



Air Pollution Control District
San Luis Obispo County

EMISSIONS INVENTORY INFORMATION

For Inventory Year - 2018

FORM 14: PETROLEUM LOADING OF TANK TRUCKS (INCLUDING GASOLINE)

Facility ID _____ Facility Name _____ Contact _____

Please fill in all spaces. Retain a copy for your records.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Loading point | | | | |
| Type of product ⁽¹⁾ | | | | |
| P - True vapor pressure at storage temperature (psia) ⁽²⁾ | | | | |
| MW - Molecular weight of product | | | | |
| T - Temperature of product (degrees Rankine) ⁽³⁾ | | | | |
| Prior type of cargo ⁽¹⁾ | | | | |
| Prior cargo true vapor pressure (psia) ⁽²⁾ | | | | |
| Volume loaded per year (gallons) | | | | |
| S - Loading factor ⁽⁴⁾ | | | | |
| Type of vapor recovery system | | | | |
| VR - Vapor recovery efficiency (%) | | | | |
| CF - Control factor ⁽⁵⁾ | | | | |
| Loss calculation ⁽⁶⁾ (lb /1000 gallons) | | | | |

- (1) Gasoline, Crude Oil, Gas-oil, Petroleum Distillate, other
- (2) Provide recent analytical documentation for verification. **This form is incomplete without this information.**
- (3) Convert °Fahrenheit to R by R = °Fahrenheit + 460°
- (4) Loading Factor = 1.45 for splash loading; 1.00 for submerged loading; and 0.50 for clean tanks.
- (5) Controls:

VR = vapor recovery system rating in %

Calculate the control factor; control factor = 1 for no controls.

$$\text{Control factor} = \frac{100 - \text{VR}}{100}$$

Example: A control device is rated at 95%.

$$\text{Control factor} = \frac{100 - 95}{100} = 0.05$$

(6) Loss = $\frac{12.46 \times P \times MW \times S \times CF}{T}$

Reference: AP-42, 5th edition, page 5.2-7