

California Environmental Protection Agency

 **Air Resources Board**

Vapor Recovery Certification Procedure

PROPOSED: CP - 201

**Certification Procedure for
Vapor Recovery Systems at
Gasoline Dispensing Facilities**

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This procedure is being amended. For ease of viewing, the method is shown as repealed text and proposed text.

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A set of definitions common to all Certification and Test Procedures are in:

D-200 Definitions for Vapor Recovery Procedures

For the purpose of this procedure, the term "CARB" refers to the California Air Resources Board, and the term "Executive Officer" refers to the CARB Executive Officer, or his or her authorized representative or designate.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND APPLICABILITY

This document describes the procedure for evaluating and certifying Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems, and components, used at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDF). A CARB Executive Order certifying the system shall be issued only after **all** of the applicable certification requirements have been successfully completed.

This Certification Procedure, CP-201, is adopted pursuant to Section 41954 of the California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) and is applicable to vapor recovery systems installed at gasoline dispensing facilities for controlling gasoline vapors emitted during the fueling of storage tanks (Phase I) and the refueling vehicle fuel tanks (Phase II). Vapor recovery systems are complete systems and shall include all associated dispensers, piping, nozzles, couplers, processing units, underground tanks and any other equipment or components necessary for the control of gasoline vapors during Phase I or Phase II refueling operations at GDF.

1.1 Legislative and Regulatory Requirements of Other State Agencies

As required pursuant to Sections 41955 and 41957 of the CH&SC, the Executive Officer shall coordinate this certification procedure with:

- 1.3.1 Department of Food and Agriculture,
Division of Measurement Standards (DMS)
- 1.3.2 Office of the State Fire Marshall (SFM)
- 1.3.3 Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

Prior to certification of the vapor recovery system by the Executive Officer, the applicant shall submit plans and specifications for the system to each of these agencies. Certification testing by these agencies may be conducted concurrently with CARB certification testing; however, the approval of the SFM, DMS and DOSH shall be a precondition to certification by CARB. The applicant is responsible for providing documentation of these approvals to CARB.

- 1.2 Certification of a system by the Executive Officer does not exempt the system from compliance with other applicable codes and regulations such as state fire codes, weights and measure regulations, and safety codes and regulations.

2. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Performance Standards

A performance standard defines the minimum performance requirements for certification of any system, including associated components. Ongoing compliance with all applicable performance standards shall be demonstrated throughout certification testing. Systems and components shall comply, throughout the warranty period, with the applicable performance standards.

2.2 Performance Specifications

A performance specification is an engineering requirement that relates to the proper operation of a specific system or component thereof. Performance specifications shall be identified in the application for certification. Ongoing compliance with the minimum level of performance specifications identified herein shall be demonstrated throughout certification testing and specified in the certification Executive Orders. Any applicant may request certification to a performance specification that is more stringent than the minimum performance standard or specification. The performance specification to which a system or component is certified shall be the minimum allowable level of performance the component is required to meet throughout the warranty period. Typical performance specifications include, but are not limited to, pressure drop and pressure integrity.

2.3 Innovative System

The innovative system concept provides flexibility in the design of vapor recovery systems. A vapor recovery system that fails to comply with an identified performance standard or specification may qualify for consideration as an innovative system, provided that the system meets the primary emission factor, and complies with all other applicable requirements of certification.

2.4 Additional or Amended Performance Standards or Performance Specifications

Whenever these Certification Procedures are amended to include additional (or modify existing) performance standards or performance specifications, any system that is certified as of the effective date of more stringent standards or specifications shall

remain certified until the operative date. Except for those standards or specifications specifically identified in this procedure as having a different operative date, the operative date shall be the effective date of adoption of the more stringent standards of specifications. Certifications shall expire on the operative date of amended or additional performance standards or specifications unless the Executive Officer determines the system meets the amended or additional performance standards or specifications. Upon the operative date of amended or additional performance standards or specifications, only systems complying with the more stringent standards or specifications may be installed. Systems installed prior to this date shall be permitted to remain in use provided they comply with the conditions in Section 20 of this procedure.

In determining whether a previously certified system conforms with any additional performance standards, specifications or other requirements adopted subsequent to certification of the system, the Executive Officer may consider any appropriate information, including data obtained in the previous certification testing or evaluation of the system in lieu of new testing or evaluation.

**Table 2-1
Operative Dates for
Performance Standards and Specifications**

Performance Type	Requirement	Operative Date
Any not included below		April 1, 2001
Nozzle Criteria	Post-Refueling Drips \leq 1 drop/refueling	April 1, 2004
Liquid Retention	350 ml/1,000 gals.	April 1, 2001
Liquid Retention	200 ml/1,000 gals.	April 1, 2002
Liquid Retention	100 ml/1,000 gals.	April 1, 2003
Nozzle Spitting	\leq 1 ml per nozzle per test	April 1, 2003
Balance Nozzle Check Valve	\leq 0.07 CFH at 2 inches at H ₂ O	April 1, 2002
Assist Nozzle Vapor Valve	\leq 0.038 CFH at +2 inches at H ₂ O \leq 0.10 CFH at -100 inches H ₂ O	April 1, 2002
Dispenser-Based Vacuum Pump Failure	Identify and Prohibit Affected Dispensing	April 1, 2001
Central Vacuum Unit Failure	Identify and Prohibit Affected Dispensing	April 1, 2001
A/L Ratios of Zero (0)	Identify and Prohibit Dispensing	April 1, 2001
In-Station Diagnostics [Including Monitoring and Recording]	Central Vacuum Unit Failure Processor Failure	April 1, 2001 April 1, 2001
In-Station Diagnostics [Including Monitoring and Recording]	All Other Applicable Requirements	April 1, 2004

3. PHASE I PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Table 3-1 summarizes the Phase I Performance Standards and Specifications applicable to **all Phase I and Phase II** vapor recovery systems.

Table 3-1
Phase I Performance Standards and Specifications
APPLICABLE TO ALL VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Performance Type	Requirement	Std. Spec.	Test Procedure
Phase I Efficiency	≥ 98.0%	Std.	TP-201.1 TP-201.1A
Phase I Emission Factor	HC ≤ 0.15 pounds/1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.1A
Static Pressure Performance	Compliance As Specified in TP-201.3	Std.	TP-201.3
Pressure Integrity of Drop-Tube with Over-fill Protection	≤ 0.17 CFH at 2.0 inches H ₂ O	Spec.	TP-201.2B
Phase I Product Adaptor/ Delivery Elbow Connection	Rotatable 360°, Or equivalent	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Phase I Vapor Adaptor/ Delivery Elbow Connection	Rotatable 360°, or equivalent	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Phase I Vapor Adaptor	Poppeted	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Phase I Vapor Adaptor	No Indication of Leaks Using Liquid Leak Detection Solution or Bagging		Leak Detection Solution
Phase I Vapor Adaptor Dynamic Pressure Drop	Pressure Drop at 300, 400, & 500 gpm Specification to be Established During Certification Process	Spec.	TP-201.2B
UST Vent Pipe Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valves	Pressure Settings 3.0 ± 0.5 inches H ₂ O Positive Pressure 8.0 ± 2.0 inches H ₂ O Negative Pressure Leakrate at +2.0 inches H ₂ O ≤ 0.17 CFH Leakrate at -4.0 inches H ₂ O ≤ 0.21 CFH Total Additive Leakrate from All P/V Valves ≤ 0.17 CFH at 2.0 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Containment Boxes	Leakrate at +2.0 inches H ₂ O ≤ 0.17 CFH No Standing Fuel in Box	Std.	TP-201.2O Visual
Connectors and Fittings	No Indication of Leaks Using Liquid Leak Detection Solution (LDS) or Bagging	Spec.	LDS or Bagging
Compatibility with Fuel Blends	Materials shall be compatible with approved fuel blends	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation

3.1 Phase I Efficiency/Emission Factor

3.1.1 The minimum volumetric efficiency of Phase I systems shall be 98.0%. The Hydrocarbon emission factor shall not exceed 0.15 pounds per 1,000 gallons dispensed. This shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.1 (Volumetric Efficiency of Phase I Systems at Dispensing Facilities) or TP-201.1A (Emission Factor for Phase I Systems at Dispensing Facilities), as appropriate.

3.2 Static Pressure Performance

The static pressure performance test shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.3 (Determination of 2 Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities).

3.3 Phase I Drop-Tubes with Over-Fill Protection Devices

Phase I drop-tubes with over-fill protection devices installed shall have a Pressure Integrity rate not to exceed 0.17 cubic feet per hour (0.17 CFH) at a pressure of two inches water column (2.0" H₂O). Drop-tubes that do not have an over-fill protection device shall not leak.

3.4 Phase I Product and Vapor Adaptors

3.4.1 The vapor 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. This may be accomplished by installing a swivel connection on either the storage tank (rotatable adaptor) or delivery elbow side of the equipment, or by anchoring the product and vapor adaptors in such a way that they are not rotated during deliveries, provided the anchoring mechanism does not contribute undue stress to other tank connections. If a delivery elbow with a swivel connection is the preferred method, only cargo tank trucks with those elbows shall deliver to the facility.

3.4.2 Phase I vapor adaptors shall have a poppet. The poppet shall not leak when closed.

3.4.3 The Phase I vapor adaptor shall have performance specifications for the maximum pressure drop at 300, 400 and 500 gallons per minute (gpm) (\pm 50. gpm). The specifications shall be documented by the applicant and verified during the certification process.

3.5 Pressure/Vacuum Relief Vent Valves

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER shall certify only those vapor recovery systems equipped with a pressure/vacuum (P/V) relief valve(s) on the underground storage tank vent pipe(s).

- 3.5.1 The pressure settings for P/V valves shall be:
 - Positive pressure setting of 3.0 ± 0.5 inches H₂O.
 - Negative pressure setting of 8.0 ± 2.0 inches H₂O.
- 3.5.2 The Pressure Integrity rates for P/V valves shall be:
 - The leakrate at +2.0 inches H₂O shall be less than or equal to 0.17 CFH
 - The leakrate at -4.0 inches H₂O shall be less than or equal to 0.21 CFH
- 3.5.3 The total additive leakrate of all P/V valves installed on any vapor recovery system shall not exceed 0.17 inches H₂O. This may be accomplished by manifolding the tank vent pipes into a single P/V valve or, alternatively, by choosing P/V valves certified to a more restrictive performance specification.

3.6 Containment Boxes

- 3.6.1 Phase I containment boxes with drain valves shall not exceed a leak rate of 0.17 CFH at 2.0 inches H₂O when tested both with the lid installed and removed, depending on the design.
- 3.6.2 Drain valves shall not be installed in containment boxes used exclusively for Phase I vapor connections.
- 3.6.3 Containment boxes shall be maintained to be free of standing gasoline. Any gasoline spilled into, or found in, a containment box, shall be removed by the operator at the first opportunity that does not cause a safety hazard. The removal of gasoline shall be performed in accordance with the applicable requirements of both the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Toxic Substance Control.
- 3.6.4 For any containment box that does not have a CARB-certified drain valve, a gasoline-compatible device for evacuating fuel from a containment box, such as a small hand pump, shall be maintained on site and available for use in every gasoline dispensing facility.
- 3.6.5 A gasoline-compatible device for evacuating fuel from a containment box, such as a small hand pump, shall be carried on every cargo tank delivery vehicle. The operator of the cargo tank shall use the device to eliminate any fuel spilled into or found in the containment box as soon as safe and practicable.

3.7 Connections and Fittings

All connections and fittings not specifically certified with an allowable leakrate shall not leak. The absence of vapor leaks may be verified by the use of commercial leak detection solution, or by bagging individual components, when the vapor containment space of the underground storage tank is subjected to a non-zero gauge pressure. (Note: leak detection solution will detect leaks only when positive gauge pressure exists.) The absence of liquid leaks may be verified by ocular inspection for seepage or drips.

3.8 Materials Compatibility with Fuel Blends

Vapor recovery systems and components shall be compatible with any and all fuel blends approved for, and in common use in, California, including seasonal changes. Applicants for certification may request limited certification for use with only specified fuel blends.

Such fuel-specific certifications shall clearly specify the limits and restrictions of the certification.

4. PHASE II PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Table 4-1 summarizes the Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications applicable to all Phase II vapor recovery systems. Phase II vapor recovery systems shall be used only in facilities equipped with a certified Phase I system. Phase II systems are subject to all of the standards and specifications in Section 3, as well as those in any other applicable section.

4.1 Phase II Emission Factor

4.1.1 The Hydrocarbon emission factor for Phase II vapor recovery systems shall not exceed 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons dispensed. This shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.2 (Efficiency of Phase II Vapor Recovery Systems) and shall include all refueling emissions, underground storage tank vent emissions and pressure-related fugitive emissions. Pressure-related fugitive emissions shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.2F (Fugitive Emissions from Phase II Systems).

4.2 Static Pressure Performance

4.2.1 All Phase II vapor recovery systems shall be capable of meeting the performance standard in TP-201.3 (Static Pressure Performance).

4.2.2 Under no circumstances shall Phase II components be partially or completely immersed in water to check for pressure integrity.

Table 4-1
Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Performance Type	Requirement	Std Spec.	Test Procedure
Phase II Emission Factor Includes: Refueling Emissions Ventpipe Emissions Pressure-Related Fugitives	HC ≤ 0.38 pounds/1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.2 TP-201.2A TP-201.2F
Static Pressure Performance	As Specified in TP-201.3	Std.	TP-201.3
Spillage Including Drips from Spout	≤ 0.24 pounds/1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.2C TP-201.2E
ORVR Compatibility	Interaction of Refueling ORVR Vehicles Shall Not Cause the System to Exceed 0.38 lb/1,000 Standard, including ORVR Penetrations to 80%	Std	Approved Procedure Developed by Mfg.
Phase I Compatibility	Phase II System Shall Not Cause Excess Emissions From Phase I Operations	Std	Engineering Evaluation
UST Pressure Criteria (30 day rolling average)	Daily Average Pressure ≤ +0.25 in. H ₂ O Daily High Pressure ≤ +1.50 in. H ₂ O Non-Excluded Hours/Day = 0 ± 0.05 in. H ₂ O	Std	Engineering Evaluation and ISD
Nozzle Criteria Each Phase II Nozzle Shall:	Post-Refueling Drips ≤ 1 Drop/Refueling Be capable of fueling any vehicle that can be fueled with a conventional nozzle	Std.	TP-201.2D Engineering Evaluation
Liquid Retention Nozzle "Spitting"	≤ 100 ml/1,000 gallons ≤ 1.0 ml per nozzle per test	Std.	TP-201.2E
Liquid Removal Systems	Capable of Removing 5 ml/ gal. (average)	Std.	TP-202.6
Nozzle/Dispenser Compatibility	Vapor Check Valve Closed When Hung Hold-open Latch Disengaged When Hung	Std.	Engineering Evaluation
Unihose MPD Configuration	One Hose/Nozzle per Dispenser Side	Std.	Eng. Eval.
Phase II Vapor Riser	Minimum 1" Nominal ID	Std.	Eng. Eval.
Vapor Return Piping	Minimum 3" Nominal ID after first manifold Recommended slope 1/4" per foot Minimum slope 1/8" per foot	Std	Engineering Evaluation
Vapor Return Pipe Runs	The Maximum Allowable Lengths of Pipe Runs Shall Be Established During the Certification Process.	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Liquid Condensate Traps	Shall have Automatic Evacuation System	Std.	Eng. Eval.
Connectors and Fittings	No Indication of Vapor Leaks Using Liquid Leak Detection Solution (LDS) or Bagging	Spec.	LDS or Bagging

4.3 Spillage

The Executive Officer shall not certify vapor recovery systems that cause excessive spillage.

4.3.1 Spillage shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.2C (Spillage from Phase II Systems). The emission factor for spillage shall not exceed 0.24 pounds/1000 gallons dispensed, for each of the following three categories:

All refueling events;

Refueling operations terminated before activation of the primary shutoff; and

Refueling events terminated by activation of the primary shutoff.

4.3.2 The number of self-service refueling operations observed during certification testing of any system for spillage shall be not less than:

1,000 refueling operations [not including topoffs]; and

400 fill-ups [terminated by automatic shut-off, not including topoffs].

4.3.3 Increased spillage resulting from one top-off following the first activation of the automatic (primary) shutoff mechanism shall be subjected to failure mode testing.

Nozzles that result in excessive spillage following one top off shall not be certified.

4.4 Compatibility of Phase II Systems with Vehicles Equipped with ORVR Systems

4.4.1 Refueling vehicles equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems shall not cause the system to exceed the emission factor of 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons.

4.4.2 Compatibility shall be demonstrated for typical and worst case situations and vehicle populations, up to and including 80% ORVR-equipped vehicles. . Actual vehicles shall be used whenever feasible. Simulations may be proposed for specific demonstrations. Any ORVR simulation protocols shall be approved by the Executive Officer prior to conducting the test.

4.4.3 The system manufacturer shall be responsible for developing a procedure by which compatibility can be demonstrated. This procedure is subject to engineering evaluation by THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER; if it is deemed inadequate and/or unusable, the certification application shall be deemed unacceptable.

4.5 Compatibility of Phase II Systems with Phase I Systems

4.5.1 Phase II vapor recovery systems shall not cause excess emissions from Phase I systems. Emissions resulting from Phase I operations which are attributable to the design or anticipated operation of the Phase II system shall not be discounted when determining the adequacy of the entire vapor recovery system.

4.5.2 Applicants for certification may, as a performance specification, limit the type of

equipment with which their system is compatible. Any such specification shall become a condition of certification.

4.6 Underground Storage Tank Pressure Criteria

Phase II systems that cause underground storage tank (UST) pressure sufficient to cause fugitive emissions that exceed fifty percent (50%) of the maximum allowable emission factor shall not be certified. In addition, the following criteria shall apply to all Phase II systems.

- 4.6.1 For the purpose of this section, the UST pressure data shall be evaluated so as to exclude the period(s) during which UST pressure changes directly attributable to Phase I operations occur. The criteria used to identify UST pressure changes attributable to Phase I operations shall be determined during the certification process. An example of how this may be determined would be to exclude two clock hours of each clock-day for stations that receive no more than one Phase I delivery per day. For higher throughput stations, it may be necessary to exclude additional time periods.
- 4.6.2 The positive pressures for the non-excluded period(s) shall be averaged for each hour to produce an hourly average. The hourly average with the highest pressure during the non-excluded period(s) shall be deemed the daily high pressure. The average of the non-excluded hours shall be calculated to determine the daily average pressure.
- 4.6.3 If the UST pressure does not deviate from atmospheric for the hours not excluded due to Phase I operations, the integrity of the UST shall be presumed to be inadequate.
- 4.6.4 A rolling 30 day average of the daily average pressure and the daily high pressures each day shall be calculated by averaging the most current daily value with the appropriate values for the previous 29 days. These 30-day rolling averages shall meet the following criteria:

The daily average pressure shall not exceed +0.25 inches H₂O.

The daily high pressure shall not exceed +1.5 inches H₂O.

4.7 Nozzle Criteria

- 4.7.1 Each vapor recovery nozzle shall be capable of refueling any vehicle that complies with the fillpipe specifications and can be fueled by a conventional nozzle.
- 4.7.2 Each vapor recovery nozzle shall be "Dripless," meaning that no more than one drop shall occur following each refueling operation. This shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.2D (Post-Refueling Nozzle Drips).
- 4.7.3 Additional nozzle criteria are contained in Sections 5 and 6.

4.8 Liquid Retention

- 4.8.1 Liquid retention in the nozzle and vapor path on the atmospheric side of the vapor check valve shall not exceed 100 ml per 1,000 gallons. This shall be determined in accordance with 201.2E (Gasoline Liquid Retention in Nozzles and Hoses).
- 4.8.2 A minimum of 15 tests per nozzle shall be conducted during the certification process. The average of all the tests shall be used to determine the liquid retention of the nozzle. After certification, the average of 3 tests conducted in accordance with TP-201.2E shall be used to determine in-use compliance.
- 4.8.3 For the determination of liquid retention during the certification process, all nozzles in the facility shall be tested.
- 4.8.4 Nozzle "spitting", defined as the release of liquid when the trigger is depressed prior to activation of the dispenser, shall not exceed 1.0 ml per nozzle.

4.9 Liquid Removal Systems

Liquid removal systems are designed to evacuate liquid from the vapor passage of the hose. Such systems are required in configurations that would otherwise be subject to liquid blockage that creates increased emissions.

- 4.9.1 The liquid removal rate shall be determined in accordance with TP-201.6 (Determination of Liquid Removal of Phase II Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities). The minimum removal rate, averaged over a minimum of 4 gallons, shall equal or exceed 5 ml per gallon. The minimum dispensing rate for this requirement shall be specified during the certification process.

4.10 Nozzle/Dispenser Compatibility

The nozzle and dispenser shall be compatible as follows:

- 4.10.1 The nozzle and dispenser shall be designed such that the vapor check valve is in the closed position when the nozzle is properly hung on the dispenser.
- 4.10.2 The nozzle and dispenser shall be designed such that the nozzle cannot be hung on the dispenser with the hold-open latch in the open position.

4.11 Unihose MPD Configuration

There shall be only one hose and nozzle per side of a multi-product dispenser (MPD).

4.12 Vapor Return Path

The requirements of Sections 4.12.1 through 4.13.2 for the vapor return piping and, if applicable, condensate traps, from the dispenser riser to the storage tank, shall apply to any facility installed after the adoption date of this procedure.

4.12.1 The Phase II riser shall have a minimum nominal internal diameter of one inch (1" ID). The connection between the Phase II riser and the dispenser shall be made with materials listed for use with gasoline, and shall have a minimum nominal 1" ID.

4.12.2 All new vapor return piping shall have a minimum nominal internal diameter of three inches (3" ID) from the point of the first manifold to the storage tank. Facilities permitted by a local district prior to the adoption date of this procedure shall be required to meet the minimum three inch diameter standard only upon facility modifications requiring exposing at least 50 percent of the underground vapor return piping.

4.12.3 Wherever feasible, the recommended minimum slope of the vapor return piping, from the dispensers to the tank, shall be at least one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot. The minimum slope, in all cases, shall be one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot.

4.13 Liquid Condensate Traps

Liquid condensate traps (a.k.a. knockout pots and thief ports) are used to keep the vapor return piping clear of liquid when it is not possible to achieve the necessary slope from the dispenser to the underground storage tank.

4.13.1 Liquid condensate traps shall be used only when the minimum slope requirements of 1/8" per foot of run cannot be met due to the topography.

4.13.2 When condensate traps are installed, they shall be:

- (a) certified by CARB;
- (b) maintained vapor tight;
- (c) accessible for inspection upon request;
- (d) capable of automatic evacuation of liquid; and
- (e) equipped with an alarm system in case of failure of the evacuation system.

4.14 Connections and Fittings

All Phase II connections, fittings, or components not specifically certified with an allowable leakrate shall not leak. Vapor leaks may be determined by the use of commercial leak detection solution, or by bagging individual components, when the vapor containment space of the underground storage tank is subjected to a non-zero gauge pressure. (Note: leak detection solution will detect vapor leaks only when a positive gauge pressure exists). The absence of liquid leaks may be verified by ocular inspection for seepage or drips.

5. PHASE II PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO BALANCE VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Table 5-1 summarizes the performance standards and specifications specifically applicable to Phase II Balance vapor recovery systems. These systems are also subject to all of the standards and specifications in Sections 3, 4 and the applicable of Sections 7 and 8.

Table 5-1
Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
APPLICABLE TO PHASE II BALANCE VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Performance Type	Requirement	Std Spec.	Test Procedure
Nozzle Criteria Each Balance Nozzle Shall:	Have an Insertion Interlock Be Equipped with a Vapor Check Valve	Std.	Engineering Evaluation
Insertion Interlock	Verification of No Liquid Flow Prior to Bellows Compression	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Vapor Check Valve Leakrate	≤ 0.07 CFH at 2.0 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Bellows Insertion Force	Pounds (force) to Retaining Device Specified During Certification Testing	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Nozzle Pressure Drop	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.08 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Hose Pressure Drop [Including Whip Hose]	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.09 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Breakaway Pressure Drop	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.04 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Dispenser Pressure Drop	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.08 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Swivel Pressure Drop	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.01 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Pressure Drop Phase II Riser to Tank [Including Vapor Impact Valve]	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.05 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.4
Pressure Drop from Nozzle to UST	ΔP at 60 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.35 inches H ₂ O ΔP at 80 CFH of N ₂ ≤ 0.62 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.4

5.1 Balance Nozzle Criteria

Nozzles for use with balance systems shall comply with all of the criteria in Section 4.7, as well as all the criteria below.

- 5.1.1 Each balance nozzle shall have an insertion interlock designed to prevent the dispensing of fuel unless there is an indication that the nozzle is engaged in the fillpipe (i.e., the nozzle bellows is compressed). The performance specifications for the insertion interlock mechanism shall be established during the certification process.
- 5.1.2 Each balance nozzle shall be equipped with a vapor check valve. The leakrate for the vapor check valve shall not exceed 0.07 CFH at a pressure of 2.0 inches H₂O.

- 5.1.3 The force necessary to compress the nozzle bellows to the retaining device, or a specified distance, shall be established during certification testing.

5.2 Dynamic Pressure Drop Criteria for Balance Systems

- 5.2.1 The dynamic pressure drop for balance systems shall be established in accordance with TP-201.4 (Dynamic Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities). The dynamic pressure drop standards from the tip of the nozzle spout to the underground storage tank, with the Phase I vapor poppet open, shall not exceed the following:

0.35 inches H₂O at a flowrate of 60 CFH of Nitrogen; and
0.62 inches H₂O at a flowrate of 80 CFH of Nitrogen.

The dynamic pressure drop standards for systems shall apply to all installed systems and is the primary criteria.

- 5.2.2 The dynamic pressure drop for balance system components, measured at a flowrate of 60 CFH of Nitrogen, shall not exceed the following:

Nozzle:	0.08 inches H ₂ O
Hose (Including Whip Hose):	0.09 inches H ₂ O
Breakaway:	0.04 inches H ₂ O
Dispenser:	0.08 inches H ₂ O
Swivel:	0.01 inches H ₂ O
Phase II Riser to UST:	0.05 inches H ₂ O

- 5.2.3 The above standards for components shall not be used to determine the compliance of installed systems, **provided** that the installed system meets the primary standard. No local district shall require a system that meets the primary criteria to be disassembled for the purpose of testing the individual components as a basis of determining the compliance of the system or facility. The component standards shall be used to verify the performance of new components or for the Executive Officer to verify ongoing compliance with the applicable performance specifications for installed components produced by equipment manufacturers.

6. PHASE II PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL ASSIST VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Table 6-1 summarizes the performance standards and specifications specifically applicable to Phase II Assist vapor recovery systems. These systems are also subject to all of the standards and specifications in Sections 3, 4 and the applicable of Sections 7 and 8.

**Table 6-1
Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II VACUUM ASSIST SYSTEMS**

Performance Type	Requirement	Std. Spec.	Test Procedure
Nozzle Criteria Each Assist Nozzle Shall:	Possess a Mini-Boot Have an Integral Vapor Check Valve	Std.	Engineering Evaluation
Nozzle Vapor Check Valve Leakrate	≤ 0.038 CFH at +2.0 inches H ₂ O ≤ 0.10 CFH at -100 inches H ₂ O	Std.	TP-201.2B
Nozzle Pressure Drop Specifications ΔP at Specified Vacuum Level	Established During Certification Process	Spec.	TP-201.2B
Maximum Air to Liquid Ratio	1.00 (without processor) 1.30 (with processor)	Std.	TP-201.5
Air to Liquid Ratio Range	Established During Certification Process	Spec.	TP-201.5

6.1 Nozzle Criteria

Nozzles for use with assist systems shall comply with all of the criteria in Section 4.7, as well as all the criteria below.

6.1.1 Each assist nozzle shall be equipped with a mini-boot that both allows for a lower A/L ratio and minimizes the quantity of liquid gasoline exiting the fillpipe during a spitback event.

6.1.2 Each assist nozzle shall be equipped with a vapor check valve. The leakrate for the vapor check valve shall not exceed the following:

0.038 CFH at a pressure of +2.0 inches H₂O; and
0.10 CFH at a vacuum of -100 inches H₂O.

6.1.3 The air to liquid (A/L) ratio shall be established during certification. The maximum A/L of the system shall not exceed the following:

1.00 (without processor); and
1.30 (with processor).

**7. PHASE II PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS
 APPLICABLE TO ASSIST SYSTEMS UTILIZING A CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT**

Table 7-1 summarizes the performance standards and specifications specifically applicable to Phase II Assist vapor recovery systems utilizing a Central Vacuum Unit. These systems are also subject to all of the standards and specifications in Sections 3, 4, 6 and, if applicable, Section 8.

**Table 7-1
 Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
 APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II ASSIST SYSTEMS
 UTILIZING A CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT**

Performance Type	Requirement	Std. Spec.	Test Procedure
Specification of Minimum and Maximum Vacuum Levels	Established During Certification Process	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Number of Refueling Points Per Vacuum Device	Established During Certification Process Failure Mode Testing	Spec.	TP-201.5

7.1 Vacuum Levels Generated by the Collection Device

The normal operating range of the system shall be verified during certification testing, and the maximum and minimum vacuum levels shall be specified in the certification Executive Order. The applicant may propose failure mode testing to extend the limits of the operating range.

7.2 Maximum Number of Refueling Points per Vacuum Device

The maximum number of refueling points that can be adequately associated with the vacuum device, including meeting the A/L limits, shall be verified during certification testing. The test shall be conducted with all of the refueling points except one using the same fuel grade, and the refueling point on which the effectiveness is being tested using a different fuel grade. An engineering evaluation followed by certification testing shall demonstrate the system's ability to meet the required A/L ratio and/or emission factor with a self-adjusting submersible turbine pump (STP).

8. **PHASE II PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO ASSIST SYSTEMS UTILIZING A DESTRUCTIVE OR NON-DESTRUCTIVE PROCESSOR**
 Tables 7-1 and 8-2 summarize the performance standards and specifications specifically applicable to Phase II Assist vapor recovery systems utilizing a processor. These systems are also subject to all of the standards and specifications in Sections 3 and 4 and, the applicable of Sections 5, 6, and 7.

Table 8-1
Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
 APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II ASSIST SYSTEMS
 UTILIZING A DESTRUCTIVE PROCESSOR

Performance Type	Requirement	Std. Spec.	Test Procedure
Additional Processor Emission Factors	CO ≤ 0.02 pounds/1,000 gallons NO _x ≤ 0.02 pounds/1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.2
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) from the processor	Emissions of 1,3 Butadiene Shall Not Increase the Maximum Cancer Risk by > 1 in a Million or Exceed 0.04 lb/yr Emissions of Aldehydes Shall Not Increase the Maximum Cancer Risk by > 1 in a Million Emissions of Benzene Shall Not Exceed 0.01 pounds per 1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.2H
Maximum HC Rate to Processor	≤ 1.9 lb/1,000 gallons	Std.	Engineering Evaluation
Typical Load on Processor	Established during Certification	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Processor Operation Time	Established during Certification	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation

Table 8-2
Phase II Performance Standards and Specifications
 APPLICABLE TO ALL PHASE II ASSIST SYSTEMS
 UTILIZING A NON-DESTRUCTIVE PROCESSOR

Performance Type	Requirement	Std. Spec.	Test Procedure
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) from the processor	Benzene \leq 0.01 lb/1,000 gallons	Std.	TP-201.2H
Maximum HC Rate to Processor	\leq 1.9 lb/1,000 gallons	Std.	Engineering Evaluation
Typical Load on Processor	Established during Certification	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation
Processor Operation Time	Established during Certification	Spec.	Engineering Evaluation

8.1 Processor Emission Factors

The emission factors shall be established in accordance with TP-201.2 (Emission Factor for Phase II Systems). In addition to the emission factors in the previous sections, the following limits shall apply to assist systems with processors.

8.1.1 All Processors

Emissions of Benzene from the processor shall not exceed 0.01 pounds per 1,000 gallons.

8.1.2 Destructive Processors

The emission factors for destructive processors shall not exceed the following:
 Carbon Monoxide (CO) shall not exceed 0.02 pounds per 1,000 gallons; and
 Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) shall not exceed 0.02 pounds per 1,000 gallons;

8.2 Hazardous Air Pollutants from Destructive Processors

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) that are not present in gasoline but are created by the destructive process, including but not limited to 1,3 Butadiene and Aldehydes, shall not increase health risk by more than one in one million. In addition, the emission factor for 1,3 Butadiene shall not exceed 0.04 pounds per year. The emission factor shall be established in accordance with TP-201.2H (Determination of Hazardous Air Pollutants from Vapor Recovery Processors).

8.3 Typical Load on the Processor

The typical load on the processor shall be identified by the applicant and verified during the certification process, and shall be included in the specifications in the certification Executive Order.

9. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CERTIFICATION

9.1 Financial Responsibility

The adequacy of the (1) methods of distribution, (2) replacement parts program, (3) financial responsibility of the applicant and/or manufacturer, and (4) other factors affecting the economic interests of the system purchaser shall be evaluated by the Executive Officer and determined by him or her to be satisfactory to protect the purchaser. A determination of financial responsibility by the Executive Officer shall not be deemed to be a guarantee or endorsement of the manufacturer or applicant.

Each applicant submitting a system and/or component for certification shall be charged fees not to exceed the actual cost of evaluating and testing the system to determine whether it qualifies for certification. The applicant is required to demonstrate ability to pay the cost of testing prior to certification and performance testing. This may take the form of posting a bond of not less than \$20,000. An Executive Order certifying the system shall not be issued until the CARB certification fee has been paid in full.

9.2 Warranty

The requirements of this section shall apply with equal stringency both to the original applicant and to rebuilders applying for certification.

9.2.1 The applicant and/or manufacturer of vapor recovery system equipment shall provide a warranty for the vapor recovery system and components, including all hanging hardware, to the initial purchaser and any subsequent purchaser within the warranty period. This warranty shall include the ongoing compliance with all applicable performance standards and specifications. The applicant and/or manufacturer may specify that the warranty is contingent upon the use of trained installers.

9.2.2 The minimum warranty shall be for one year from the date of installation of all systems and components. The applicant may request certification for a warranty period exceeding the minimum one-year requirement.

9.2.3 The manufacturer of any vapor recovery system or component shall affix a warranty tag to certified equipment that shall be removed only by the owner/operator of the vapor recovery equipment. The tag shall contain at least the following information.

- (a) Notice of warranty period;
- (b) Date of manufacture, or where date is located on component;
- (c) Shelf life of equipment or sell-by date, if applicable;
- (d) A statement that the component was factory tested and met all applicable performance standards and specifications; and
- (e) A listing of the performance standards and/or specifications to which it was certified.

9.2.4 The Executive Officer shall certify only those systems which, on the basis of an

engineering evaluation of such system's component qualities, design, and test performance, can be expected to comply with such system's certification conditions over the one-year warranty period specified above.

9.3 Installation, Operation and Maintenance of the System.

Systems requiring unreasonable maintenance or inspection/maintenance frequencies, as determined by the Executive Officer, **shall not be certified**. The manufacturer of any vapor recovery system or component shall be responsible for developing manual(s) for all installation, operation and maintenance procedures. This manual(s) shall be reviewed during the certification process and the certification shall not be issued until the Executive Officer has approved the manual(s).

9.3.1 The manual(s) shall include all requirements for the proper installation of the system and/or component. The manual(s) shall include recommended maintenance and inspection procedures and equipment performance procedures, including simple tests the operator can use to verify that the system or component is operating in compliance with all applicable requirements.

9.3.2 No changes shall be made to CARB-approved manuals without the Executive Officer's prior written approval.

9.3.3 The equipment manufacturer shall be responsible for taking all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that the owner/operator of any facility, in which the system of component is installed, is provided with a copy of the appropriate manual(s) and any training specified in the applicable Executive Order.

9.4 Identification of System Components

9.4.1 All components for vapor recovery systems shall be permanently identified with the manufacturer's name, part number, and a unique serial number. This requirement does not apply to replacement subparts of the primary component. Specific types of components may be exempted from this requirement if the Executive Officer determines, in writing, that this is not feasible.

9.4.2 Nozzle serial numbers shall be permanently affixed to, or stamped on, the nozzle body and easily accessible for inspection. The location of the serial number shall be evaluated by the Executive Officer prior to certification.

10. IN-STATION DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS

Each certified vapor recovery system shall have an In-Station Diagnostic (ISD) system capable of providing ongoing assurance that the system does not create excess emissions. The ISD system shall provide the necessary mechanism to ensure that critical system-specific operating parameters and applicable performance standards and specifications are maintained.

10.1 ISD Features

The ISD system shall provide the GDF operator with audible and/or visible alarms, and shall prohibit dispensing of gasoline upon detection of defects that substantially impair the effectiveness of the vapor recovery system. Such monitors shall, as applicable, include temperature and pressure indicators, pass/fail hydrocarbon detectors, processor operation time, etc. These monitors shall indicate the performance of critical components such as aspirators, vacuum pumps, incinerators, compressors, permeable membranes, carbon canisters, etc. The system shall also have diagnostic functions, capable of detecting deteriorating performance and warning the operator of possible impending shutdown. The ISD system may also be required to create and maintain a record of system performance for a period not to exceed twelve months.

10.2 System-Specific Design

In order to allow maximum flexibility in the design of vapor recovery and ISD systems, the ISD requirements shall be specific to the type of vapor recovery system. Calibration requirements and reliability, frequency of data collection, type of data storage and accessibility, criteria for determining warning and failure conditions and other parameters shall be proposed by the applicant, and shall be evaluated and verified during the certification process.

10.3 Other Requirements

During the development of the ISD for each system, the Executive Officer shall specify the criteria and requirements for the ISD, including but not limited to the items listed below.

10.3.1 ISD Instrument "out of service"

10.3.2 ISD Instrument calibration requirements

10.3.3 Notification requirements of failure

10.3.4 Legal status of data; Diagnostic versus Enforceable Parameters

10.3.5 Reporting Requirements and recordkeeping requirements

10.3.6 False positive reports of failure.

11. APPLICATION PROCESS

All of the information specified in the following subsections shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for an application to be evaluated. An application for certification of a Phase I or Phase II vapor recovery system may be made to the Executive Officer by any applicant.

The applicant for certification shall identify, in the preliminary application, the standard(s) or specification(s) with which the system does not comply, and demonstrate that the proposed

system meets the primary performance standard of 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons. Supporting test procedures, if necessary, and results of tests performed by, or at the expense of, the applicant will be required. The system shall be subjected to an engineering analysis. If the preliminary application is deemed acceptable, the applicant shall be notified and shall expeditiously install the system for testing. If the preliminary application is deemed unacceptable, it shall be returned to the applicant with the deficiencies identified. The final application shall not be deemed complete until it contains the results of all necessary testing, the approvals of other agencies, the finalized manuals, and all other requirements of certification.

Applications for non-system-specific components shall only include the applicable subsections as determined by the Executive Officer.

Applications shall be evaluated and the applicant shall be notified of the determination within the time periods indicated below. The time periods may be extended by the Executive Officer for good cause.

**Table 11-1
Time Requirements for the Certification Application Process**

Action	Time	Determination	CARB Response
Preliminary Application Filed	60 days	Acceptable	Preliminary I Application Accepted Test Site Approval Granted
Preliminary Application Filed	60 days	Unacceptable	Preliminary Application Returned with Notation of Deficiencies
Application Resubmitted	30 days	Acceptable	Preliminary Re-Application Accepted Test site Approved
Application Resubmitted	30 days	Unacceptable	Initial Re-Application Returned with Notation of Deficiencies
Final Application Complete	120 days	Acceptable	Executive Officer Issues Certification Executive Order
Final Application Complete	120 days	Unacceptable	Executive Officer Denies Certification

The application shall be written and signed by an authorized representative of the applicant, and shall include all of the items listed below.

- (a) Description of Vapor Recovery System
- (b) Materials Compatibility with Fuels
- (c) Description of In-Station Diagnostics System
- (d) Evidence of Compatibility of the System
- (e) Evidence of Reliability of the System
- (f) Installation and Maintenance Requirements of the System
- (g) Evidence of Financial Responsibility of the Applicant
- (h) A copy of the warranty
- (i) Request for and information about proposed test station

- (j) Other Information such as the Executive Officer may reasonably require.

11.1 Description of Vapor Recovery System

The application shall include a complete description of the system concept, design and operation, including, but not limited to, the following items.

- 11.1.1 Identification of critical system operating parameters
- 11.1.2 Engineering drawings of system, components, and underground piping and tank configurations for which certification is requested.
- 11.1.3 Engineering parameters for dispenser vapor system control boards and/or all vapor piping, pumps, nozzles, hanging hardware, vapor processor, etc.
- 11.1.4 Listing of components and evidence that the manufacturers of any components intended for use with the system and not manufactured by the applicant have been notified of the applicant's intent to obtain certification.
- 11.1.5 Applicable performance standards and specifications of components, specifically identifying those which exceed the minimum acceptable specifications and for which certification of superior performance is requested, and test results demonstrating compliance with these specifications.
- 11.1.6 Results of tests demonstrating that the system and components meet all the applicable performance standards. These tests shall be conducted by, or at the expense of, the applicant.
- 11.1.7 If the application is for an innovative system, the applicant shall identify the performance standard(s) or specification(s) with which the system does not comply. The applicant shall supply any necessary alternative test procedures, and the results of tests demonstrating that the system complies with the emission factor.
- 11.1.8 Any additional specifications of the system including, but not limited to, underground pipe sizes, lengths, fittings, volumes, material(s), etc.
- 11.1.9 Estimated retail price of the system.
- 11.1.10 For previously tested systems, identification of any and all new components and physical and operational characteristics, together with new test results obtained by the applicant.

11.2 Description of In-Station Diagnostics (ISD)

The applicant shall supply information about the ISD as specified below.

- 11.2.1 Description of the operation of the ISD, including:
 - (k) Identification of conditions which cause the ISD to alarm;
 - (l) Identification of conditions which prohibit dispensing; and
 - (m) Method of data storage and retrieval.
- 11.2.2 For systems not designed to maintain negative pressure in the underground storage tank at all times, description of the ISD features that ensure that leaks will be detected expeditiously.
- 11.2.3 Performance specifications for indicating gauges, detection devices and alarms.
- 11.2.4 Calibration requirements and reliability of the system, including test results.
- 11.2.5 Procedure(s) for failure-mode testing of ISD to verify ability to detect and respond appropriately to possible equipment failures, including test results.
- 11.2.6 Description of safeguards to ensure that the ISD is not circumvented.
- 11.2.7 Installation, maintenance and calibration procedures.

11.3 Compatibility

The applicant shall submit evidence of system compatibility, including the following.

- 11.3.1 A procedure developed by the applicant for demonstrating compatibility between the Phase II vapor recovery system and ORVR-equipped vehicles shall be submitted, along with the test results demonstrating compatibility. The procedure shall comply with the provisions in Section 4.4.
- 11.3.2 Evidence demonstrating the compatibility of the Phase II system with any type of Phase I system with which the applicant wishes the Phase II system to be certified, as specified in Section 4.5. Continuous recordings of pressure recordings in the underground storage tank, as well as failure mode tests, may be used for this demonstration.
- 11.3.3 Evidence that the system can fuel any vehicle meeting state and federal fillpipe specifications and capable of being fueled by a non-vapor-recovery nozzle.
- 11.3.4 The applicant shall provide information regarding the materials specifications of all components, including evidence of compatibility with all fuels approved for and in common use in California. If the applicant is requesting a certification for use only with specified fuel formulations, the applicant shall clearly identify, in the application, the included and excluded fuel formulations for which certification is requested.

11.4 Reliability of the System

In order to ensure ongoing compliance, adequately protect public health, and protect the

end-user, the reliability of the system shall be addressed in the application, including the following:

11.4.1 The expected life of system and components.

11.4.2 Description of tests conducted to ascertain compliance with performance standards and specifications for the expected life of the system or component, any procedures or mechanisms designed to correct problems, and test results.

11.4.3 Identification of and emission impact of possible failures of system, including component failures.

11.4.4 Procedure and criteria for factory testing (integrity, pressure drop, etc.)

11.5 Installation and Maintenance of the System

The installation and maintenance plan shall be submitted, and shall include at least the following items.

11.5.1 Installation and maintenance manuals of the system, including the ISD.

11.5.2 A plan for training installers in the proper installation of the system.

11.5.3 A replacement parts program.

11.5.4 The estimated installation costs and yearly maintenance costs.

11.6 Evidence of Financial Responsibility

The applicant shall submit evidence of financial responsibility to ensure adequate protection to the end-user of the product.

11.7 Warranty

The applicant shall submit a copy of the warranty for the system, warranties for each component, and samples of component tags or equivalent method of meeting warranty requirements as specified in Section 9.

11.8 Test Station

The vapor recovery system shall be installed and tested in an operating gasoline dispensing facility for the purpose of certification testing.

11.8.1 The applicant shall make arrangements for the vapor recovery system to be installed in an operating gasoline dispensing facility meeting the requirements of Section 13.1

11.8.2 The request for designation as a test site shall include the following information:

- (a) Location of the facility;
- (b) Verification of throughput for at least six months;
- (c) Hours of operation; and
- (d) As-built drawings of the vapor recovery system, including the storage tanks and vapor piping.

11.9 Other Information

The applicant shall provide any other information that the Executive Officer may reasonably deem necessary.

12. ENGINEERING EVALUATION OF VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEMS

The application for certification of all systems and components shall be subjected to an evaluation.

Any system or component not meeting the requirements of the engineering evaluation shall be denied certification and the preliminary application shall be returned to the system or component manufacturer with the reason for failure. Resubmittal of a system, or component, for certification shall not be granted until the system or component deficiencies identified during the initial engineering evaluation have been addressed and corrected. All testing conducted after the preliminary application has been deemed acceptable shall be evaluated, and adjustments shall be made to the certification process as necessary. The final application shall be reviewed and deemed complete prior to the issuance of certification.

The evaluation of the application shall include, but is not limited to, subsections 12.1 through 12.6

12.1 Performance Standards and Specifications

The system and component performance standards and specifications identified by the applicant shall be reviewed to ensure that they include and conform to the applicable standards and specifications in Section 3 of this Procedure.

12.2 Bench and Operational Testing Results

The procedures for, and results of, bench testing and operational testing contained in the application shall be reviewed. The review shall determine if the procedures adhere to required methodology and ensure that the results meet or exceed the standards and specifications in Section 3 of this Procedure. The evaluation shall include a determination of necessary verification testing.

12.3 Evaluation of System Concept.

The system concept shall be evaluated to ensure that it is consistent with laws of Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering.

12.4 Materials Specifications and Compatibility with Fuel Formulations.

The component materials specifications shall be reviewed to ensure chemical compatibility with gasoline and/or any oxygenates that may be present in gasoline on an ongoing or on a seasonal basis, as specified in Section 3.6. This review shall include consideration of the variations in gasoline formulations for octane differences and summer and winter blends.

12.5 Installation and Maintenance Manuals.

The installation and maintenance manuals for the system and components shall be reviewed for completeness. Routine maintenance procedures shall be reviewed to ensure adequacy and determine that the procedures are not unreasonable.

12.6 Failure Mode Procedures and Test Results

All failure mode test procedures, and the results of tests conducted by the applicant, shall be reviewed. Additionally, all failure mode testing conducted during the certification process to verify the test results or further evaluate the systems shall be similarly reviewed.

13. VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM CERTIFICATION TESTING

The Executive Officer shall conduct, or shall contract for and observe, evaluation and testing of vapor recovery systems conducted for the purpose of certification. Except as otherwise specified in Section 15 of this procedure, vapor recovery systems shall be subjected to evaluation and testing pursuant to the appropriate performance standards, performance specifications, and test procedures specified in Section 3 of this procedure.

Certification testing of vapor recovery systems shall be conducted only after the application for certification has been found to be complete. Some tests may be conducted more than once, to characterize the performance of systems and/or system components over time.

Any applicant or representative of an applicant found to have performed unauthorized maintenance, or to have attempted to conceal or falsify information, including test results and/or equipment failures may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and testing of the system or component shall be terminated.

13.1 Test Site for Field Testing of Vapor Recovery Systems

The applicant shall make arrangements for the vapor recovery system to be installed in an operating GDF for certification testing. Upon determining that the GDF meets all of

the following criteria, the Executive Officer shall, in writing, designate the selected location as a test site, and exempt it from any local district prohibition against the installation of uncertified equipment. The vapor recovery system shall be installed throughout the entire facility.

- 13.1.1 The test station shall have a minimum throughput of 200,000 gallons/month. The Executive Officer may, for good cause, grant approval of a test station with lower throughput, provided that all necessary testing can be conducted at that facility.
- 13.1.2 The station shall be located within 100 miles of the CARB offices. When a suitable location for testing cannot be located within 100 miles of the CARB offices, the Executive Officer may, for good cause, grant approval of a test station elsewhere, provided that all the necessary testing can be conducted at that location. The applicant shall be responsible for any additional costs, such as travel, associated with that location.
- 13.1.3 The applicant shall request exemption from prohibition against installing uncertified equipment for the purpose of testing. The installation shall comply with all other applicable rules and regulations of the local air pollution control district. The installation shall be in compliance with the current "Regulations of the State Fire Marshal" and all fire safety aspects of the installation shall be acceptable to the local fire chief.
- 13.1.4 Continuous access to the test site by CARB staff, without prior notification, shall be provided. Although every effort will be made to minimize inconvenience to the owner/operator of the facility, if testing deemed necessary cannot reasonably be conducted, the facility shall be deemed unacceptable and the test shall be terminated.
- 13.1.5 If test status is terminated for any reason, uncertified equipment shall be removed within sixty days. The local district with jurisdiction over the facility may impose a shorter time.
- 13.1.6 All test data collected by the applicant at the test site shall be made available to the Executive Officer within 15 days.

13.2 Bench Testing of Components

Components identified by the engineering evaluation as requiring bench testing to verify performance standards and specification shall be submitted to the Executive Officer prior to commencement of field testing. This testing may be repeated during and/or after the field testing.

13.3 Operational Test of at Least 180 Days

All vapor recovery systems shall be subjected to an operational test of **at least** 180 days. Failure to comply with any of the requirements shall result in termination of the operational test. A new operational test may be commenced only after the applicant reapplies, with specific information regarding the cause of the failure and the action taken to correct it. The requirements of the operational test are listed below.

13.3.1 The duration of the test shall be at least 180 days, except as otherwise provided in Section 17.

13.3.2 No maintenance shall be performed other than that which is specified in the operating and maintenance manual. Such maintenance as is routine and necessary shall be performed only after notification of the Executive Officer. Occurrences, which are beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, such as vandalism or accidental damage by customers (i.e., drive-offs), shall not be considered cause for failure of the systems. Except where it would cause a safety problem, maintenance shall not be performed until approval by the Executive Officer has been obtained. In those situations that require immediate action to avoid potential safety problems, maintenance may be performed immediately and the Executive Officer notified as soon as practicable.

13.3.3 The pressure in the underground storage tank (UST) shall be monitored and recorded continuously throughout the operational test. Verification shall be provided that the integrity of the test station was maintained throughout the operational test period.

13.3.4 Tests of the performance of the system and/or components shall be conducted periodically throughout the operational test period. If the results of such tests show a change of more than three percent in the performance of the system and/or components, the operational test may be extended or terminated.

13.4 Failure Mode Testing – ORVR Compatibility and ISD System

Additional failure mode test procedures may be required as needed.

13.4.1 ORVR Compatibility.

The Phase II vapor recovery system shall demonstrate the ability to fuel vehicles equipped with ORVR systems without difficulty and without causing the system to exceed the performance standard of 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons, as specified in Section 4.4. Various penetrations of ORVR-equipped vehicles shall be used or simulated to represent typical and worst case conditions. The test procedures used shall be those developed by the applicant, submitted as part of the application for certification, and accepted after engineering evaluation.

13.4.2 ISD System

Failure mode testing of the system shall be conducted to verify the ability of the system to detect various types of failures, record the incidence of such failures, and respond accordingly with alarms and/or by prohibiting dispensing of product until the failure condition is corrected. Failure mode testing shall include verification that interaction with ORVR-equipped vehicles will not cause the ISD system to identify a failure condition. The test procedures used shall be those developed by the applicant, submitted as part of the application for certification, and accepted after engineering evaluation.

13.5 Efficiency or Mass Balance Test

Testing to determine the effectiveness of the vapor recovery system shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable test procedures specified in Section 3 or Section 4 of this procedure. Additional testing may be required if the Executive Officer deems it necessary. The additional testing may include, but is not limited to the determination of the Reid Vapor Pressure of the fuel, the volume and/or mass in the vapor return path, fuel and/or tank temperature, and the uncontrolled emission factor.

13.5.1 Phase I Systems. A test of the static pressure integrity of the Phase I system may be conducted, in accordance with TP-201.3, no less than three days prior to conducting TP-201.1 or TP-201.1A. Testing, in accordance with TP-201.1 and/or TP-201.1A, shall be conducted at delivery rates typical and representative of the facilities for which certification is requested. More than one test may be required to accomplish this determination. Certification may be limited to specified maximum loading rates. The integrity of the vapor recovery system shall be verified as soon as possible, but not more than 48 hours, after the completion of this test. Failure of the integrity test shall invalidate the TP-201.1 or TP-201.1A test results unless the Executive Officer determines that the integrity failure did not result in any significant unmeasured emissions.

13.5.2 Phase II Systems. A test of the static pressure integrity of the Phase II system shall be conducted, in accordance with TP-201.2, no more than seven days and no less than three days prior conducting TP-201.2. The integrity of the vapor recovery system, including all test equipment installed for the purpose of conducting TP-201.2, shall be verified as soon as possible, but not more than 48 hours, after the completion of this test. Failure of the integrity test shall invalidate the TP-201.2 test unless the Executive Officer determines that the integrity failure did not result in any significant unmeasured emissions.

13.6 Vehicle Matrix

A representative matrix of 200 vehicles shall be used when testing to determine the Phase II efficiency for the performance standard. The composition of the representative vehicle matrix shall be determined for each calendar year by the Executive Officer in accordance with TP-201.2A (Determination of Vehicle Matrix for Phase II Systems).

13.6.1 Vehicles will be tested as they enter the dispensing facility ("first in" basis) until

a specific matrix block of the distribution is filled.

- 13.6.2 The vehicle matrix shall include a population of ORVR-equipped consistent with the distribution of ORVR-equipped vehicles in the State of California.
- 13.6.3 The Executive Officer may continually exclude a vehicle prior to its dispensing episode only if such exclusion and its reason is documented; e.g. unusual facility conditions beyond the applicant's control or unusual modifications to the vehicle. All data required by the test procedure shall be taken for such vehicles for subsequent review and possible reversal of the exclusion decision made during the test. The only other reasons for excluding a vehicle from the test fleet are incomplete data or the factors in TP-201.2.
- 13.6.4 Additional vehicles may be chosen for testing at the test site by the Executive Officer. The vehicles shall be chosen, according to the Executive Officer's judgment, so that any of the first 200 vehicles, which may later be found to have invalid data associated with them, shall have replacements from among the additional vehicles on a "first in" basis. Historically, a provision such as this has been found to reduce the need for re-testing which is usually more costly to the applicant than extending the test set by ten vehicles.
- 13.6.5 A matrix of fewer than 200 vehicles may be made by deleting up to a maximum of three vehicles by reducing the representation in any cell or combination of cells of the vehicle matrix, subject to the following requirements for each candidate reduced cell.
- (a) No cell shall be reduced by more than one vehicle
 - (b) At least one dispensing episode has already been tested in each cell.
 - (c) None of the other dispensing episodes in the cell have yielded field data which, in the Executive Officer's judgment, would exceed the emission factor of 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons.
 - (d) All tested dispensing episodes in all cells have yielded field data that, in the Executive Officer's judgment, would yield valid test results after subsequent review and evaluation.

14. ALTERNATE TEST PROCEDURES AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Test procedures, other than specified above, shall only be used if prior written approval is obtained from the Executive Officer. A test procedure is a methodology used to determine, with a high degree of accuracy, precision, and reproducibility, the value of a specified parameter. Once the test procedure is conducted, the results are compared to the applicable performance standard to determine the compliance status of the facility. Test procedures are subject to the provisions of Section 41954(h) of the H&SC.

14.1 Alternate Test Procedures for Certification Testing

The Executive Officer shall approve, as required, those procedures necessary to verify the proper performance of the system.

14.2 Request for Approval of Alternate Test Procedure

Any person may request approval of an alternative test procedure. The request shall include the proposed test procedure, including equipment specifications and, if appropriate, all necessary equipment for conducting the test. If training is required to properly conduct the test, the proposed training program shall be included.

14.3 Response to Request

The Executive Officer shall respond within fifteen (15) days of receipt of a request for approval and indicating that a formal response will be sent within sixty (60) days. If the Executive Officer determines that an adequate evaluation cannot be completed within the allotted time, the Executive Officer shall explain the reason for the delay, and will include the increments of progress such as test protocol review and comment, testing, data review, and final determination. If the request is determined to be incomplete or unacceptable, Executive Officer shall respond with identification of any deficiencies. The Executive Officer shall issue a determination regarding the alternate procedure within sixty (60) days of receipt of an acceptable request.

14.4 Testing of Alternate Test Procedures

All testing to determine the acceptability of the procedure shall be conducted by CARB staff, or by a third party responsible to and under the direction of CARB. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the written procedures and instructions provided. The testing shall, at a minimum, consist of nine sets of data pairs, pursuant to USEPA Reference Method 301. Criteria established in USEPA Reference Method 301 shall be used to determine whether equivalency between the two test methods exists. Method Approval of the procedure shall be granted, on a case-by-case basis, only after all necessary testing has been conducted. Because of the evolving nature of technology and procedures for vapor recovery systems, such approval may or may not be granted in subsequent cases without a new request for approval and additional testing to determine equivalency. If, after approval is granted, subsequent information demonstrates that equivalency between the two methods no longer meets the USEPA Method 301 requirements, the Executive Officer shall revoke the alternate status of the procedure.

14.5 Documentation of Alternate Test Procedures

Any such approvals for alternate test procedures and the evaluation testing results shall be maintained in the Executive Officer's files and shall be made available upon request. Any time an alternate procedure and the reference procedure are both conducted and yield different results, the results determined by the reference procedure shall be considered the true and correct results.

14.6 Inspection Procedures

Inspection procedures are methodologies that are developed to determine compliance based on applicable performance standards or specifications. Inspection procedures are typically, but not necessarily, parametric in nature and possess a built-in factor of safety, usually at least twice the applicable standard or specification. Inspection procedures are not subject to Section 41954(h) of the H&SC.

Upon submittal of an inspection procedure to CARB, the Executive Officer shall respond within thirty (30) days, providing the applicant with a determination of the applicability of Section 41960.2(d) or Section 41960.2(e) of the H&SC.

15. SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATION PROCESS

A summary of the certification process for each certified system shall be prepared. It shall contain documentation of the successful completion of all applicable portions of the requirements contained in this Certification Procedure. All problems encountered throughout the certification process, any changes made to address the identified problems, the location of the test station, the types of testing performed, the frequency and/or duration of any testing or monitoring, as appropriate, and any other pertinent information about the evaluation process shall be contained in this summary.

16. CERTIFICATION OF SYSTEMS

With the exception of those components listed in Section 17, this certification procedure is not intended to be used to certify individual system components. For systems which are identical in design and include the same components as systems tested and certified, but differ, primarily in size, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance capability and obtain certification by submitting engineering and test data demonstrating the relationship between capacity and throughput of each component whose performance is a function of throughput.

16.1 One Vapor Recovery System per UST System

No more than one certified Phase II vapor recovery system may be installed on each underground storage tank (UST) system unless the Phase II systems have been specifically certified to be used in combination. For facilities with dedicated vapor piping, each underground storage tank and associated dispensing points shall be considered a UST system, and different UST systems may have different vapor recovery systems. For facilities with manifolded vapor piping connecting storage tanks, all the manifolded tanks and associated dispensing points are considered one UST system, and only one certified Phase II vapor recovery system may be installed in conjunction with that UST system.

16.2 Certification Not Transferable.

Upon successful completion of all the requirements, certification shall be issued to the company or individual requesting certification, as the Executive Officer deems appropriate. If the ownership, control or significant assets of the certification holder are changed as the result of a merger, acquisition or any other type of transfer, the

certification shall expire as of the date of the transfer. Systems installed prior to the transfer shall be subject to the specifications contained in Section 20 of this procedure.

17. CERTIFICATION OF NON-SYSTEM-SPECIFIC COMPONENTS

Certification of vapor recovery systems shall include certification of all components present on the system during certification testing. In order to expedite the certification process and to provide system owners and operators flexibility in the choice of components, some components may be certified as alternatives to the components used during the certification testing of the system. Some components may be certified on multiple systems, provided they meet the requirements listed in this section.

Only those components that can be defined by performance specifications, and that do not directly affect the performance of the system, shall be considered non-system-specific components.

Components that are non-system-specific shall be subjected to sufficient operational testing to verify the reliability of the component. Testing on one system may be used in the evaluation of the component for use on other systems for which the performance is similar with regard to the component. For systems with dissimilar performance characteristics, additional testing may be required.

The tables below identify components that are system-specific, and require the full system testing, and those components that are considered to be non-system-specific. The testing requirements listed for the non-system-specific components are the minimum requirements; additional tests may be required as necessary. Any component not included in these tables shall be presumed to be system-specific unless the Executive Officer determines, in writing, that the component may be considered non-system-specific.

**Table 17-1
System Specific Components**

Component	Component	Component
Nozzle	Vacuum Source	Processor
Control Board	(reserved)	(reserved)

**Table 17-2
Non-System Specific Components**

Non-System-Specific Components	Minimum Testing Requirements
Coaxial Hose	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, Integrity
Liquid Removal System	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, TP-201.6
Breakaway Coupling	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, Integrity
Flow Limiter	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Function Test
Coaxial Swivel	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop
Conversion Fitting	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop
Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valve	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, TP-201.2B
Impact Valve (for vapor line)	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, Integrity
Phase I Delivery Elbow	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, TP-201.1
Phase I Vapor Adaptor	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Pressure Drop, TP-201.1
Phase I Fill Adaptor	Eng. Eval., Operational Test
Phase I Drop Tube	Eng. Eval., Operational Test
Phase I Overfill Protection Device	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, TP-201.1
Phase I Fill or Vapor Cap	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Integrity
Phase I Spill Containers	Eng. Eval., Operational Test, Integrity
Phase I Tank Bottom Protector	Eng. Eval., Operational Test
Phase I Ball Float Valve	Eng. Evaluation
Phase I Extractor Fitting	Eng. Evaluation

18. DOCUMENTATION OF CERTIFICATION

Documentation of certification shall be in the form of an Executive Order listing the criteria requirements of installation and operation of a certified system.

18.1 The certification Executive Order shall include the following items.

18.1.1 A list of components certified for use with the system.

18.1.2 A list of all the applicable Test Procedures.

19. DURATION AND CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Vapor recovery system certifications shall specify the duration and conditions of certification.

19.1 Duration of System Certification

Vapor recovery systems shall be certified for a period of time not to exceed four years; the Executive Officer may specify a shorter duration. The certification Executive Order shall specify the date on which the certification shall expire if it is not reissued.

19.2 Duration of Component Certification

Certification of a system shall include all components, and the expiration date of the certification shall apply to all system-specific components used on the system. For example, if the system is certified with nozzle A, the expiration date for nozzle A with that system will be the expiration date of the Executive Order that certifies the system.

19.3 Performance Monitoring

During the certification period, any deficiencies identified, through periodic equipment audits, complaint investigations, certification or compliance tests, etc., shall be noted in the performance file and brought to the attention of the equipment manufacturer.

19.4 Modification of Expiration Date

Modification of the certification for the purpose of adding system-specific components may establish a new expiration date for the system, providing the following conditions are met.

19.4.1 There are no significant outstanding problems that have not been resolved.

19.4.2 The system was subjected to, and passed, the operational and efficiency testing required for a new system.

19.4.3 The expiration date for system-specific components that were not tested is not changed.

For example, the system that was certified with nozzle A is tested with nozzle B. The system with nozzle A can be referred to as sub-system A, and the system with nozzle B can be referred to as sub-system B. Upon successful completion of all the required testing, sub-system B may be certified for a period of time not to exceed four years, and the expiration date will be established. This will not, however, change the expiration date for sub-system A. The Table below indicates the appropriate CARB actions with regard to certifications that are expiring.

**Table 19-1
CARB Actions Regarding Expiring Certifications**

Case	Recertification Requested?	Unresolved Problems?	Time Until Expiration	CARB Action
1	Yes	No	1 year	Letter of Intent to Recertify
	Yes	No	6 months	Draft EO for Review
	Yes	No	4 months	Revised Draft EO for Review
	Yes	No	1 month	Issue EO
2	No	Yes	1 year	Notification of Impending Expiration
	No	Yes	Expired	Notification of Expiration
3	Yes	Yes	Anytime	Notify Certification Holder
	Yes	Yes	1 year	Notification of Impending Expiration (except if Case 3a)
3a	Yes	Yes	1 year	Resolution Likely, Time Insufficient Extend Certification for 1 year max

20. CERTIFICATIONS THAT HAVE EXPIRED, BEEN SUPERCEDED, OR REVOKED

Systems that were installed as of the effective date of the adoption of a new standard, or the revocation or expiration of a certification, may remain in use for the remainder of the useful life or four years, whichever is shorter, provided they comply with all of the specifications of this section. This shall include all components and parts of the system, subject to the following requirements.

20.1 Replacement of Components or Parts

20.1.1 Components and replacement parts meeting the most current performance standards or specifications may be certified for use with the no-longer-certified system for the remainder of the allowable in-use period of the system.

20.1.2 A component or replacement part not meeting the most current performance standards or specification, but which was certified for use with the system prior to the termination of the certification, shall be used as a replacement **only** if no compatible component or part that meets the new standards or specifications has been certified as a replacement and are commercially available. The certification of the component or part shall at the end of the allowable in-use period for the system.

20.1.3 A component or part that was not certified for use with the system prior to the termination of certification, and that does not meet all of the most current standards or specifications, may be certified as a replacement part or component

for use on the system provided that there are no other commercially available certified parts meeting the most current performance standards or specifications.

- 20.1.4 When a certified, compatible component or replacement part that meets the new standards becomes commercially available, only that component or part shall be installed. This shall not require the replacement of already-installed equipment prior to the end of the useful life of that part or component. Components or parts installed at the time the system reaches the end of the allowable in-use period for the system, may no longer be used even if the end of their useful life has not been reached.