7011.1500 DEFINITIONS.

- Subpart 1. **Scope.** As used in parts 7011.1500 to 7011.1515, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.
- Subp. 1a. **Commenced.** "Commenced" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 60.2.
- Subp. 2. **Condensate.** "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.
- Subp. 3. **Custody transfer.** "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.
- Subp. 4. **Drilling and production facility.** "Drilling and production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines, and auxiliary nontransportation related equipment used in the production of petroleum but does not include natural gasoline plants.
- Subp. 5. **Floating roof.** "Floating roof" means a storage vessel cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover, or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.
- Subp. 6. **Hydrocarbon.** "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen.
- Subp. 7. **Petroleum.** "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.
- Subp. 8. **Petroleum liquids.** "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean number 2 through number 6 fuel oils as specified in A.S.T.M. D396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in A.S.T.M. D2880-71, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in A.S.T.M. D975-68.
- Subp. 9. **Petroleum refinery.** "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.
- Subp. 10. **Reid vapor pressure.** "Reid vapor pressure" is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, as determined by A.S.T.M.-D-323-58 (reapproved 1968).

- Subp. 11. **Storage vessel.** "Storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids, but does not include:
- A. pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 15 pounds per square inch gauge without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions;
 - B. subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or
- C. underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.
- Subp. 12. **Submerged fill pipe.** "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the storage vessel. When applied to a storage vessel which is loaded from the side, "submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when filling except for filling after the vessel has been emptied for cleaning and repairs.
- Subp. 13. **True vapor pressure.** "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks, 1962.
- Subp. 14. **Vapor recovery system.** "Vapor recovery system" means a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere.

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