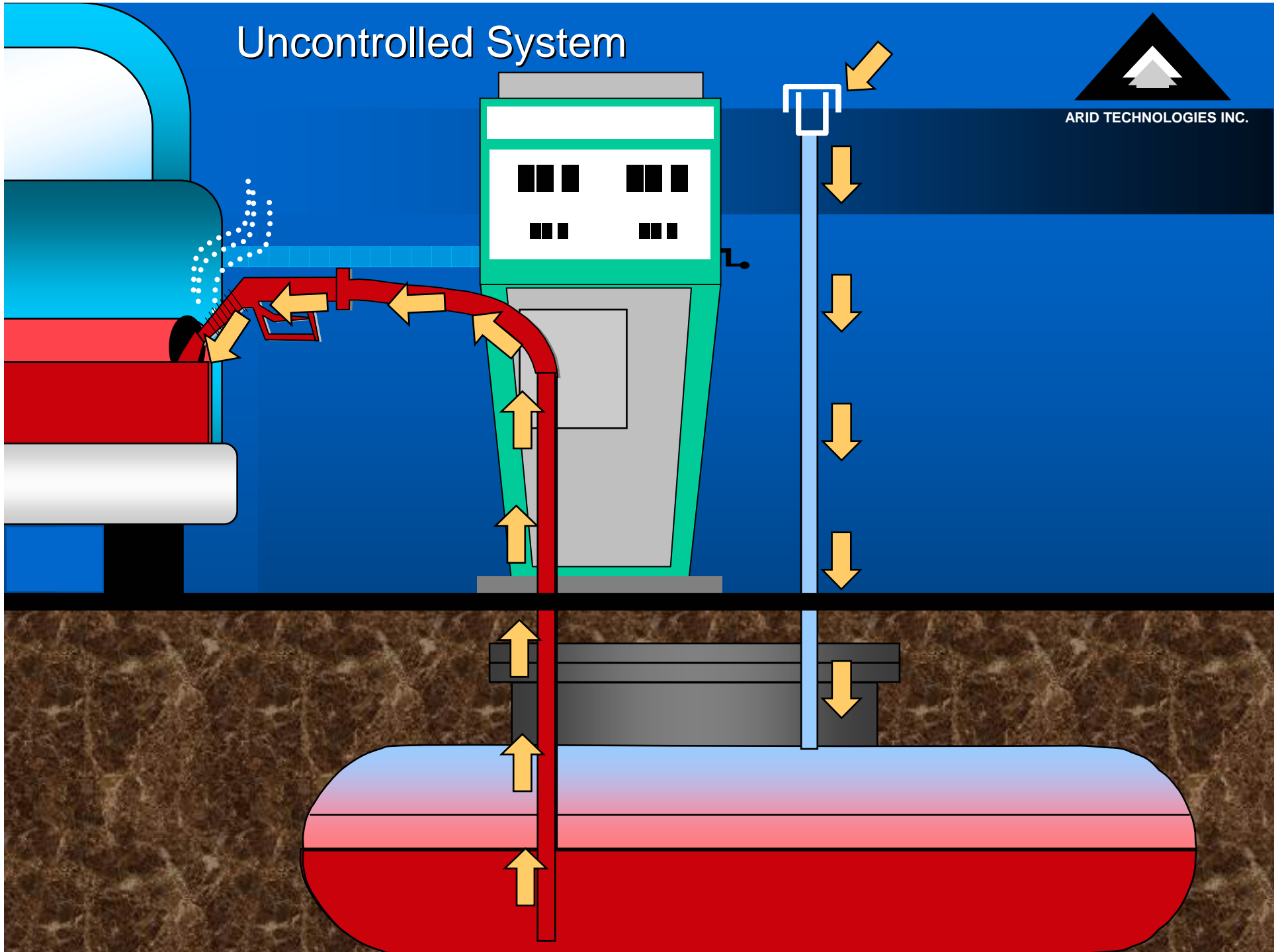
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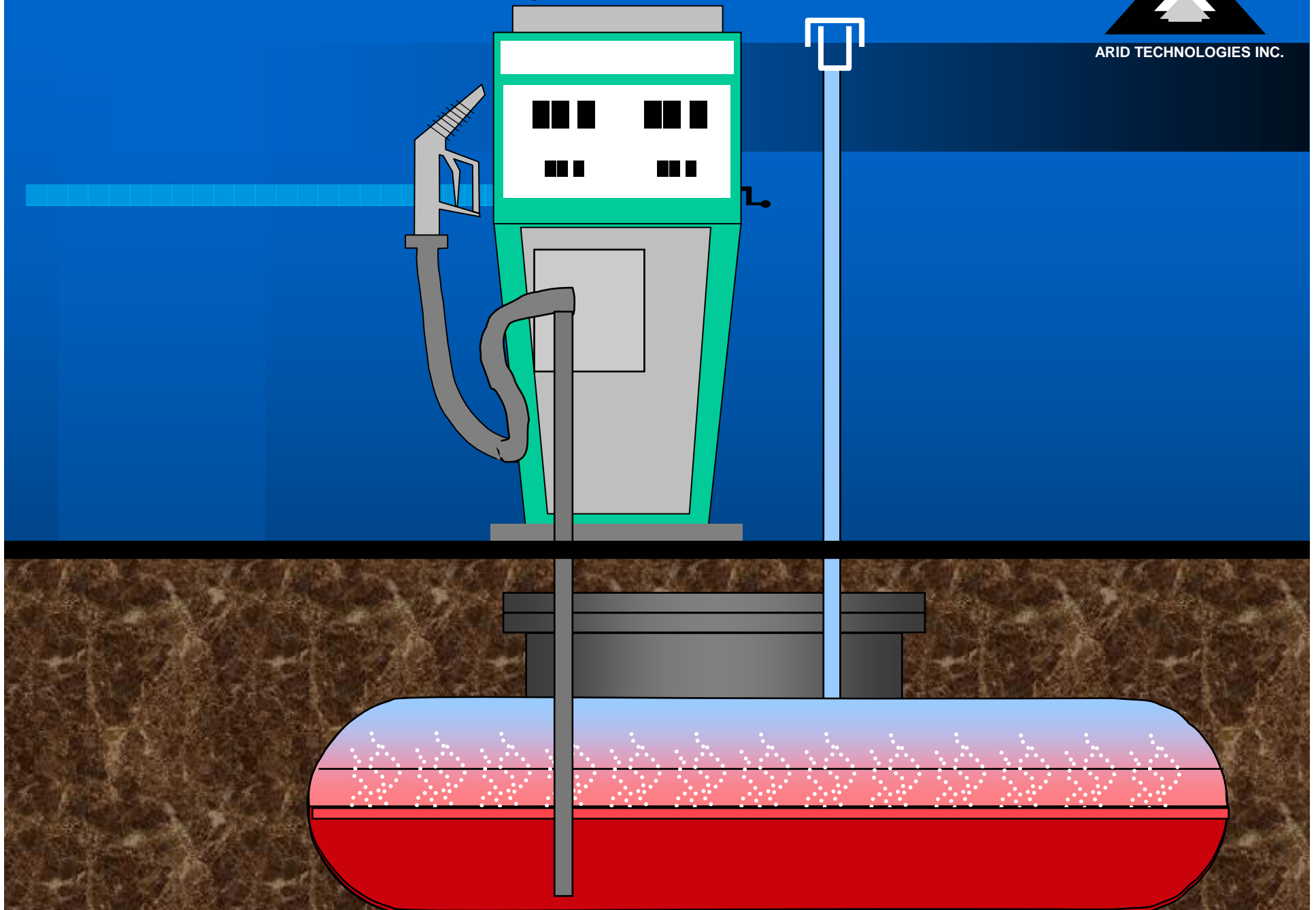
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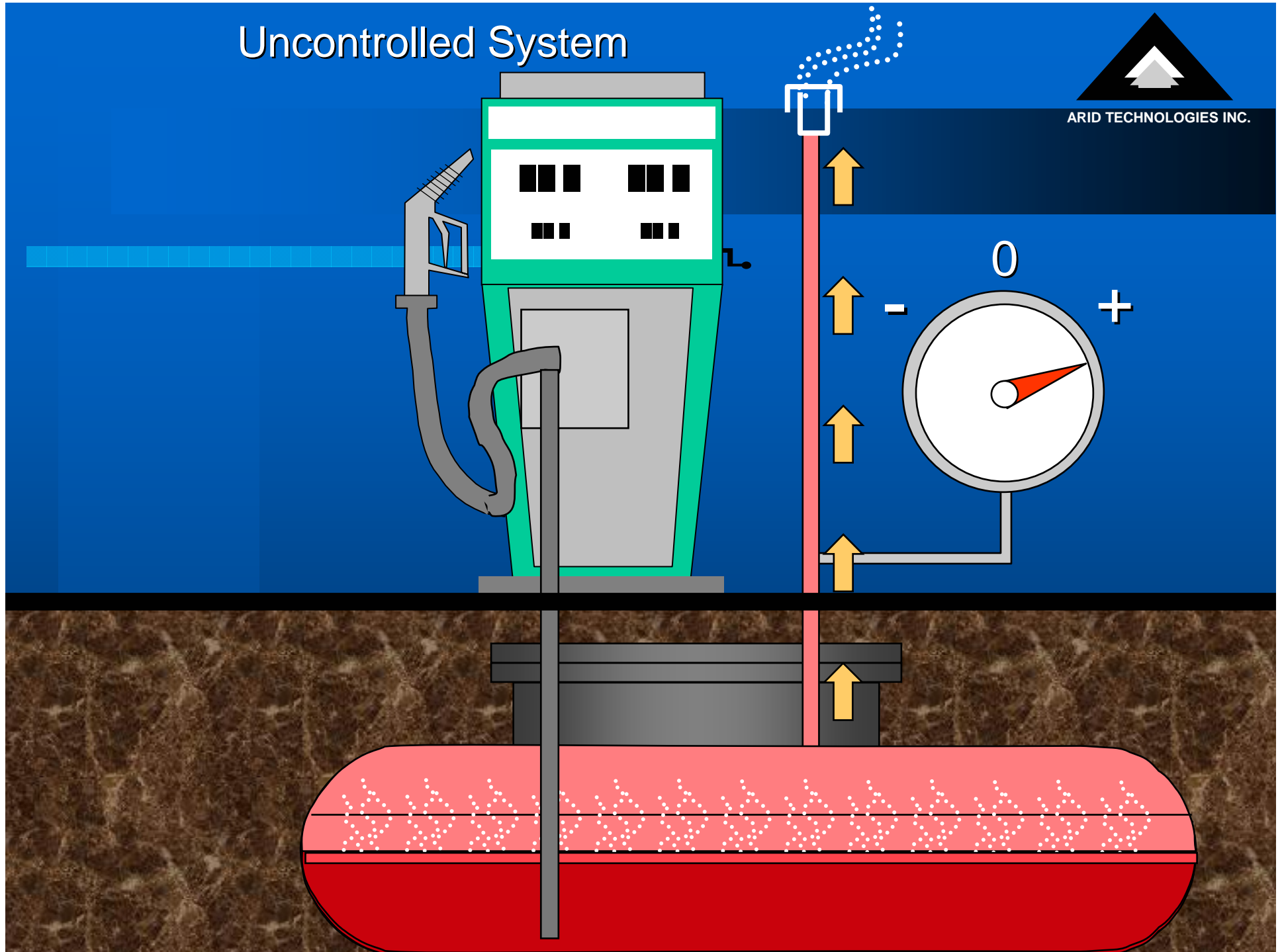
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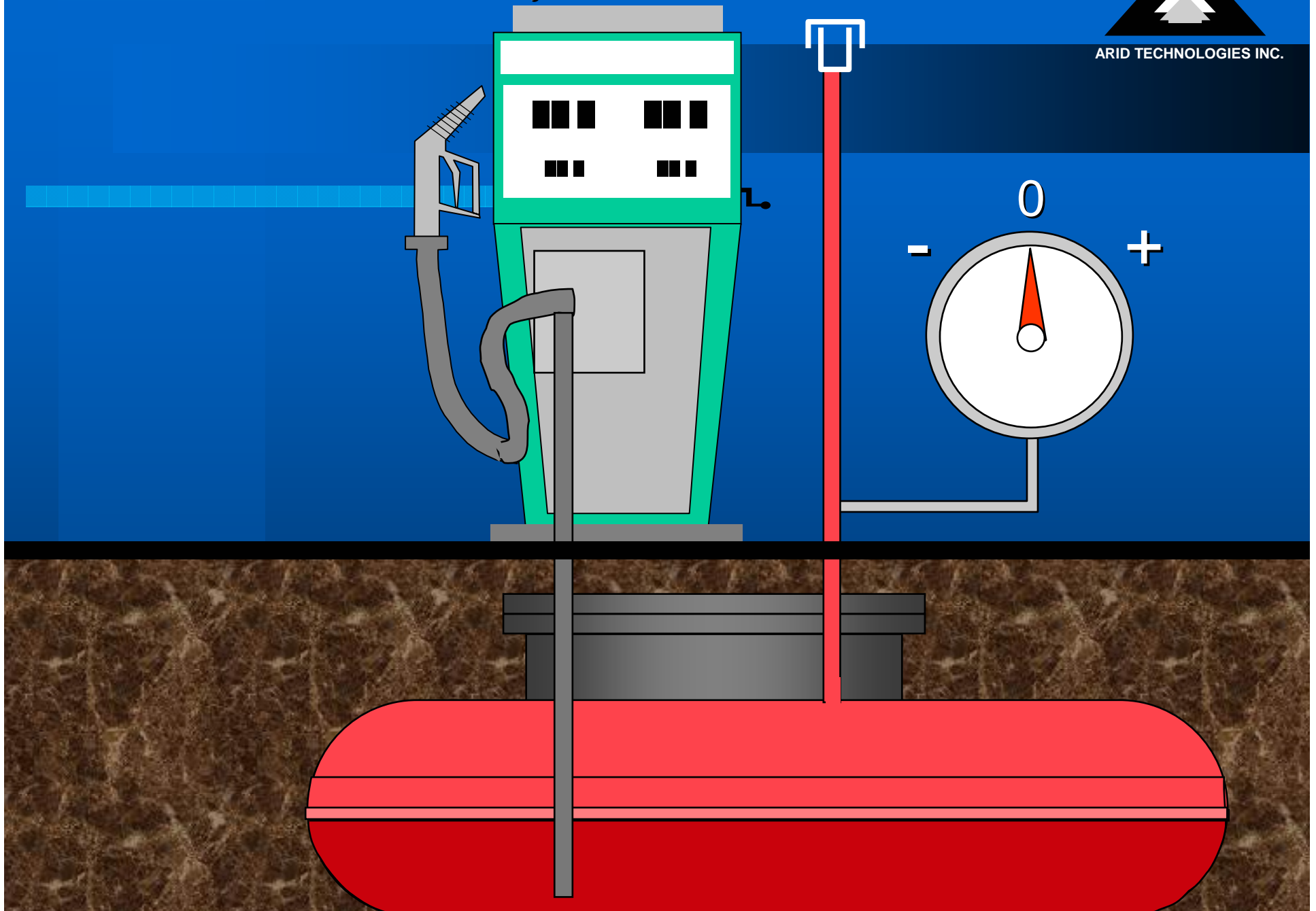
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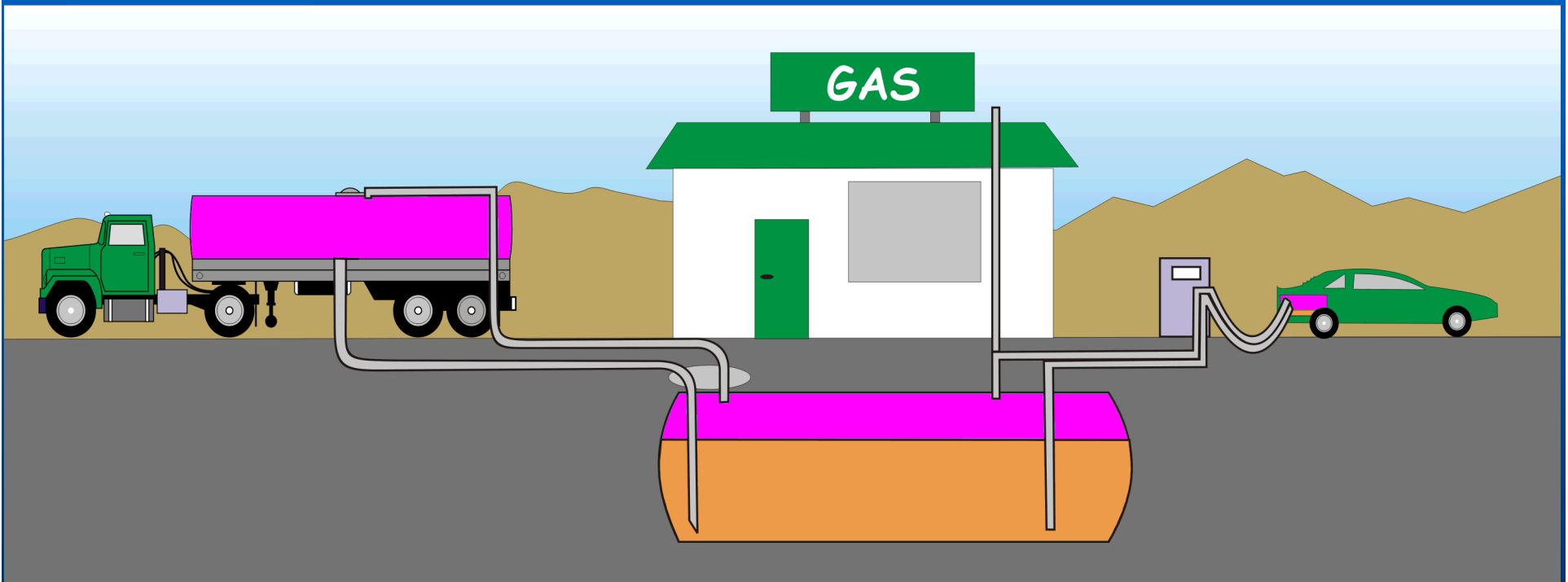
Uncontrolled System



Uncontrolled System



Vapor Recovery at Service Stations

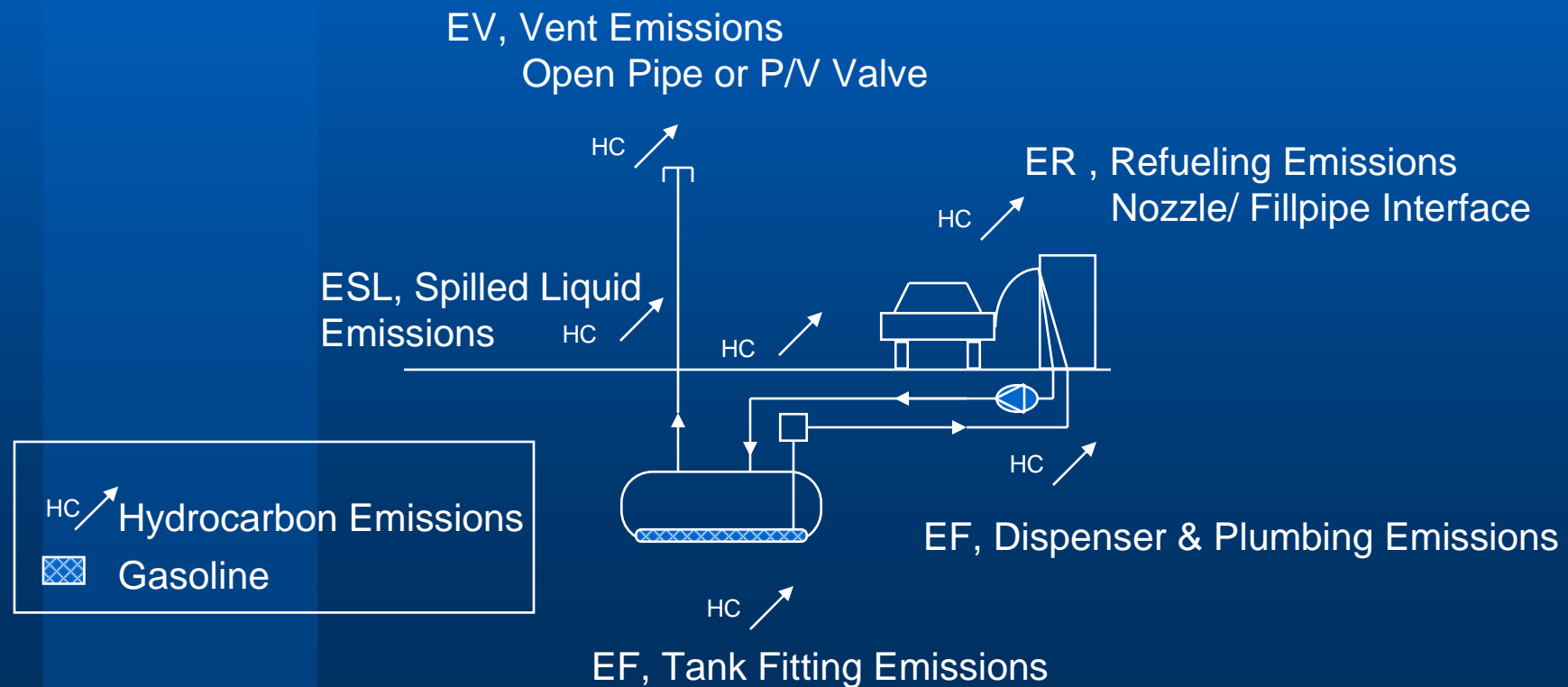


Stage I

Stage II



Figure 3: Petrol Station Emissions



Primary Components of Gasoline Vapor

VOC's and HAPS (Hazardous Air Pollutants)

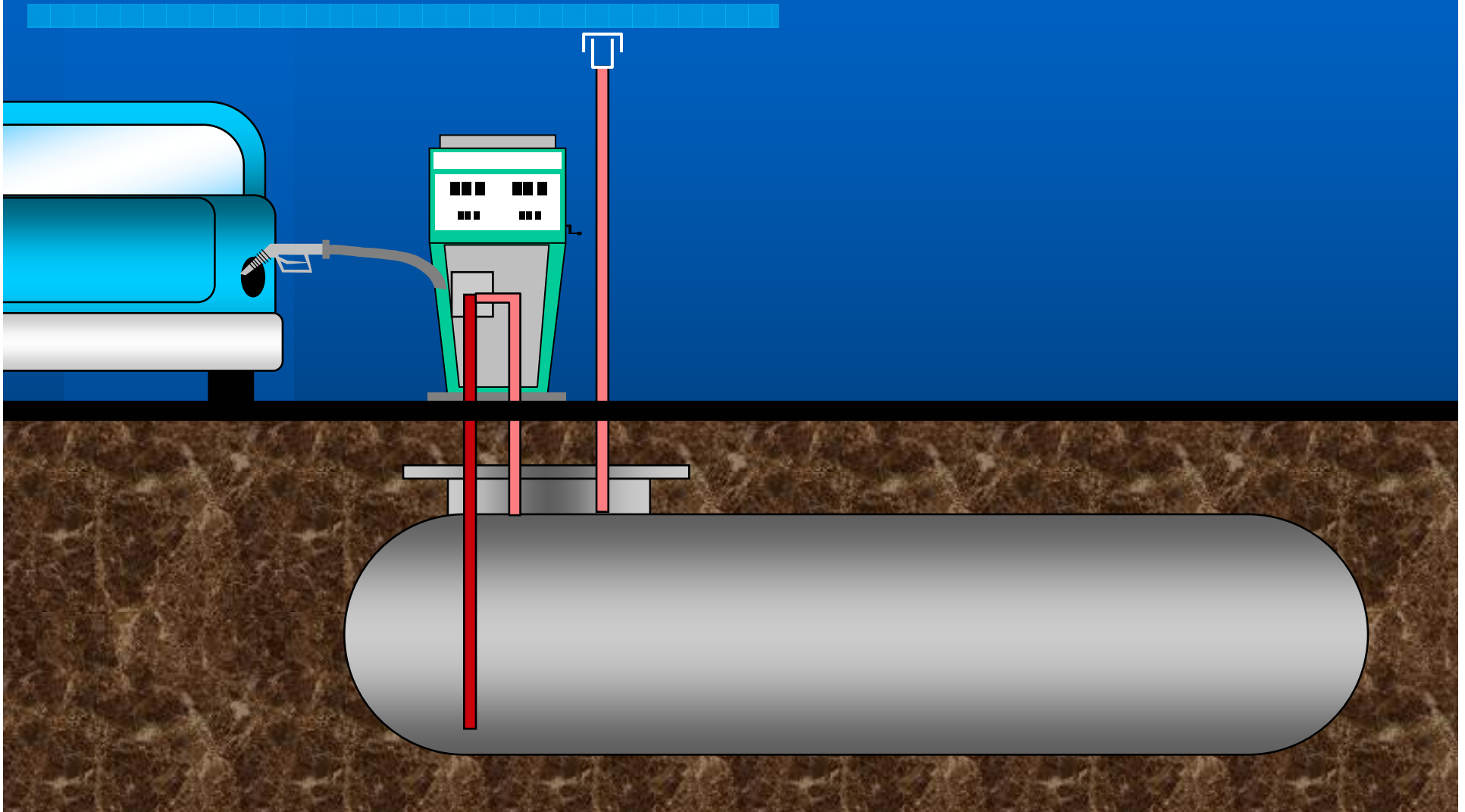
Methane
Ethane
Ethylene
Propane
Cyclopropane
Propylene
Isobutane
N-Butane
Trans-2-Butene
Cyclopentane
Isopentane
N-Pentane
2,3 Dimethylbutane
2-Methylpentane
3-Methylpentane
Hexane
Benzene – known human carcinogen





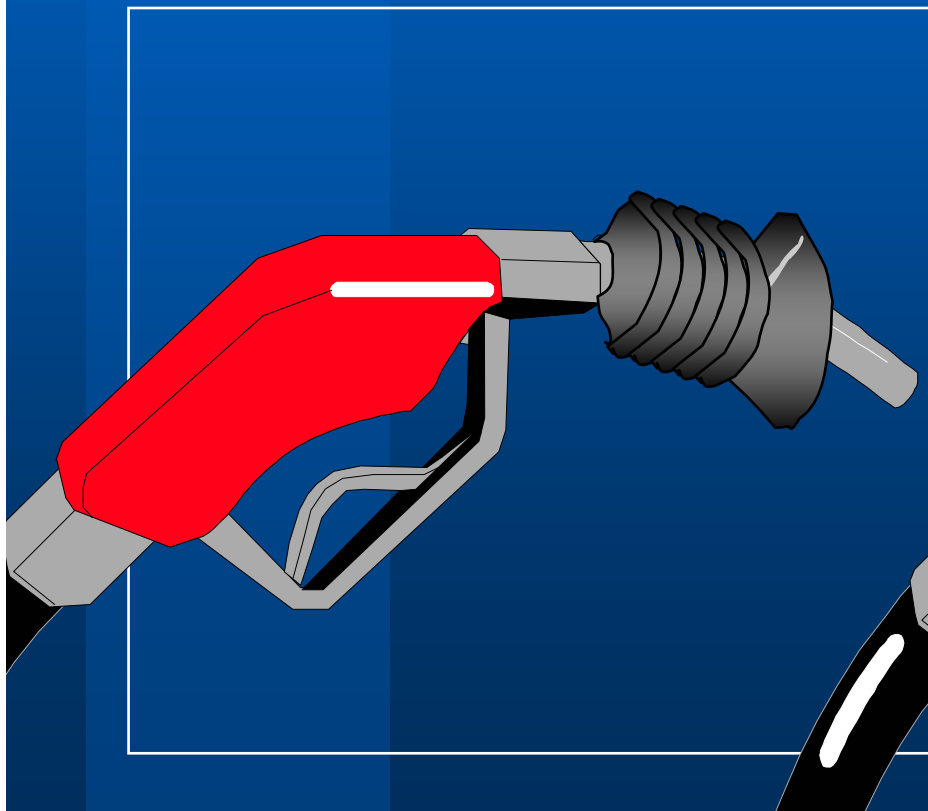
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Stage II Recovery Systems

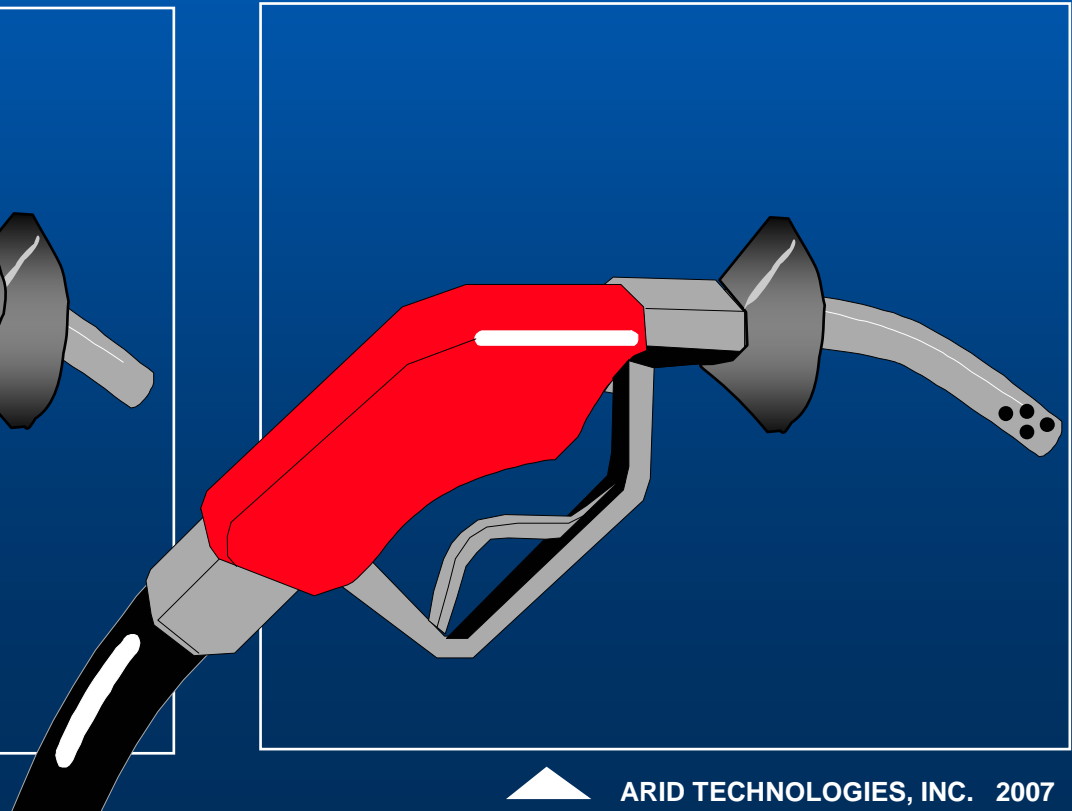


Stage II Recovery Systems

Balanced System

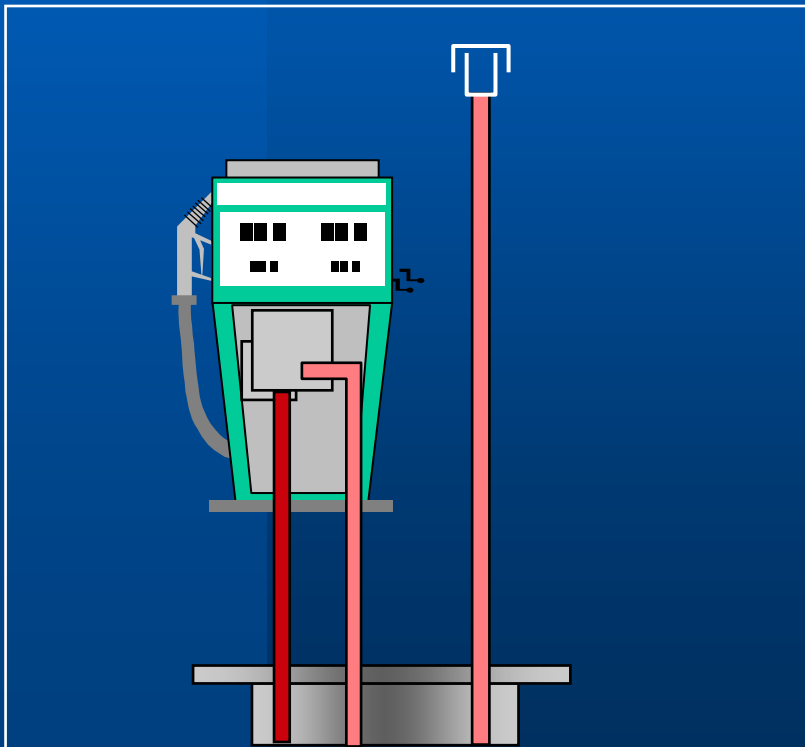


Vacuum-Assisted System

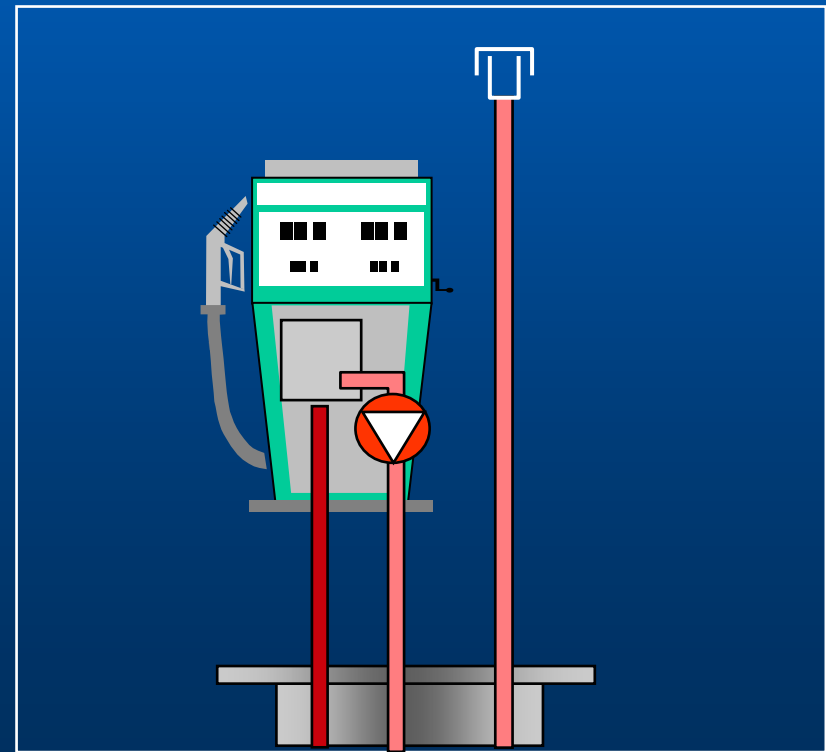


Stage II Recovery Systems

Balanced System

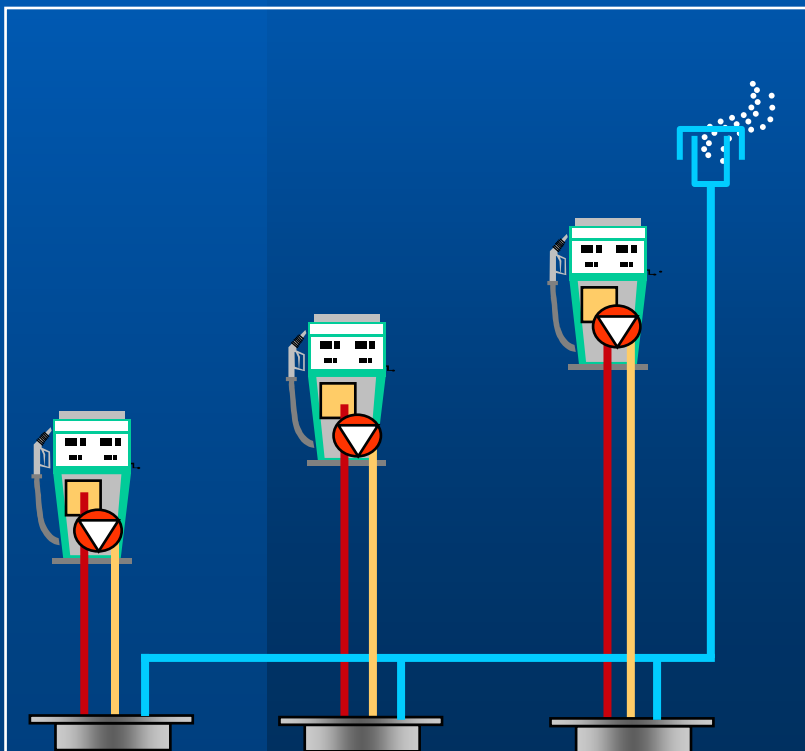


Vacuum-Assisted System

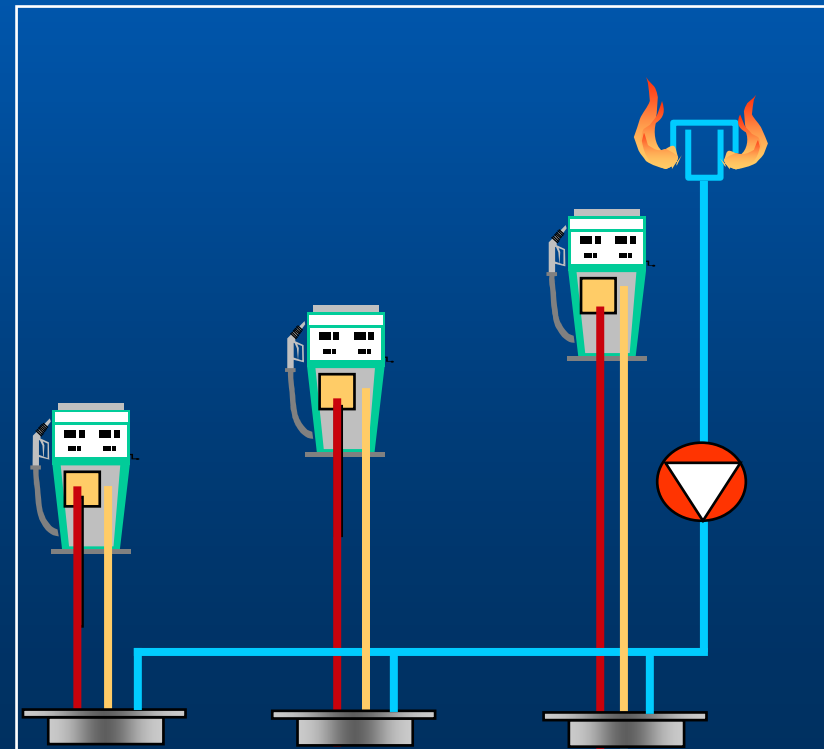


Vacuum Assisted Systems

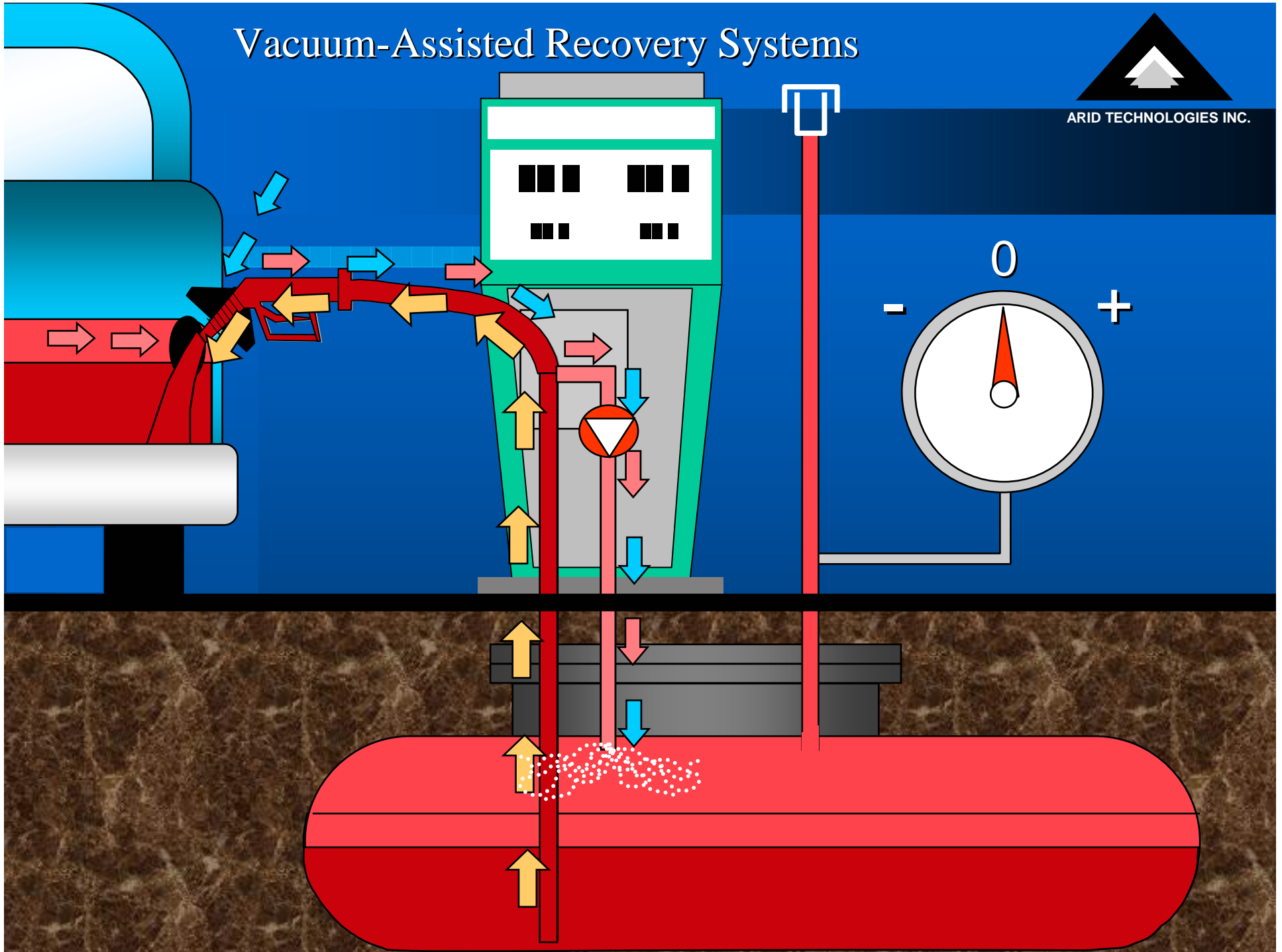
Dispenser-Based
 $V/L = 0.9 - 1.1$



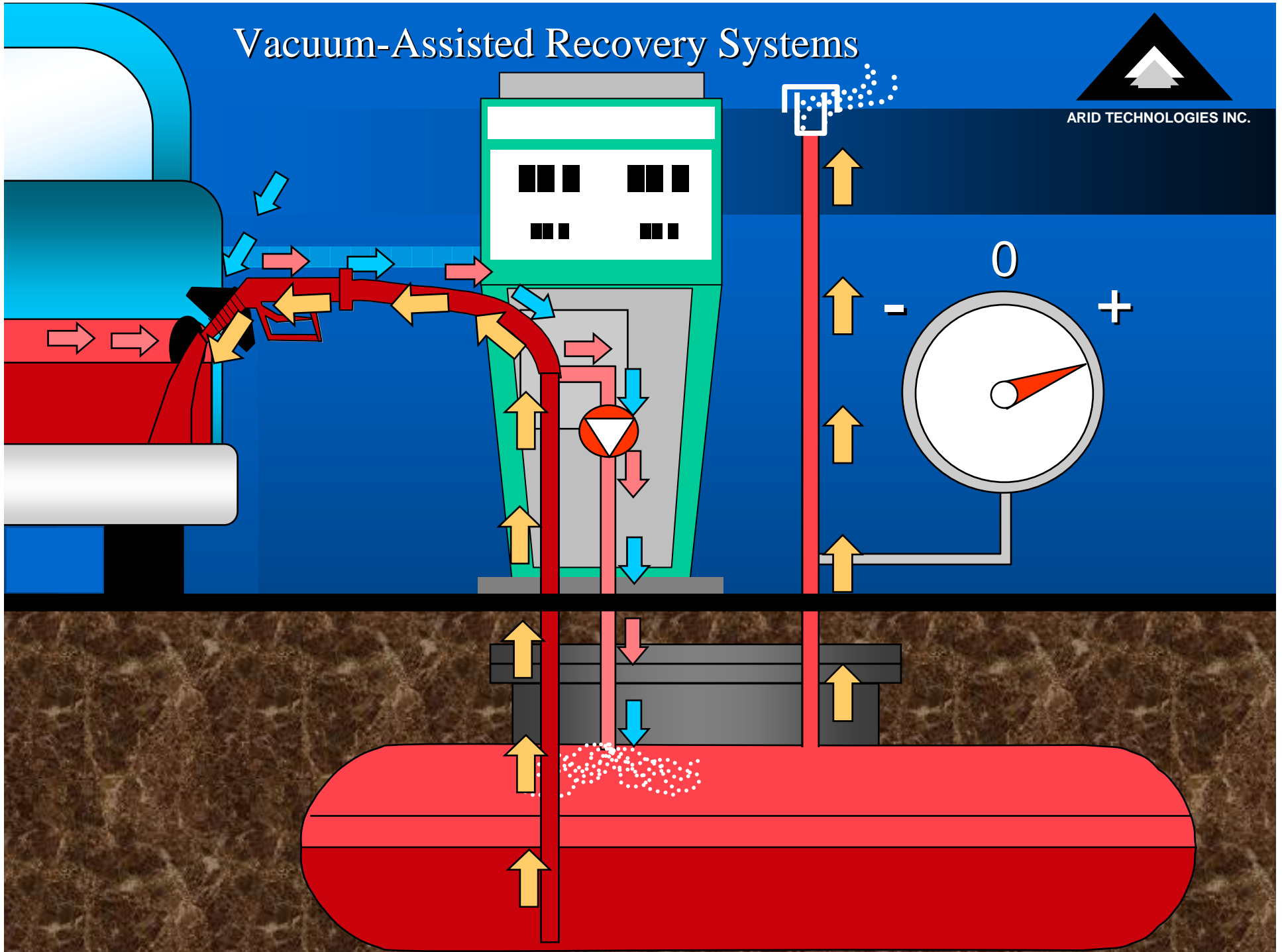
Centralized
 $V/L = 1.3 - 2.5$



Vacuum-Assisted Recovery Systems



Vacuum-Assisted Recovery Systems



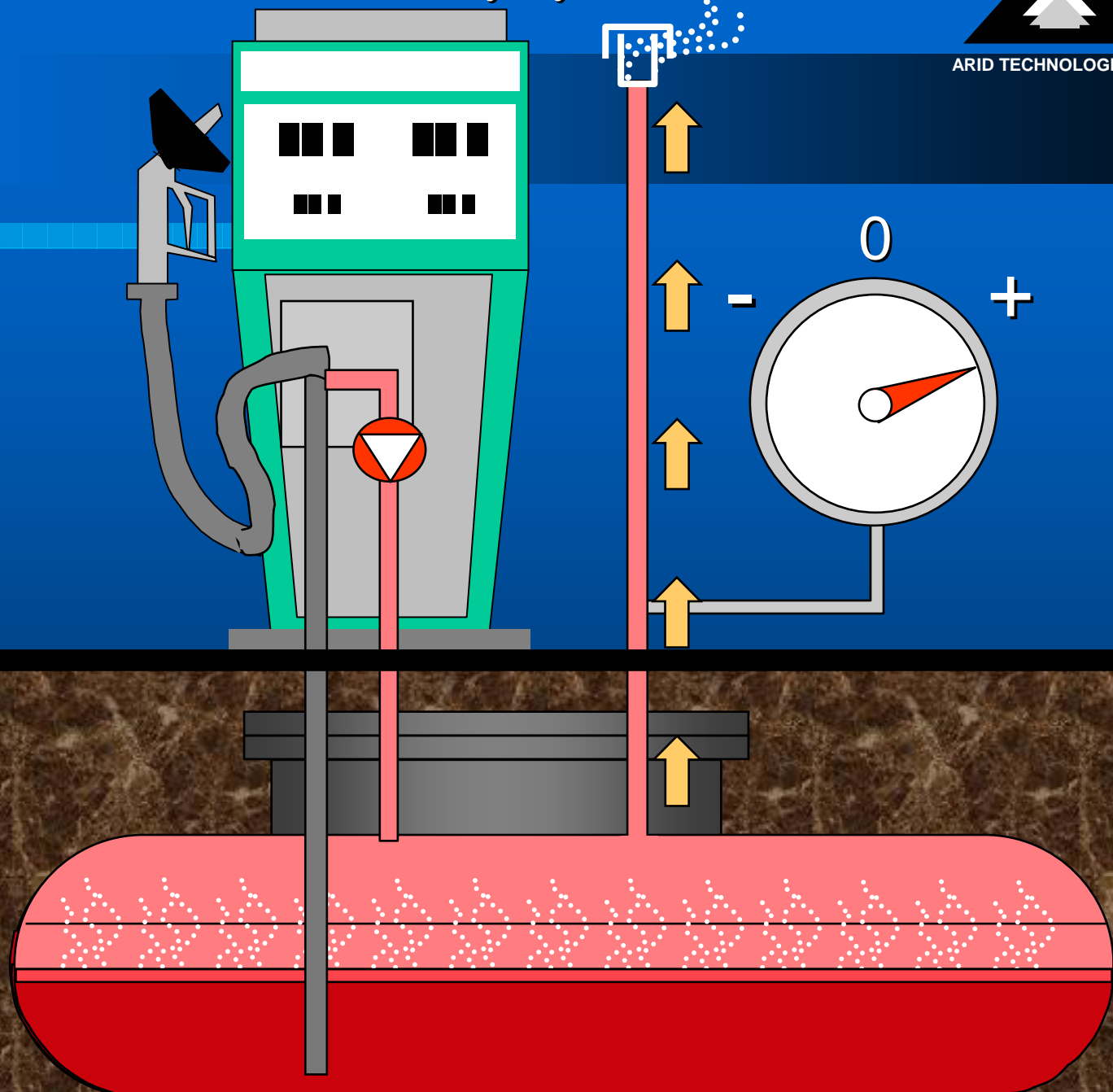
Vacuum-Assisted Recovery Systems

The diagram illustrates a Vacuum-Assisted Recovery (VAR) system. On the left, a wellbore is shown with a red fluid being drawn up by a vacuum. The fluid enters a central separator unit, which has a green top section and a grey bottom section. Inside the separator, the fluid is shown being separated into a gas phase (top) and a liquid phase (bottom). The gas phase is vented out through a stack on the right. The liquid phase is collected in a large red storage tank at the bottom. A pressure gauge is connected to the system, showing a reading near zero. Arrows indicate the flow direction: red arrows for the main fluid flow, yellow arrows for gas flow, and blue arrows for liquid flow. The system is labeled "ARID TECHNOLOGIES INC." in the top right corner.

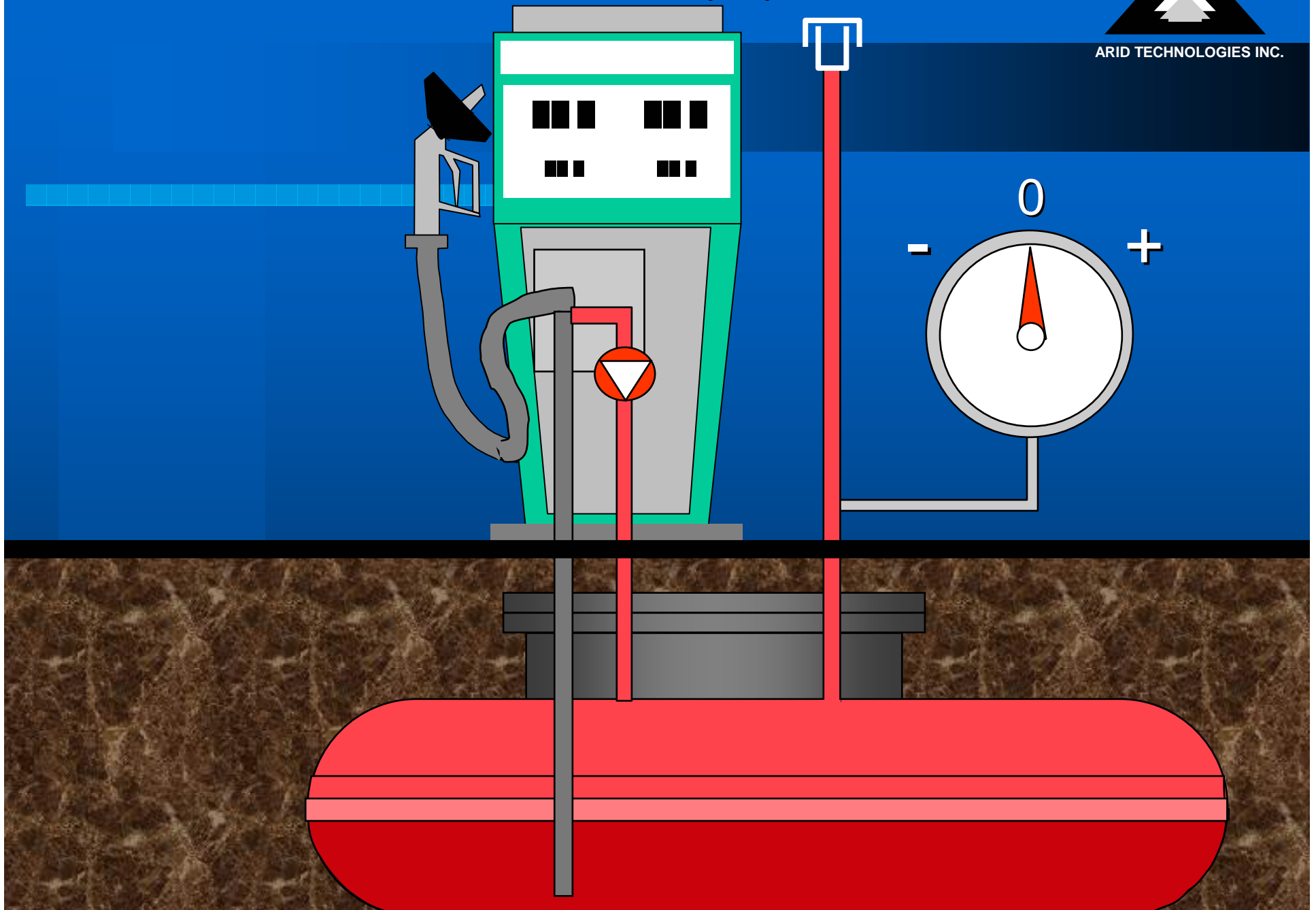
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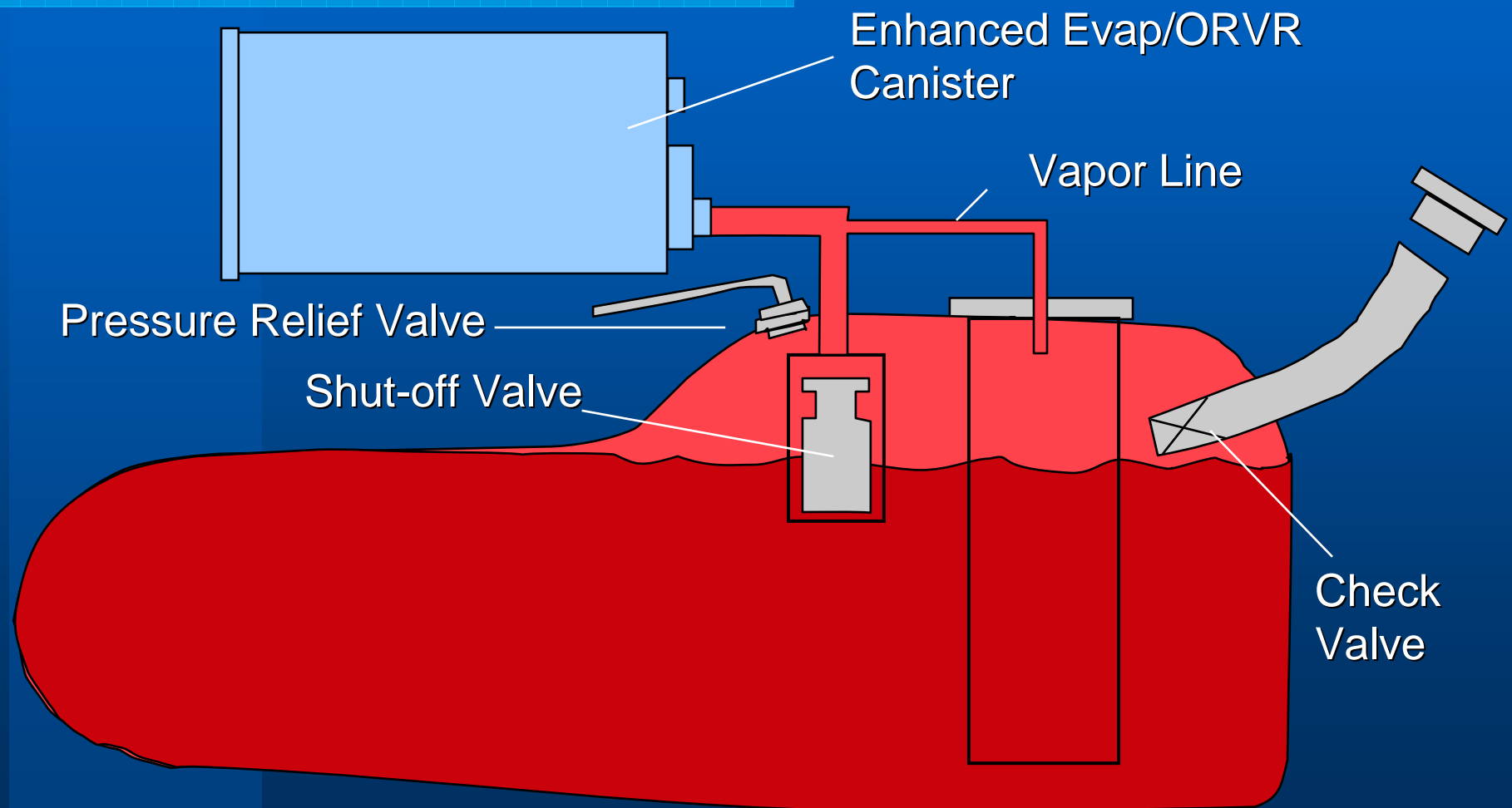
Vacuum-Assisted Recovery Systems



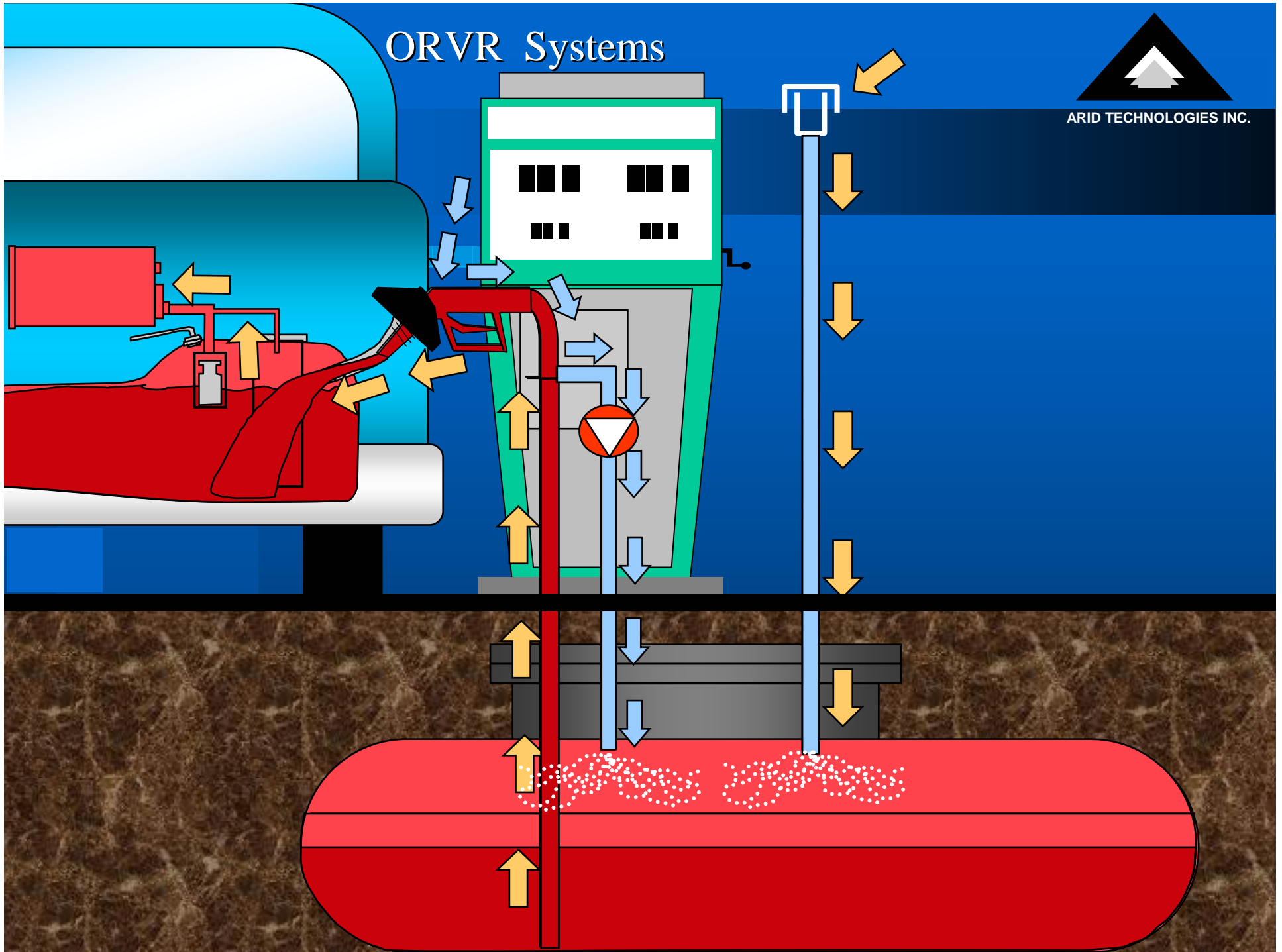
Vacuum-Assisted Recovery Systems



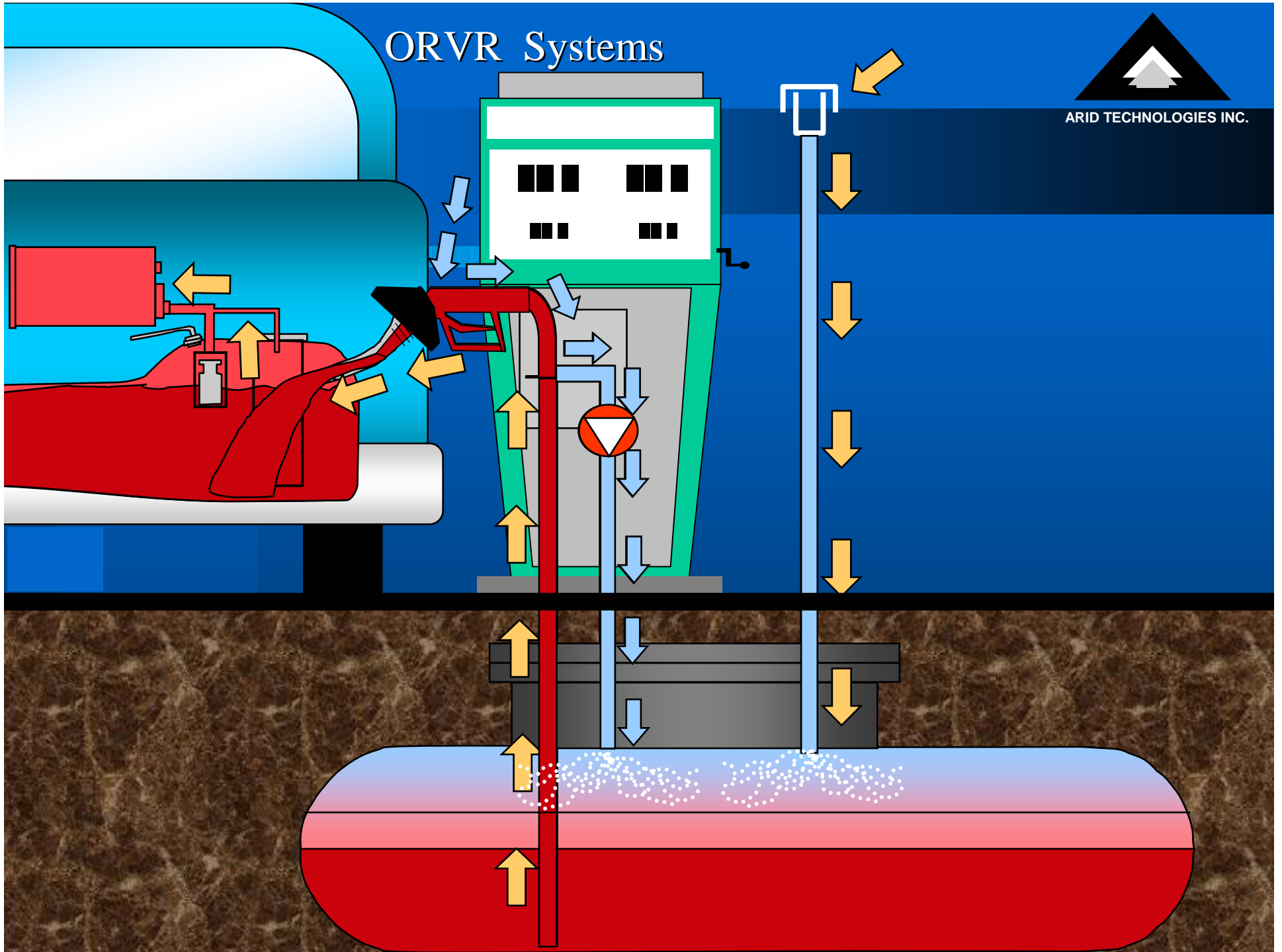
ORVR Configuration



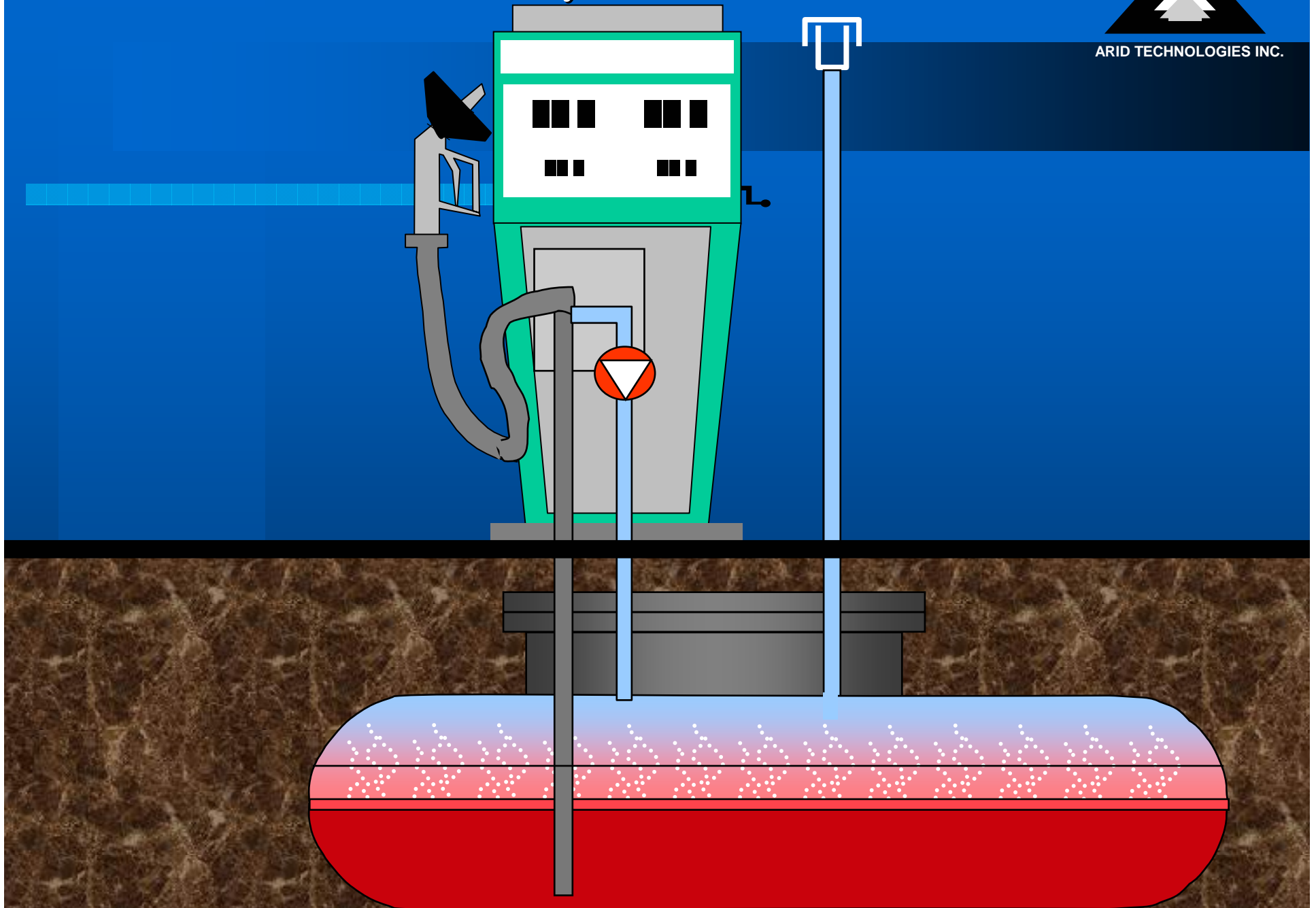
ORVR Systems



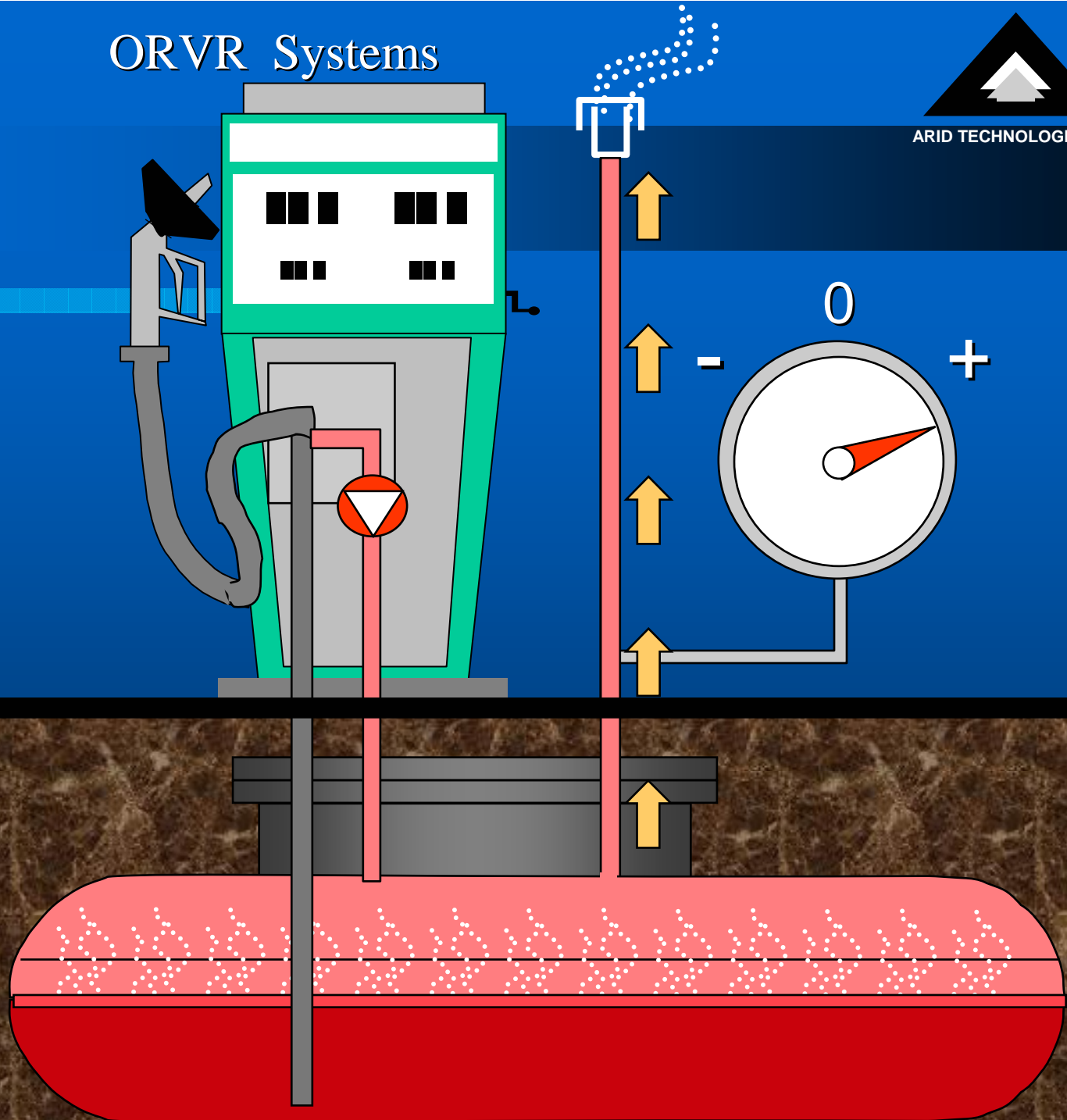
ORVR Systems



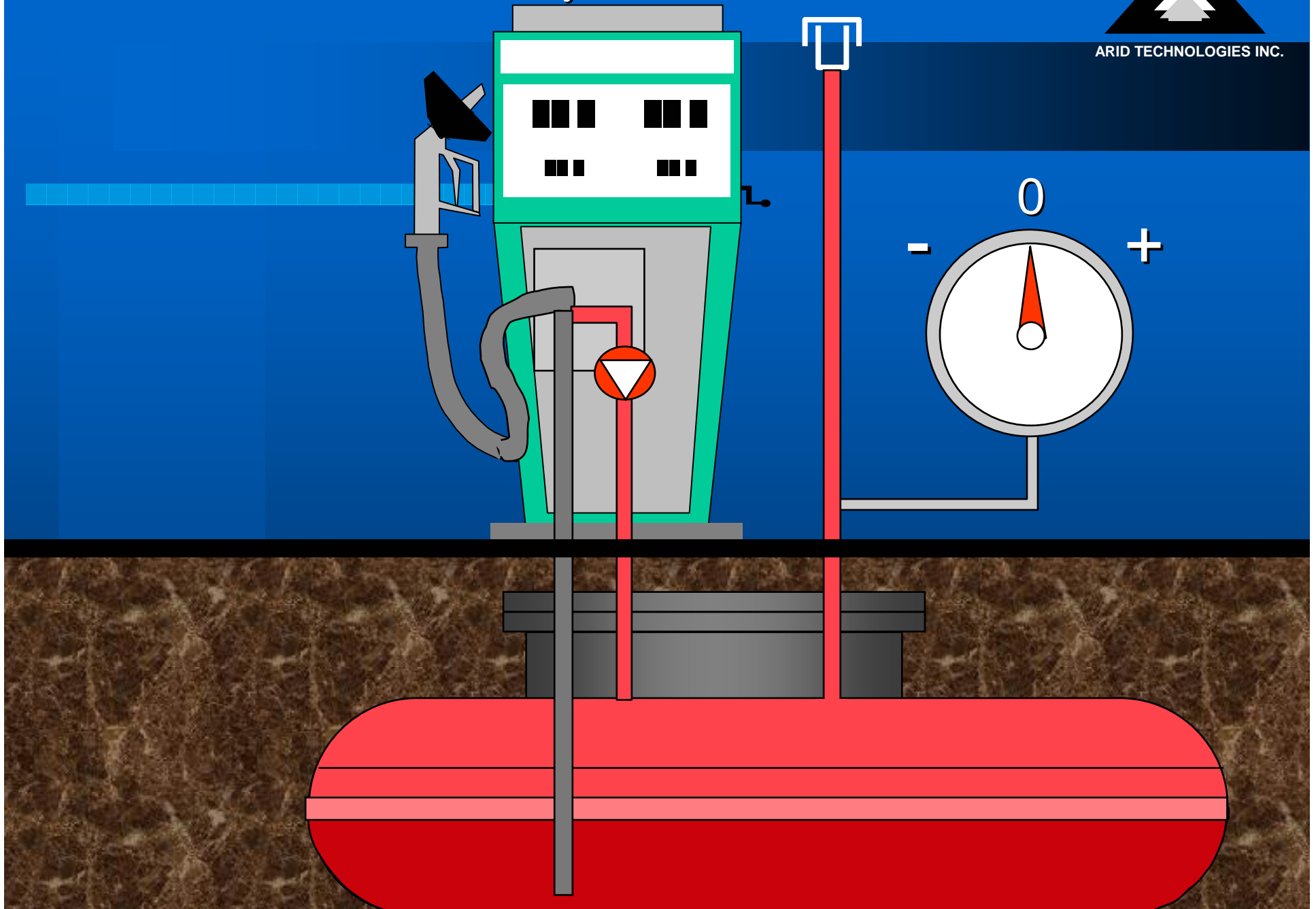
ORVR Systems



ORVR Systems



ORVR Systems

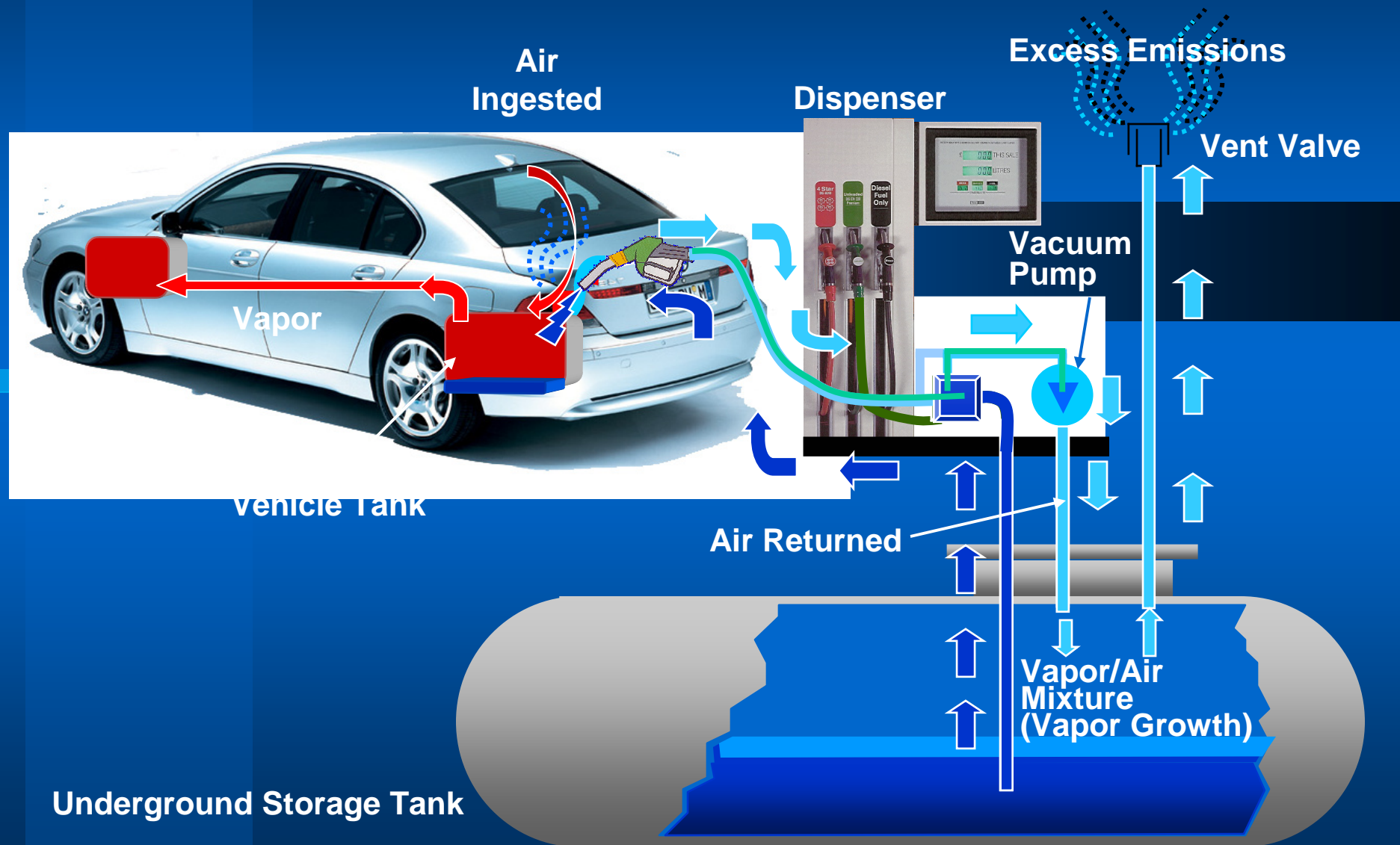


ORVR Compatibility

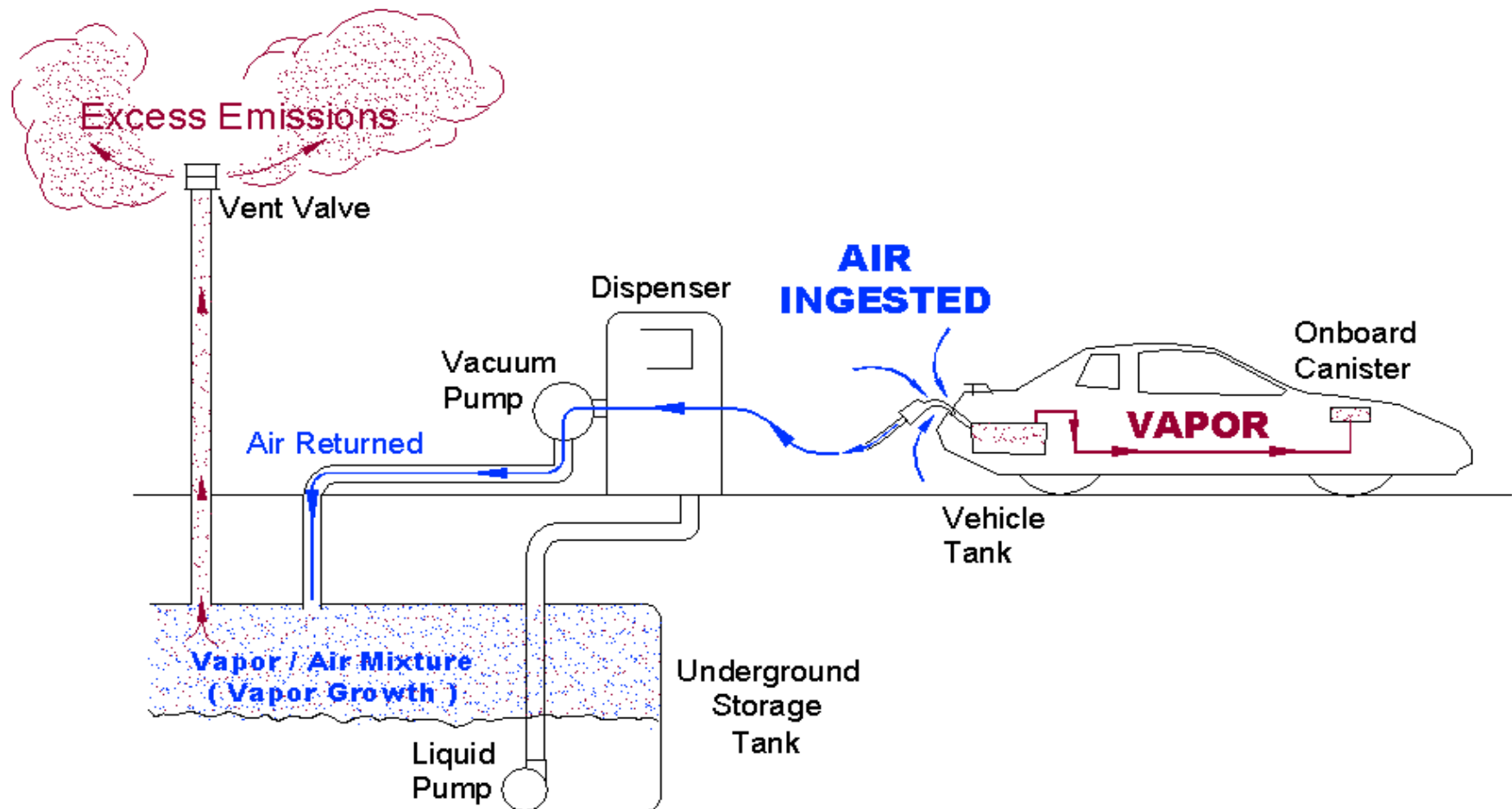
- Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery, or ORVR, provides for collection of the refueling vapors in a carbon canister on the vehicle. It performs the same function as a Stage II vapor recovery system for newer cars.
- Minimizing impact of air ingestion while refueling ORVR equipped vehicles

Module 3

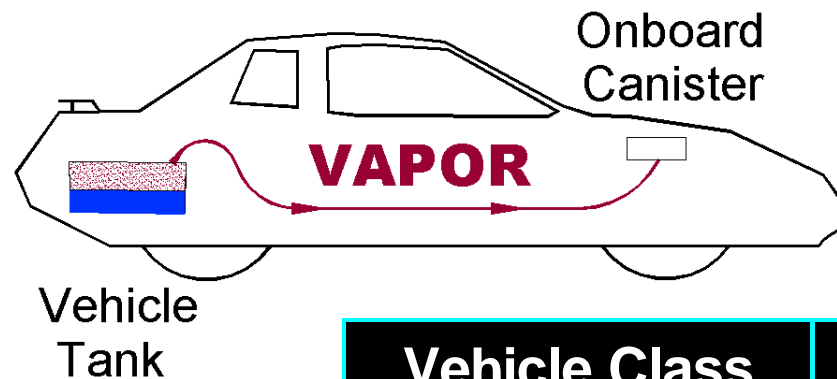
ORVR/Phase II Compatibility



ORVR - Phase II Incompatibility



Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery or “ORVR”



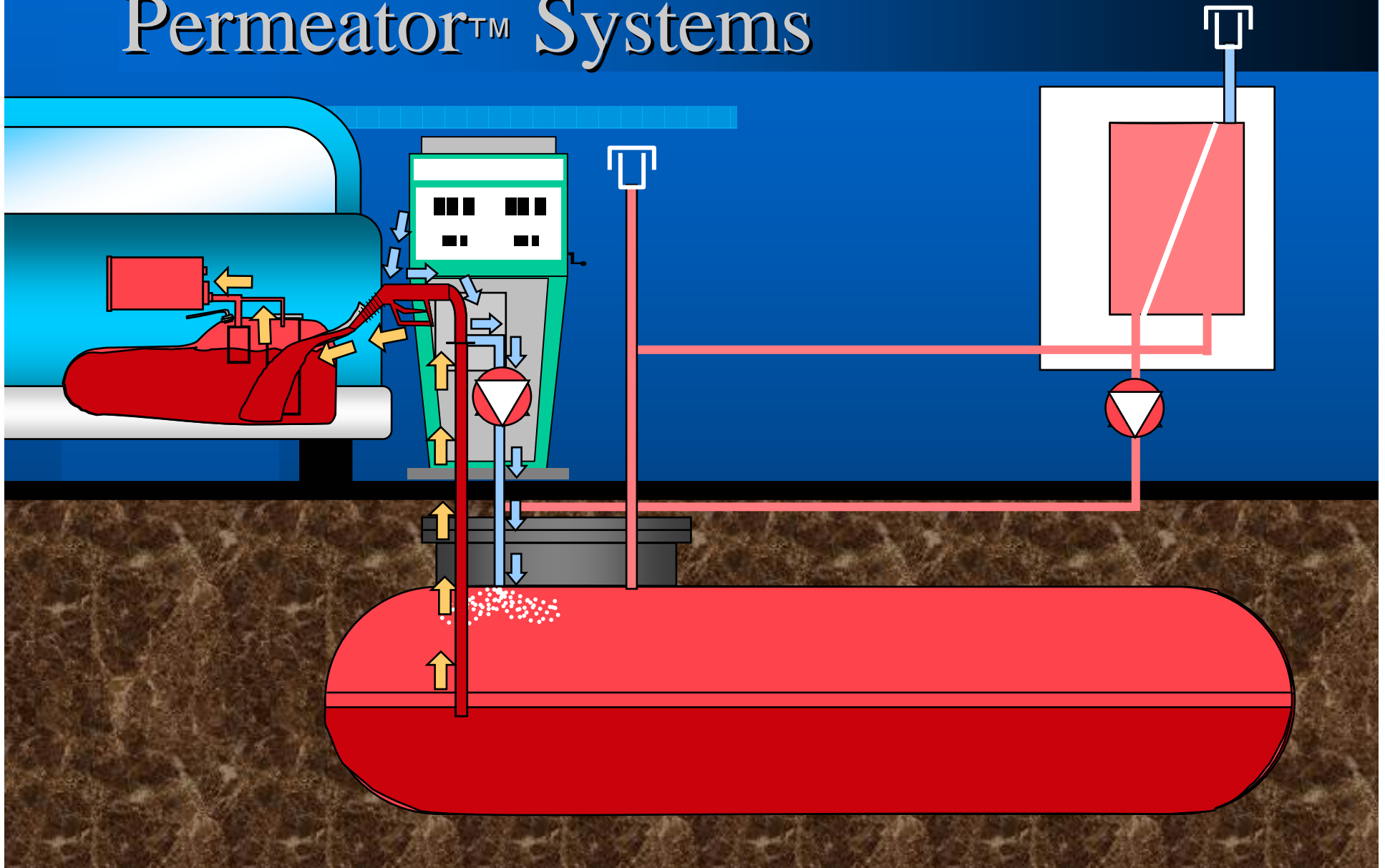
Vehicle Class	40%	80%	100%
Passenger	1998	1999	2000
LD Trucks & MDV (<6000 lbs)	2001	2002	2003
MD Vehicles (6001-8500 lbs)	2004	2005	2006



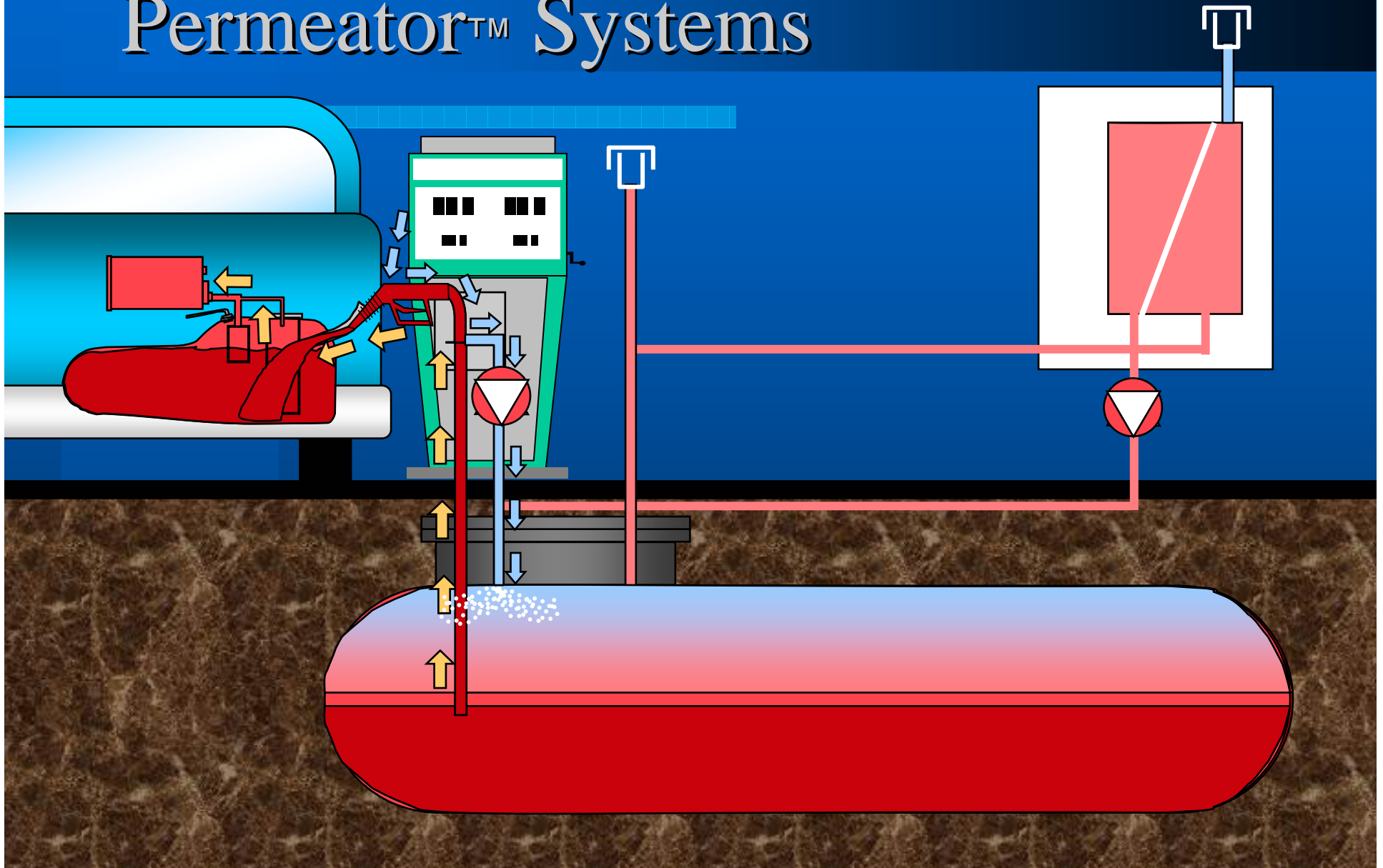


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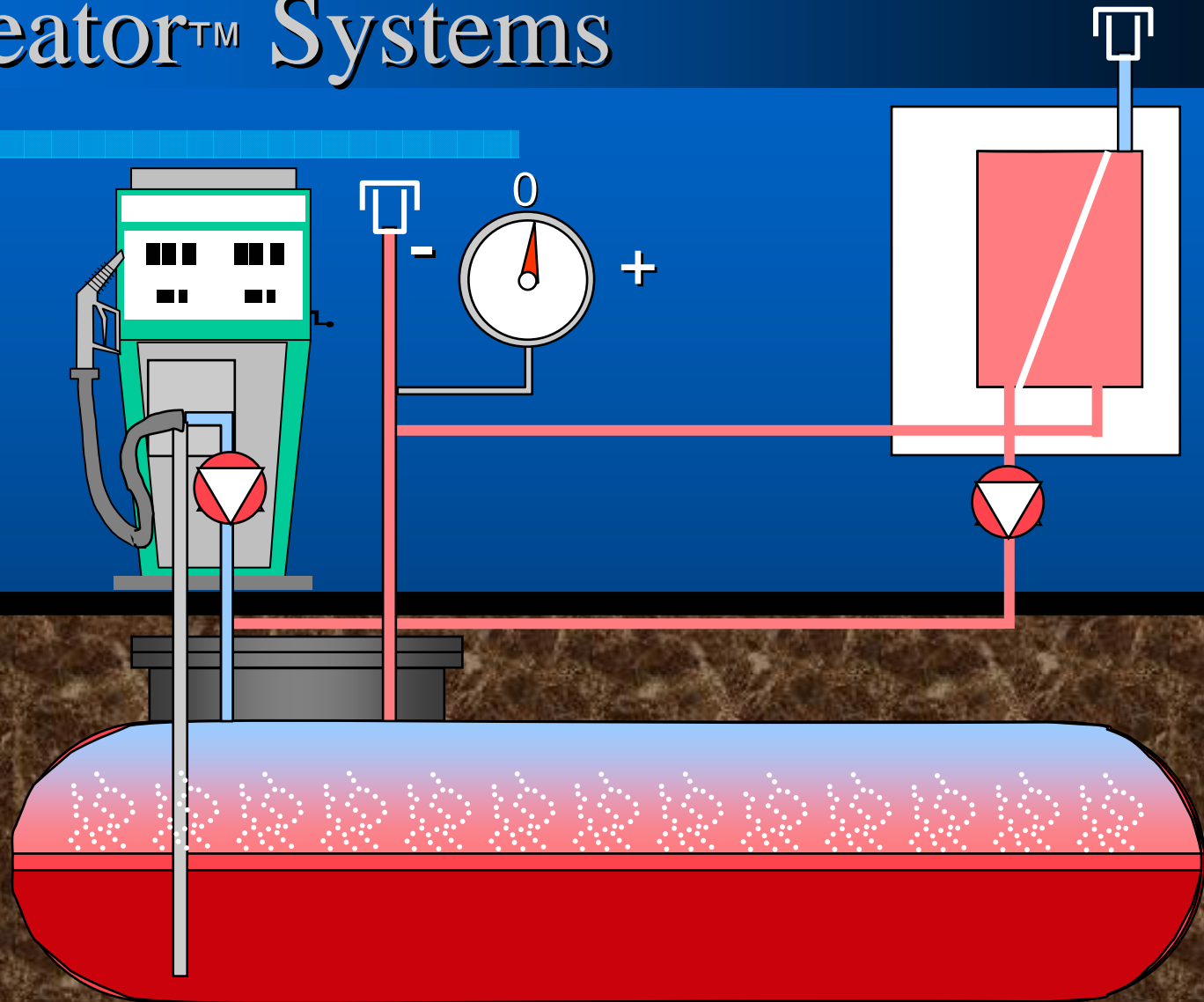
Permeator™ Systems



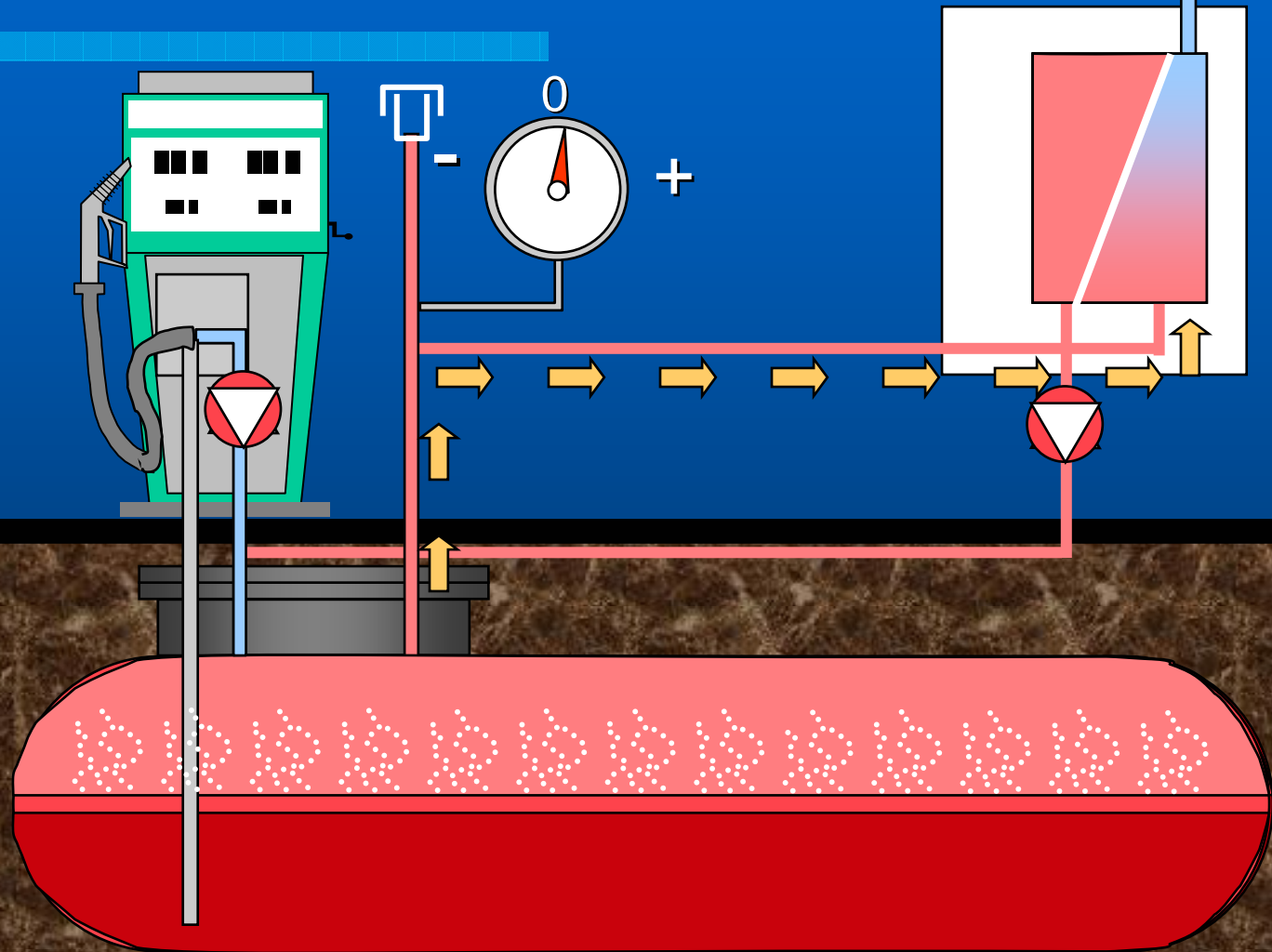
Permeator™ Systems



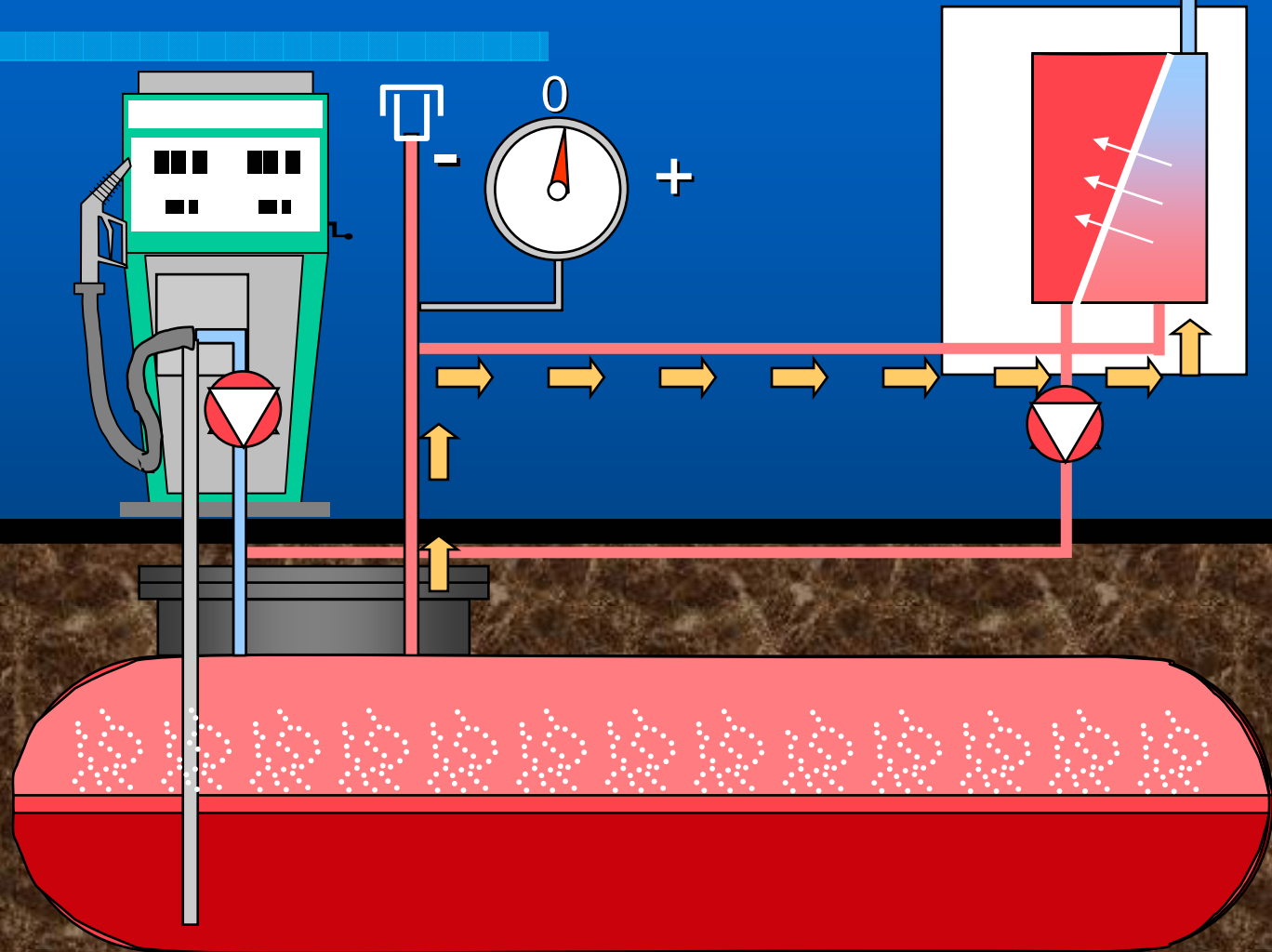
Permeator™ Systems



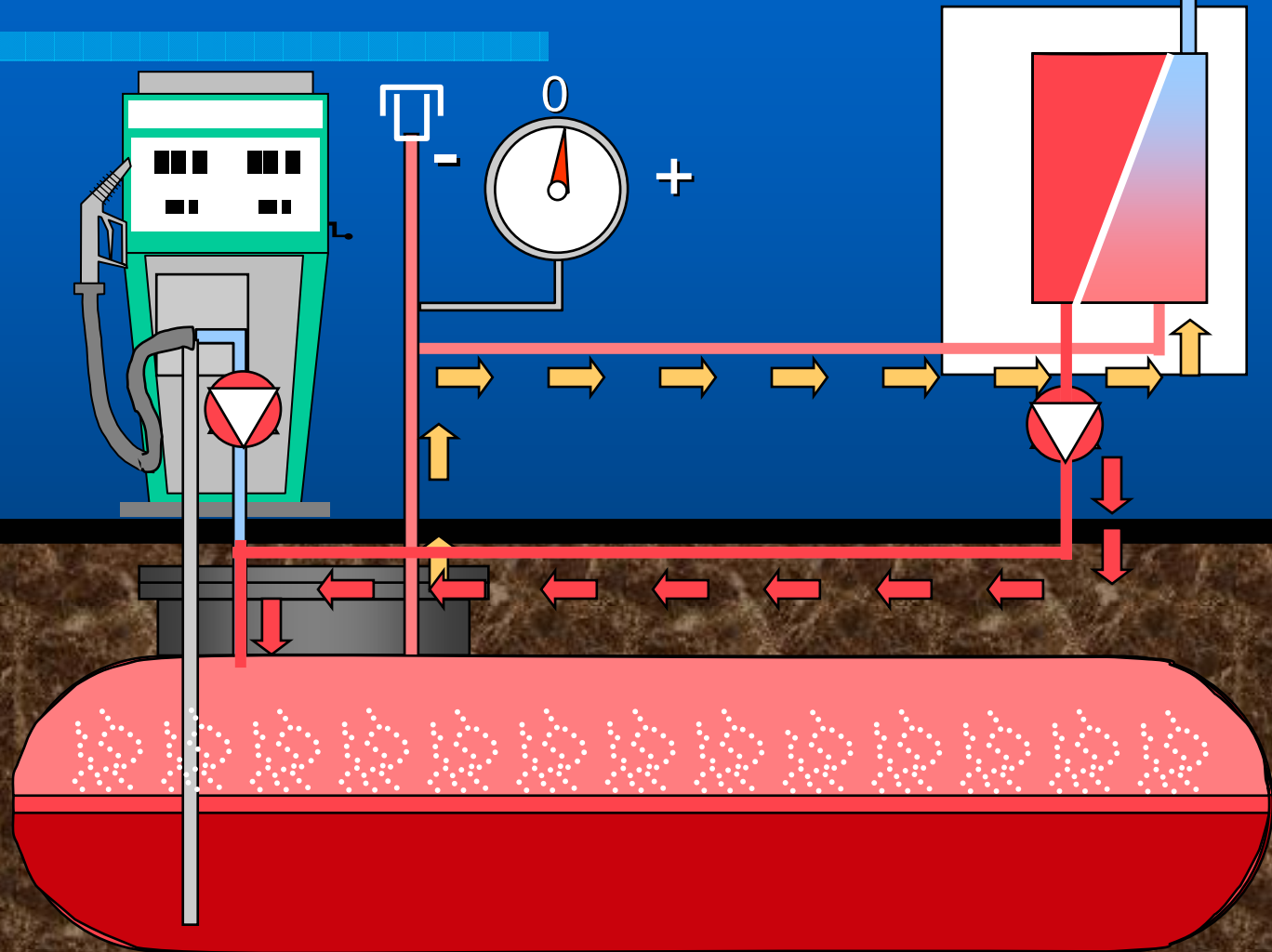
Permeator™ Systems



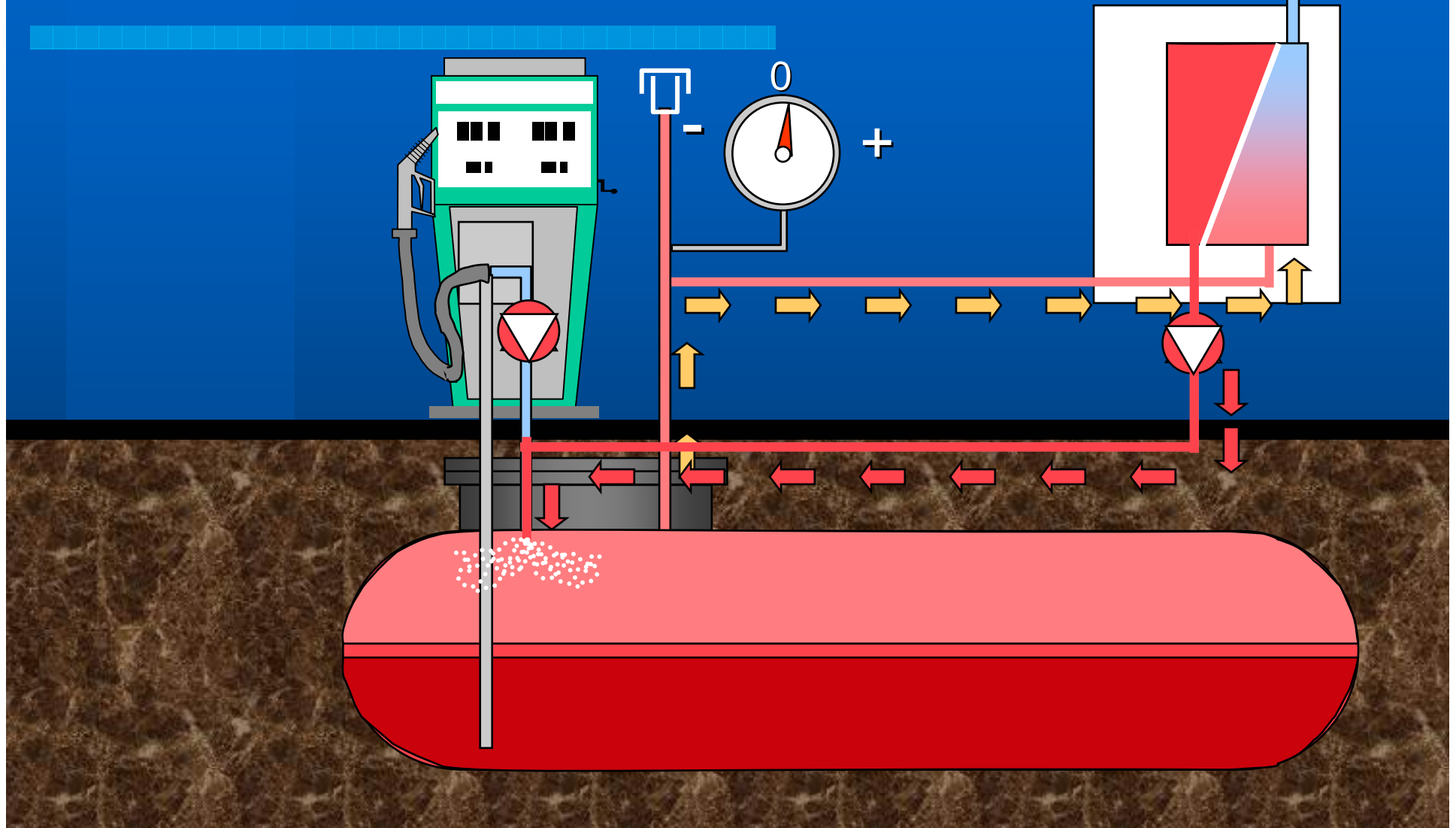
Permeator™ Systems



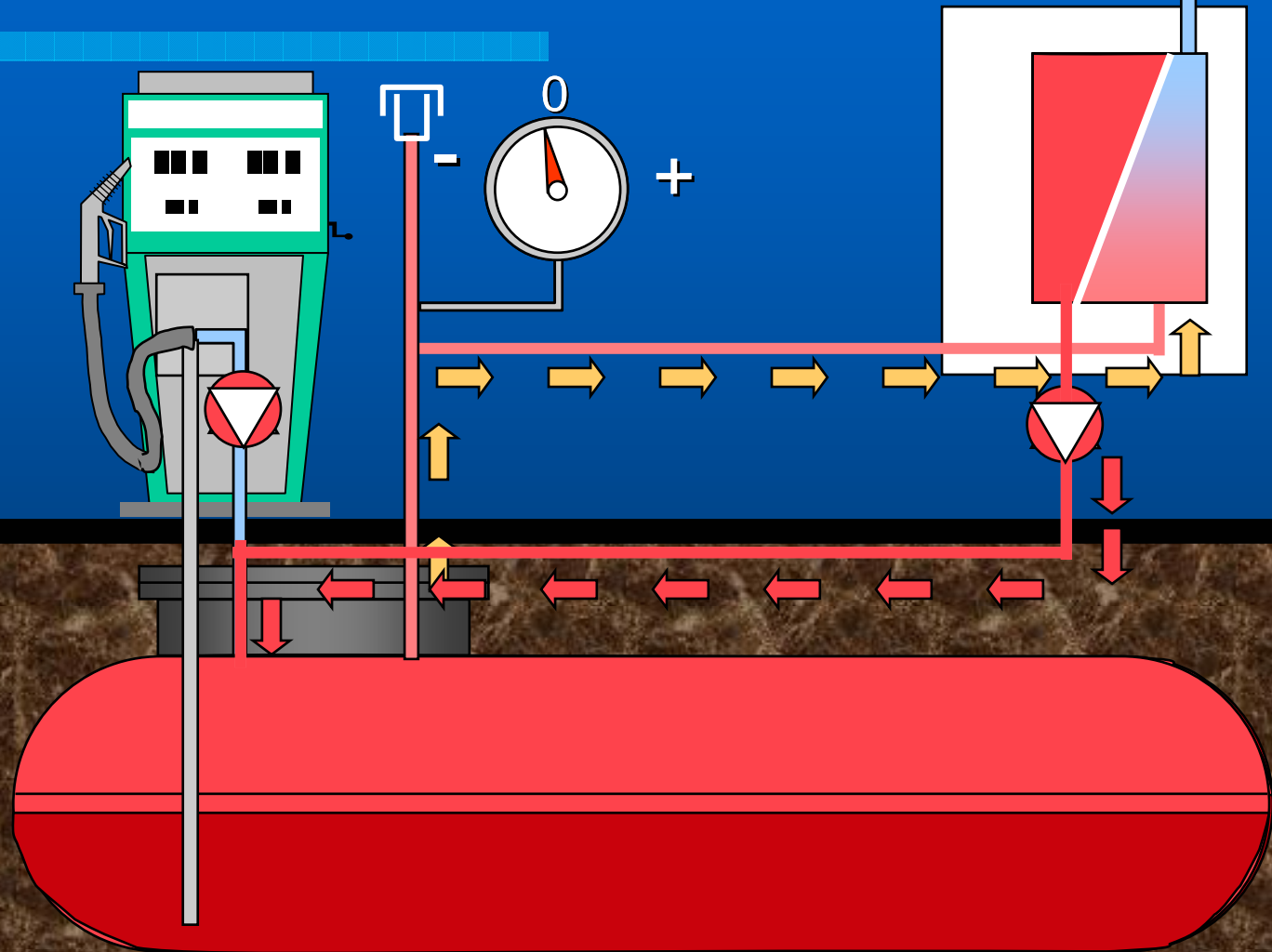
Permeator™ Systems



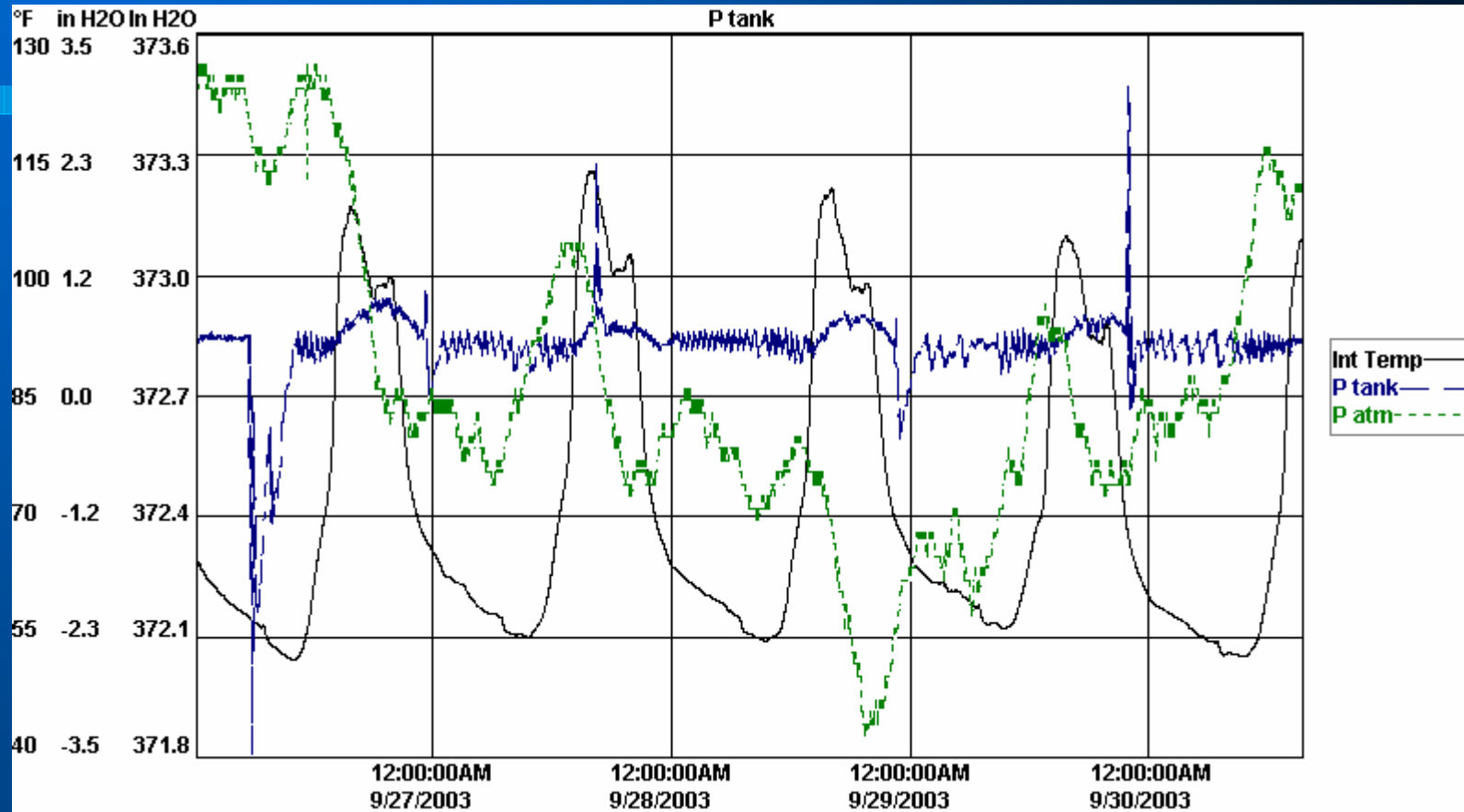
Permeator™ Systems

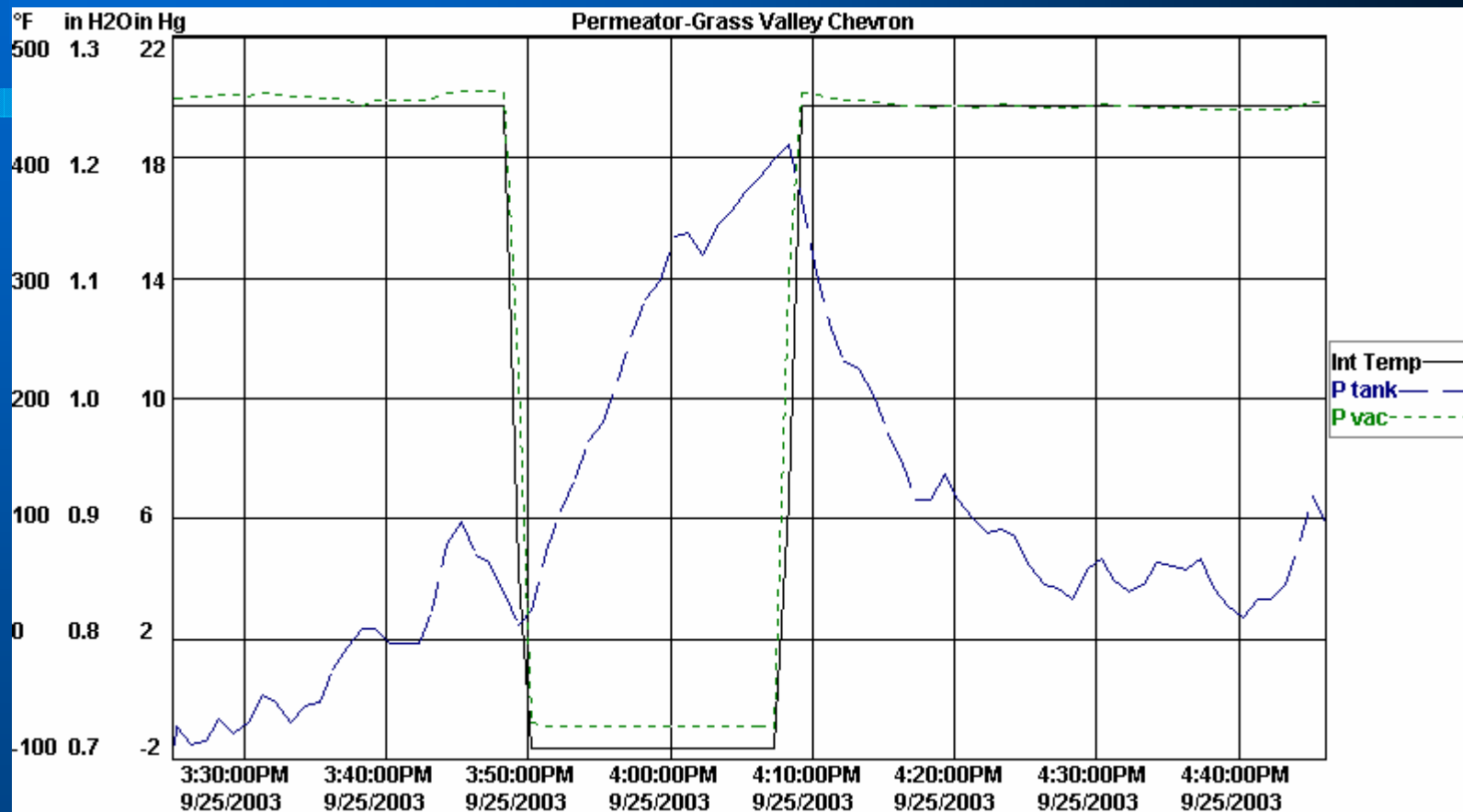


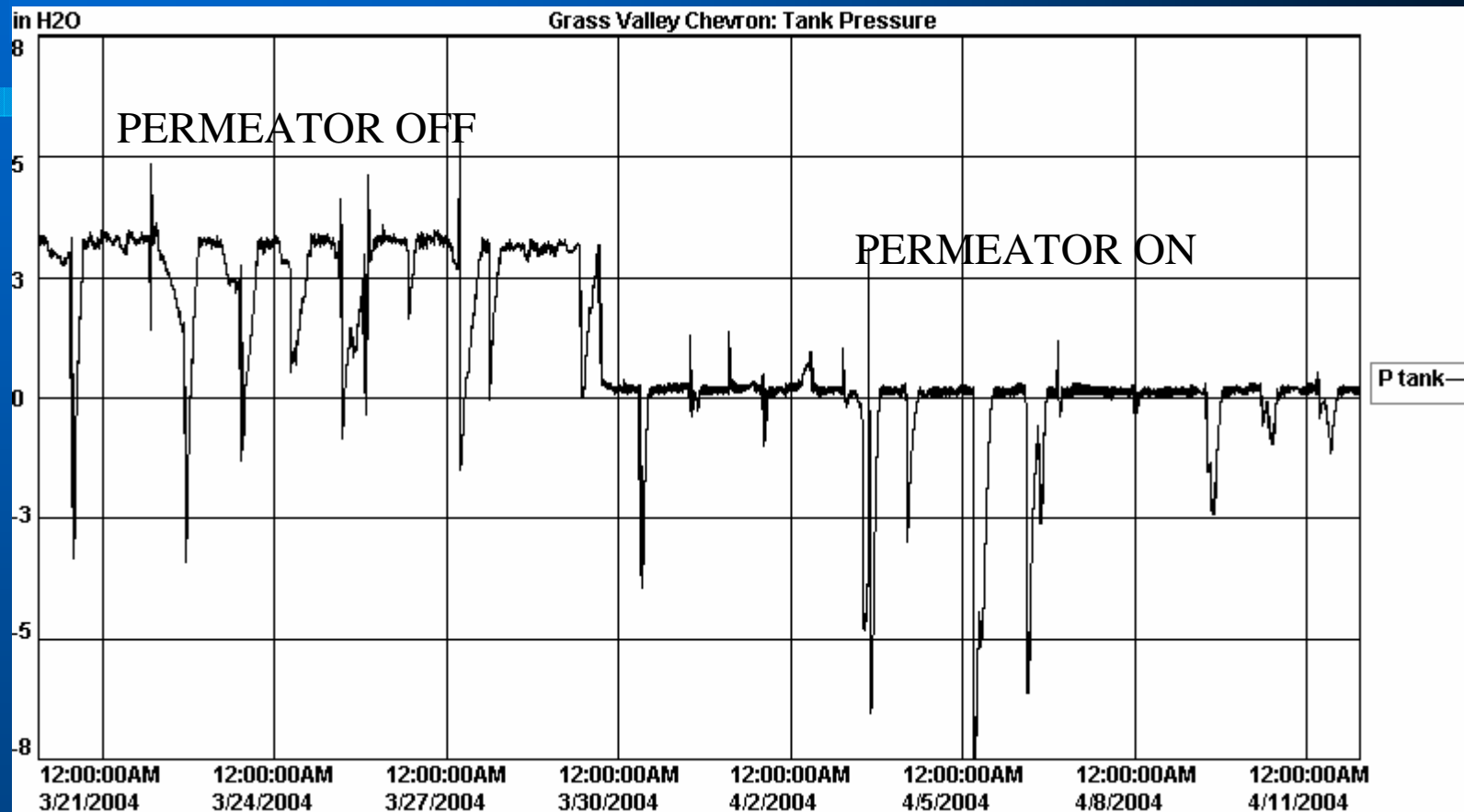
Permeator™ Systems



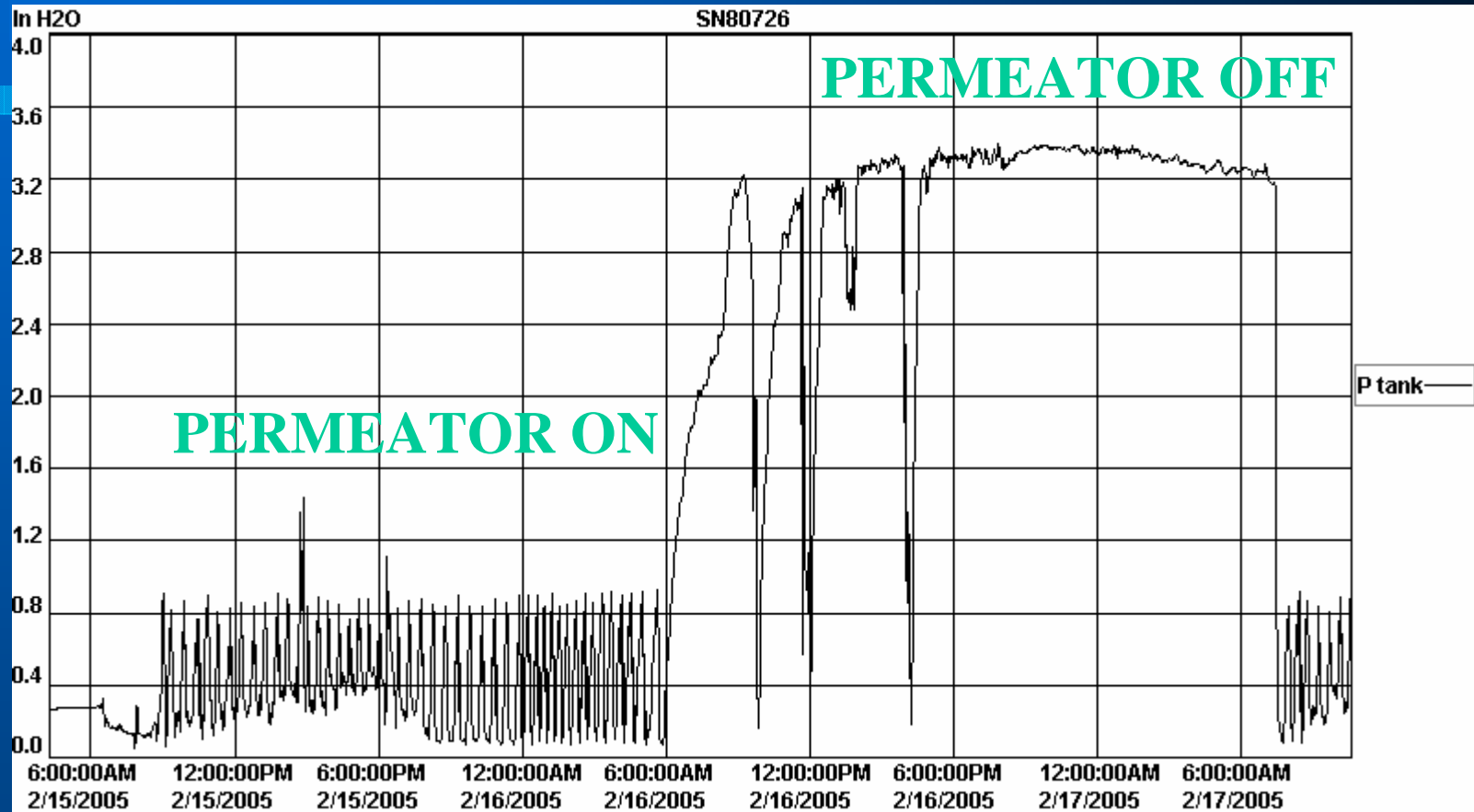
Grass Valley Chevron

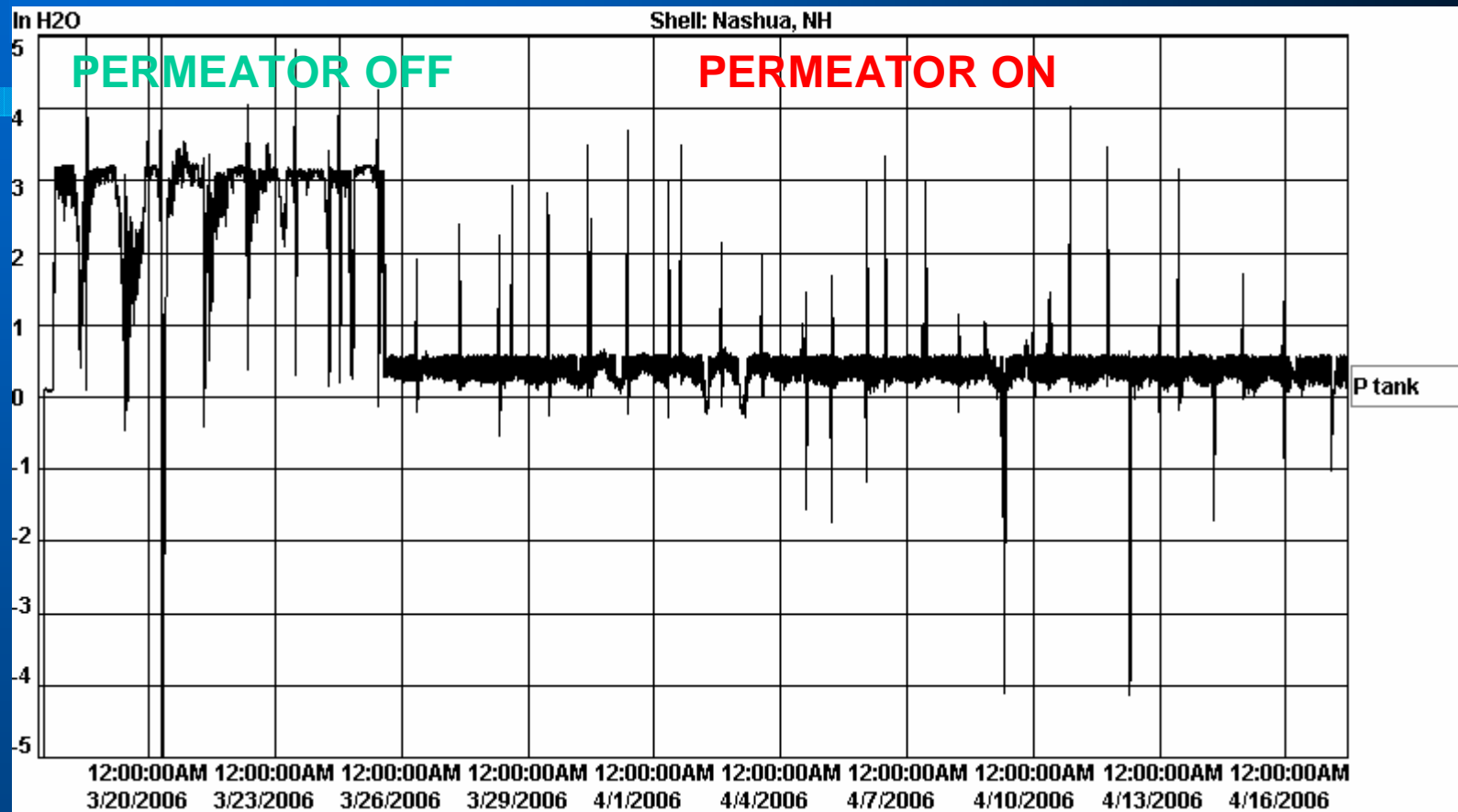




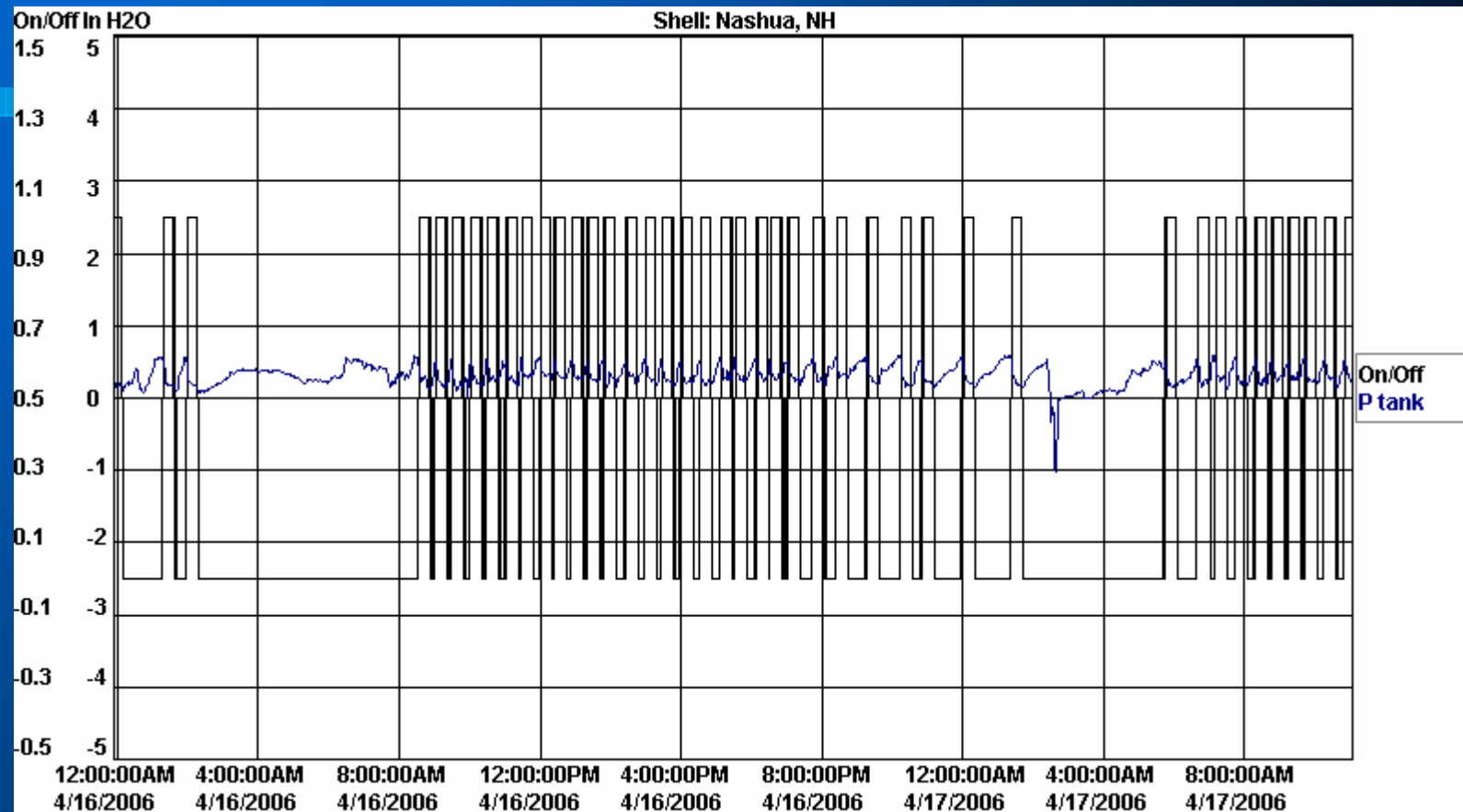


Lantana, Florida Test Site





Typical Run Cycles



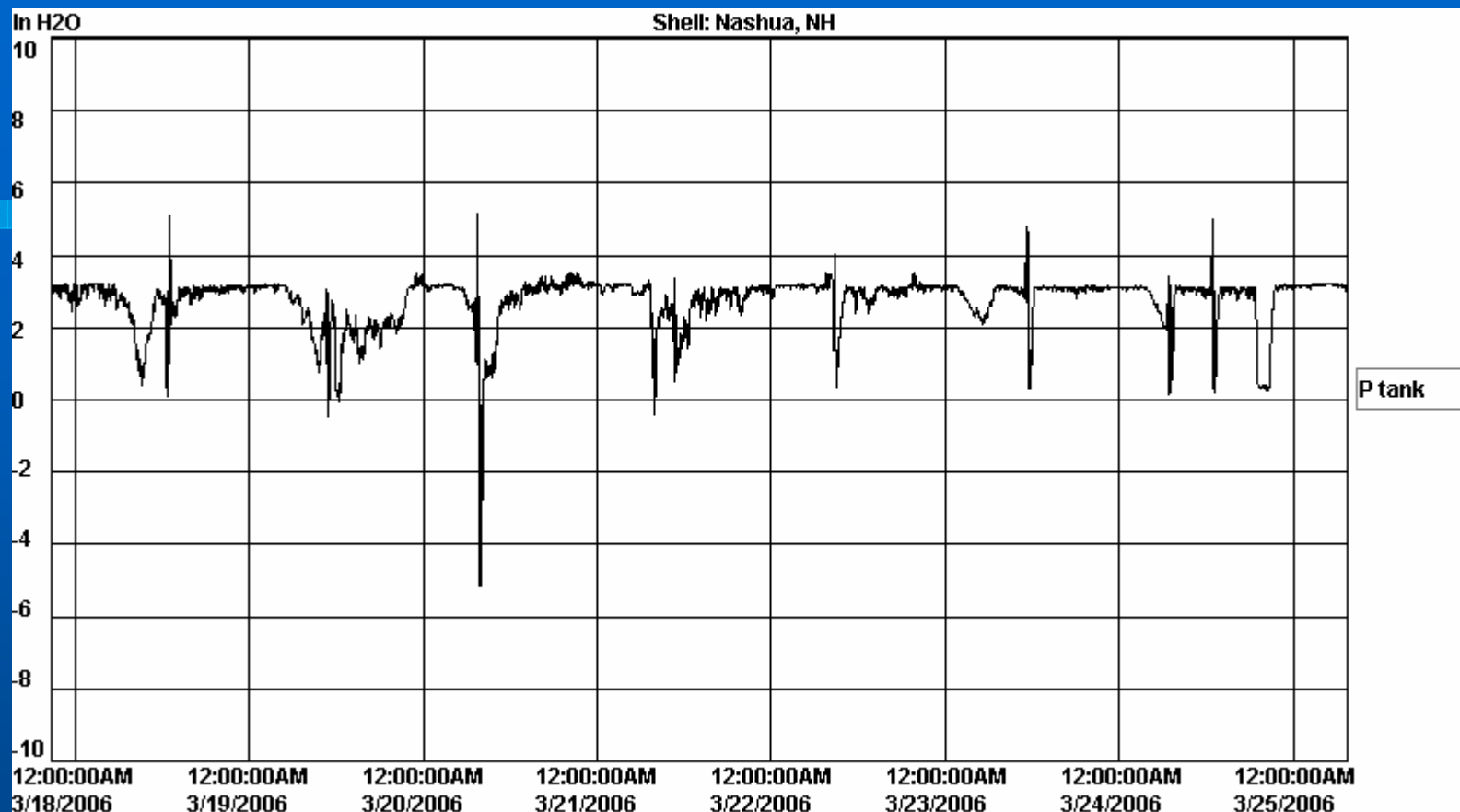
On/Off: On = 1.0 and Off = 0.0



PERMEATOR OFF Summary: Avg. P tank = +2.79 inches H2O



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SHELL12.TRW

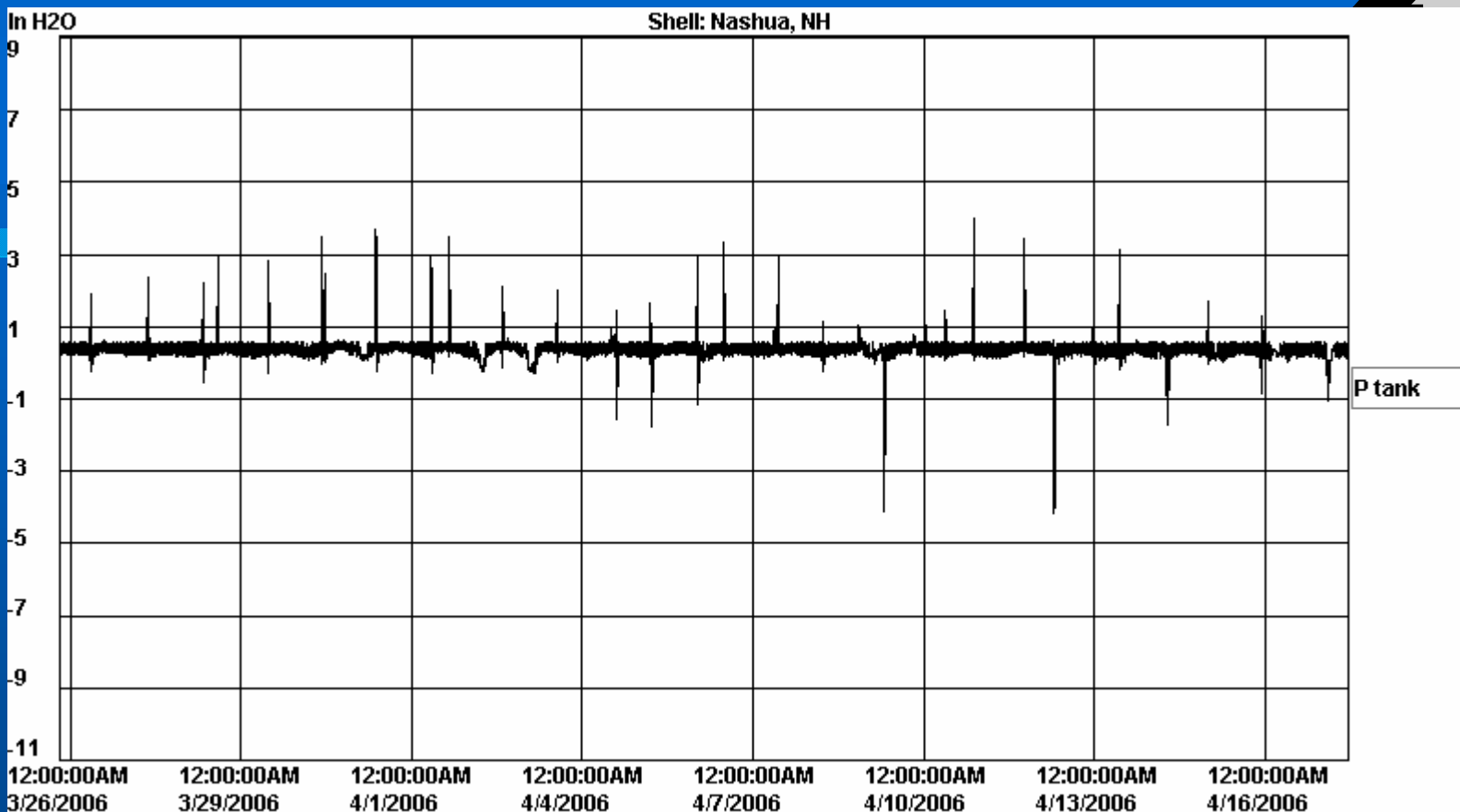
Start Time: Mar/17/2006 8:58:44 PM

End Time: Mar/25/2006 7:28:44 AM

	Description	Rate	Readings	Low	Mean	High	Range	Units
File:	SHELL12.TRW	120	5356 Pts					
7	P tank			-5.13	2.79	5.17	10.29	In H2O



PERMEATOR ON Summary: Avg. P tank = +0.37 inches H2O



SHELL12.TRW

Start Time: Mar/25/2006 2:16:43 PM

End Time: Apr/17/2006 11:06:43 AM

Average Duty Cycle **66% time ON (16 hours/day)**

	Description	Rate	Readings	Low	Mean	High	Range	Units	
File:	SHELL12.TRW	120	16466 Pts						
0	On/Off			0.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	Off	On
7	P tank			-4.12	0.37	4.05	8.17	In H2O	

What do we know?

- Evaporation losses are caused by air ingestion into fixed roof storage tanks
- Even with Stage I vapor balancing operations, excess emissions occur due to vapor growth
- Evaporative vapors escape the storage tank system and are emitted to the local surroundings
- Magnitude of evaporative losses is typically 0.10% to 0.50% of throughput; value depends upon RVP, Temperature and air ingestion volume

Impact of Storage Tank Evaporative Losses

- Storage tank pressures are elevated and the tanks typically operate at the cracking pressure of the p/v valves for extended periods of time
- Elevated pressures result in vapor leaks above and/or below grade
- Vapor leaks above grade are air emissions
- Vapor leaks below grade can become air emissions or lead to water contamination



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Grass Valley Chevron Site
Grass Valley, CA



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PERMEATOR Installation Grass Valley, CA



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PERMEATOR Unit





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PERMEATOR Control panel.



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Volume Increase Required to Offset Contribution Margin Loss Due to Evaporation

Problem:

For a typical station pumping 2 million gallons per year with a pump selling price of \$2.90 per gallon and a cost of \$2.80 per gallon (wholesale + taxes), how much additional gasoline must the station sell to recoup the loss in contribution margin due to evaporation of 0.25 % of throughput ? How about a station with a pump price of \$3.25 per gallon with a cost of \$3.15 per gallon ? (Assume the evaporation rate and annual throughput are the same as above).

Volume (to make up margin loss) = $((P1/(P1 - P2)) (X) (Y)$ where;

P1 = Selling price at the pump, (\$/gallon)

P2 = Cost per gallon (wholesale + taxes), (\$/gallon)

X = Annual volume sold (gallons)

Y = Fraction lost to evaporation





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Nagoya, Japan



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Saitama, Japan



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Shell: Nashua, NH



Chevron: Reno, Nevada



COSTCO: Pembroke Pines, FLA



High's Dairy: Deale, MD





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Sunshine CITGO: Miami, FLA



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WAWA, Glen Mills, PA



WAWA, Claymont, DE



WAWA, Edgewater, MD



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Activities in Other States

- State of Vermont, Dept. of Conservation (Shively) uncovered significant vapor leakage originating in an in-tank monitor probe riser. Vapors were introduced directly into the indoor store space.
- State of Maryland, Department of the Environment (Meade) has attributed MTBE contamination of drinking water wells to below grade vapor leaks.



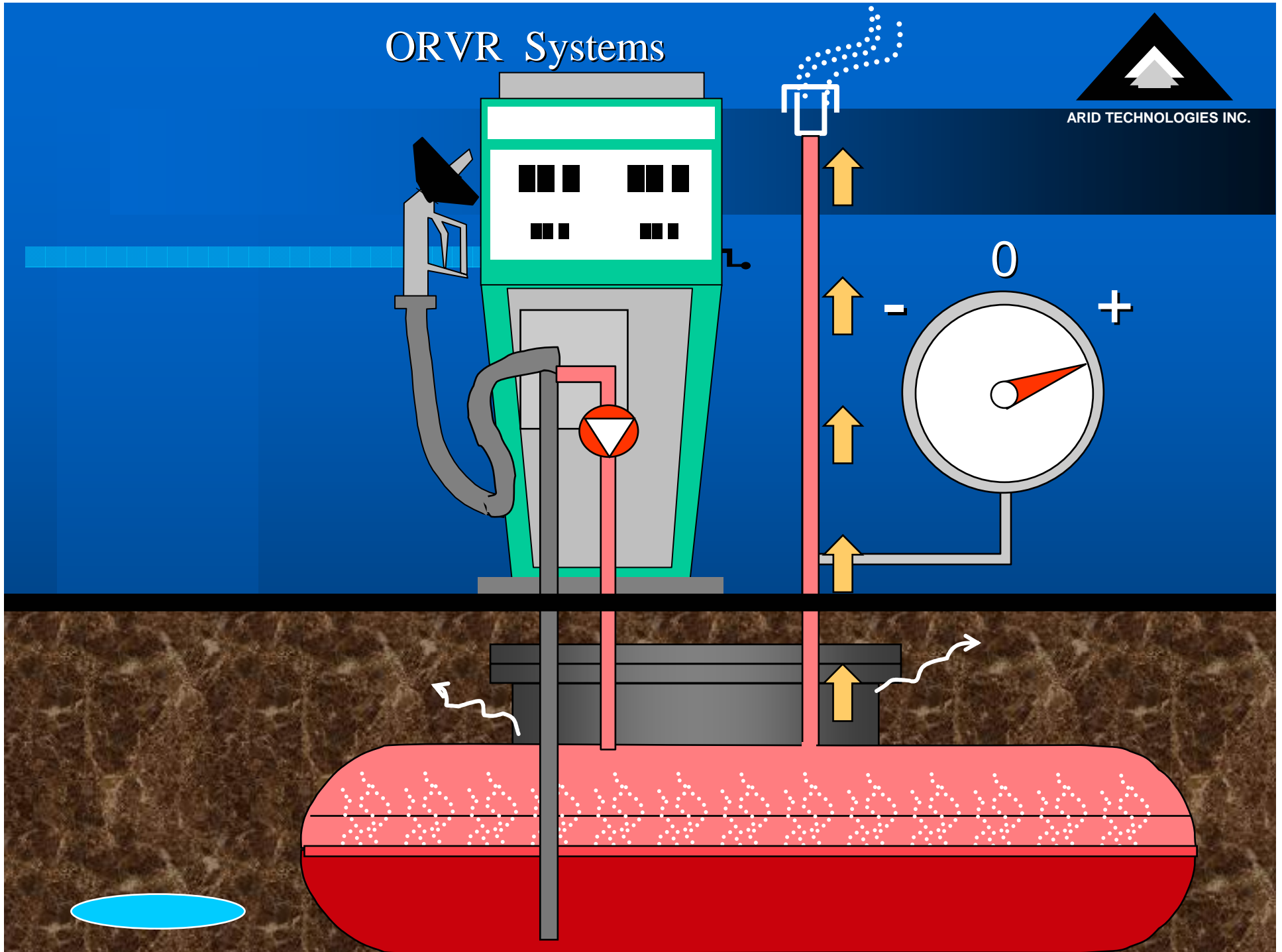
Other States (cont'd.)

- State of New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services (Lynn) has correlated MTBE groundwater contamination with elevated storage tank pressures
- Texas TCEQ has initiated a third-party certification program for ORVR Compatibility

Maryland Regulations

- Beginning 26 January 2005
 - New, replacement or upgraded UST
 - double walled piping for product, vapor and vent piping
 - have a containment system at both tank top and under product dispenser
 - test for leaks all spill catch-basins yearly
 - test for leaks all containment sumps every two years

ORVR Systems



Maryland Regulations (cont'd)

- High Risk Groundwater Use Area
 - New systems
 - submit documents to demonstrate the storage system does not pose a threat; OR
 - test the system for vapor leaks, using MDE protocol, prior to start-up
 - use interstitial monitoring
 - implement one of the following

Maryland Regulations (cont'd)

- Install three or more groundwater monitoring wells (2" diameter wells are acceptable);
- Install a pressure control device; or
- Install a Soil Vapor Extraction System
- Also, UST's with a capacity > 2,000 gallons or for multiple tanks in the same tank excavation install four monitoring pipes connected in a manner that allows for the rapid installation of a soil vapor extraction system

TCEQ's View on Vapor Recovery

- Existing systems yield adequate vehicle vapor recovery efficiency
- In-use efficiency of existing systems could be improved through more frequent testing and by increased oversight of individual tests
- ORVR compatibility is a significant issue in Texas due to the very high percentage of vacuum assist vapor recovery systems in the state (>90%) and due to the high proportion of ORVR vehicles (approx 45% in 2005)



Current TCEQ Rules

- Third party certification
 - Evaluation of systems and components independent of CARB
 - Requires an independent testing organization using a nationally recognized protocol
 - System must demonstrate equivalent or better efficiency than currently approved systems
 - TCEQ will review third-party evaluation and determine whether the system or component will be approved for use in Texas

Cities and Counties Impacted

- Houston/Galveston
 - Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller
- Beaumont/Port Arthur
 - Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange
- El Paso
- Dallas/Ft. Worth
 - Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant

ORVR Compatibility Timetable

- All installations of Stage II vapor recovery systems in select counties installed on or after 1 April 2005 must be ORVR compatible
- All Stage II vapor recovery systems installed in select counties before 1 April 2005 must be upgraded to an ORVR compatible system no later than 1 April 2007

PETROLEUM MARKETER CHALLENGES

1. Compliance

- **Meet current and anticipated future regulatory requirements using an approach which will minimize overall expenses and minimize interruptions to refueling**

2. Economics

- **Install technology which provides a savings in wet stock inventory that exceeds the expenses associated with the equipment**
- **Investigate a Metered Volume approach to provide incremental revenue at deal operated stations**

Benefit Summary for PERMEATOR System



1. Direct Economic Benefits

- Increase in salable product volume by 0.10 to 0.50 % of throughput
- Generation of emissions offsets to satisfy New Source Review for upstream projects
- Trading discrete emissions reductions credits, DER's
- Increased operating margins
- Investment tax credits
- Lease payment tax shields

2. Indirect Economic Benefits

- Increased health and safety of employees and customers
- Proactive installation of system provides favorable public opinion and product differentiation
- Cleaner air as VOC emissions are dramatically reduced
- Compliance with ORVR Compatibility regulatory requirements





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Third Party Test w/EPA Oversight



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Test Site Conditions

- Average overall V/L = 0.97
- ORVR Population via CARB penetration figures = 38.9%
- Gasoline RVP = 11.1 psia
- Storage Tank Temperature = 74 F
- Altitude = 25 feet above sea level

Third Party Test Results

- 1.) Measured loss of gasoline with P/V valves OFF = 21.31 gallons per day
- 2.) Measured loss of gasoline with P/V valves ON = 11.08 gallons per day
- 3.) Predicted loss with ARID's proprietary Evaporative Loss Model (ELM) = 23.12 gallons per day
- 4.) Predicted loss using ELM for year 2014 = 58.04 gallons per day

Results Compared to 1999 CARB Study

- With P/V valve “ON”:
 - 1.53 to 2.60 x higher than Gilbarco results
 - 22.90 to 38.77 x higher than Dresser/Wayne results
- With P/V valve “OFF”:
 - 12.04 times higher than Dresser/Wayne results

Additional Observations

- Average emissions for a single refueling facility over period 2005 to 2014 = 33.8 tons per year
- Evaporative loss rate when the station is closed for business exceeds the evaporative loss rate when the station is open for business
- ARID's PERMEATOR recovery efficiency measured at 99.27%



Additional Observations (cont'd.)

- Discrepancy between measured losses with the P/V valves “ON” vs. “OFF” are due to fugitive leaks
- Overfill drain valve in fill bucket of premium storage tank was leaky at elevated pressure
- Components may “pass” the leak decay test at +2.0 iwc, but exhibit leaks at higher pressures which are still below the p/v valve setting of +3.0 iwc



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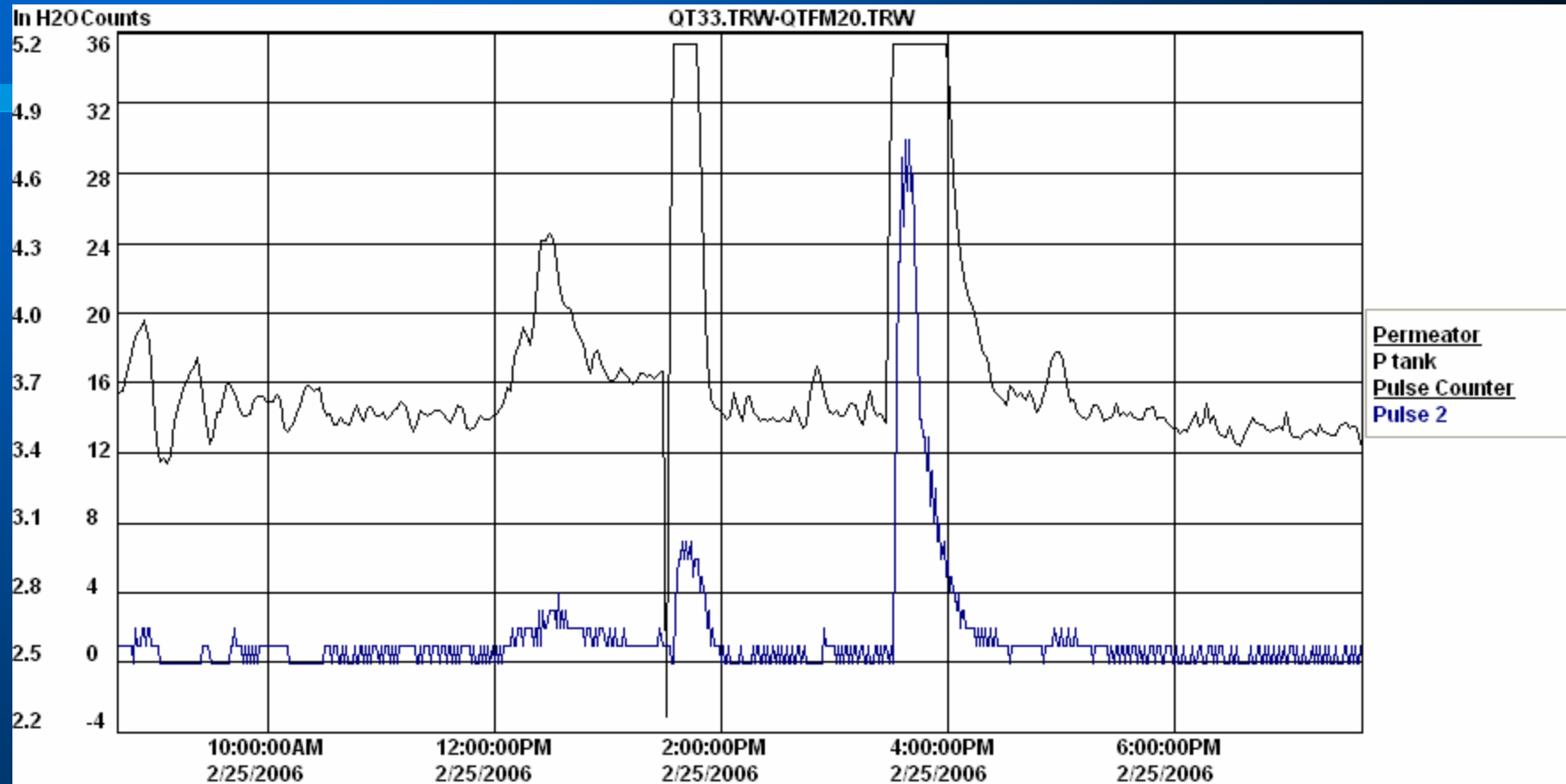
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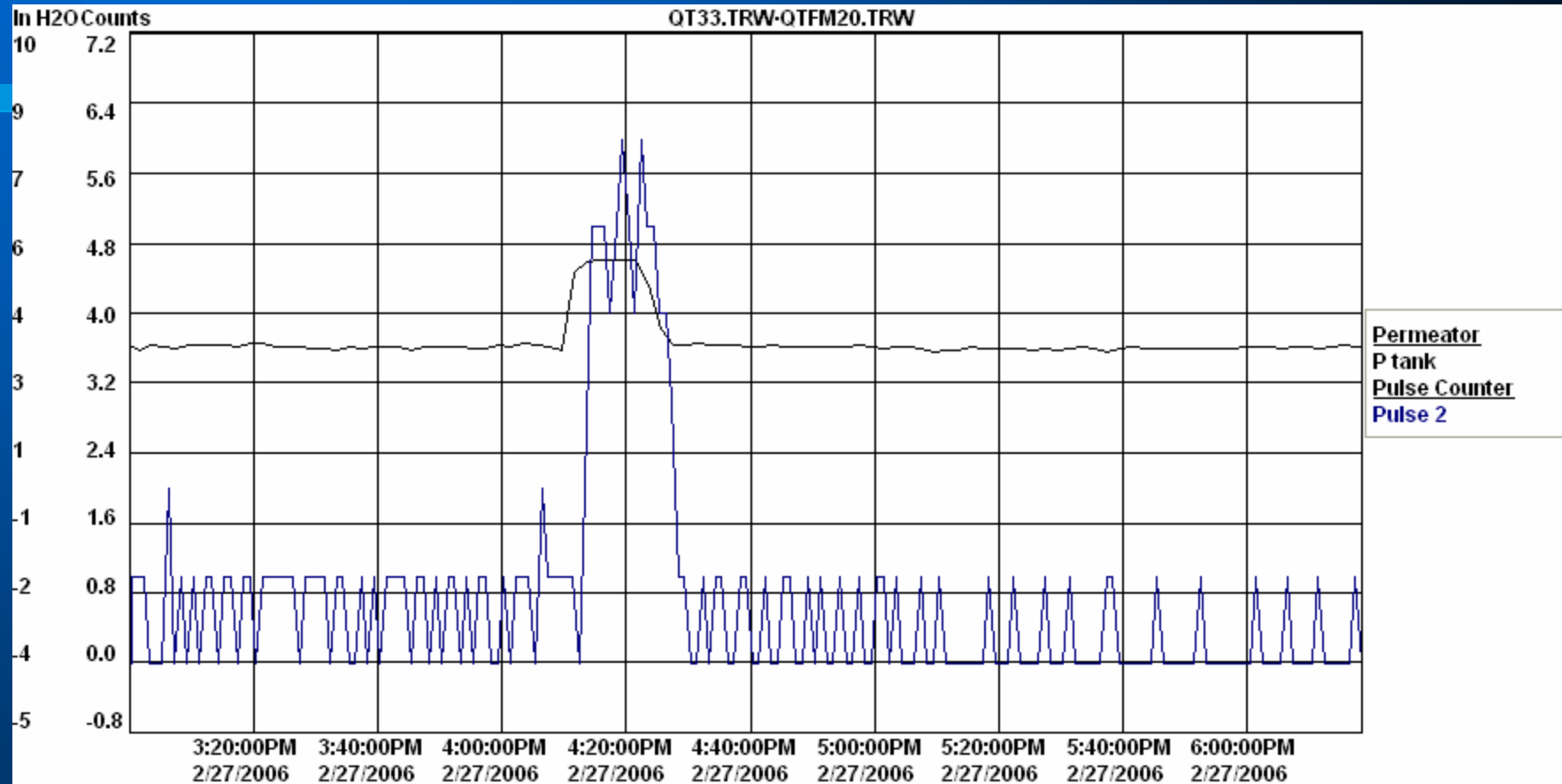
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Delivery Impact on P tank and Pulse Counts

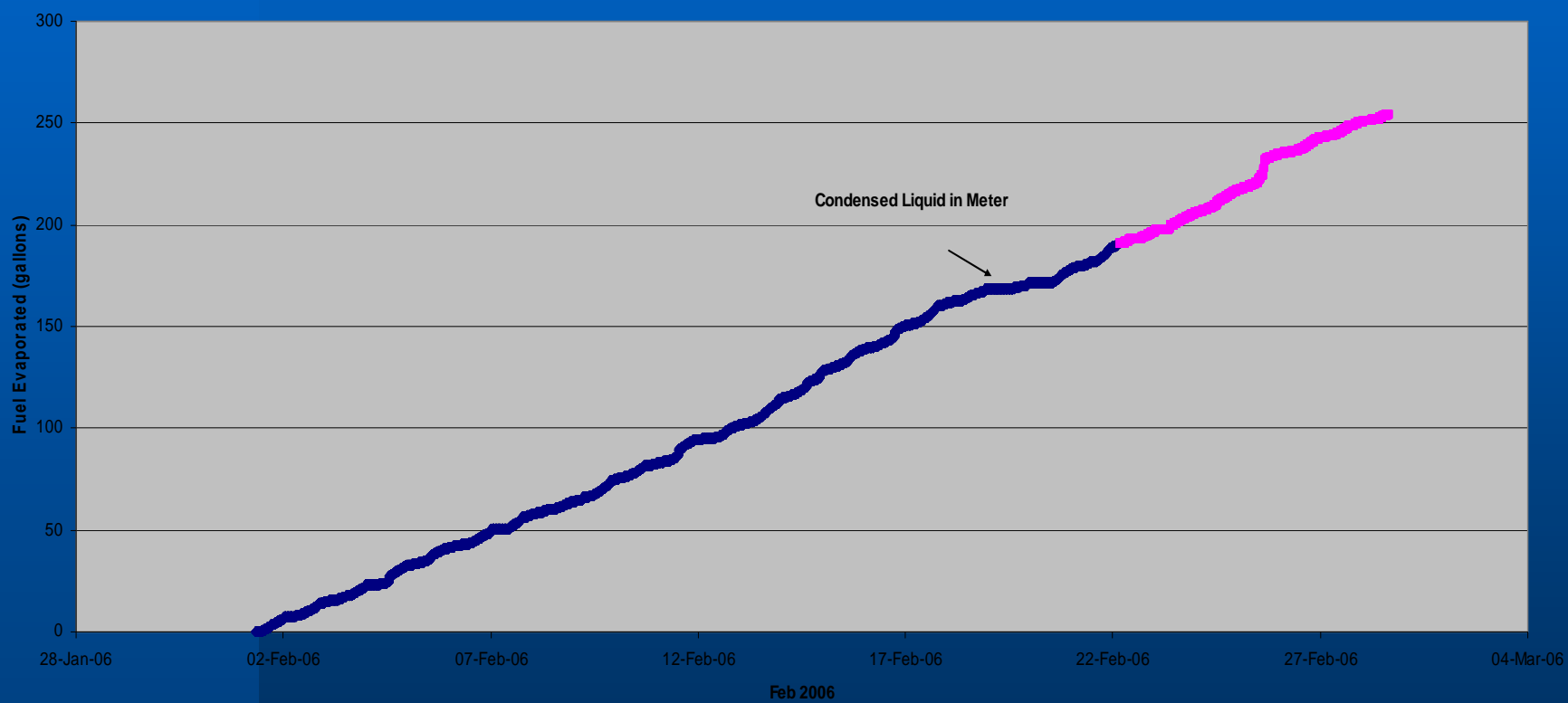
Typical Impact and Extreme Impact



Typical Delivery Impact



Cumulative Fuel Evaporated: QT 854, Arlington, Tx





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