

RULE 67.17. STORAGE OF MATERIALS CONTAINING VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (Effective 3/7/90: Rev. Effective 9/21/93)

(a) APPLICABILITY

This rule applies to any person who stores, transfers, applies or otherwise uses materials which contain volatile organic compounds.

(b) EXEMPTIONS

(1) This rule is not applicable to equipment subject to District Rules 61.1, 61.2, 61.3, 61.4, 67.2, 67.6, 67.8, 67.10 and 67.15.

(2) This rule is not applicable to any containers utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which is designed and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

(3) Section (d) of this rule is not applicable to any asphaltic material which contains volatile organic compounds and which, if distilled, has a volume percent evaporated at 360°C (680°F) of 20% or less, provided such material is stored at a temperature not higher than 49°C (120°F).

(4) Section (d) of this rule is not applicable to any material which contains volatile organic compounds and which has an initial boiling point of 204°C (400°F) or more, provided that such material is stored at a temperature not higher than 49°C (120°F).

(5) Section (d) of this rule is not applicable to any aqueous material which contains less than 10 percent by weight of volatile organic compounds.

(6) Section (d) of this rule is not applicable to any material containing volatile organic compounds with an initial boiling point of 60°C (140°F) or higher, stored in a container having a maximum capacity of one pint (473 ml) or less, provided that the material is stored at a temperature not higher than 49°C (120°F).

It is the responsibility of any person claiming exemptions (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5) and/or (b)(6) to maintain current manufacturers' specifications or analyses which substantiate this claim. For materials currently in use, the claimant shall keep these records on site and make them available to the Air Pollution Control District upon request.

(c) DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)"** means any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, except: methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds which may be emitted to the atmosphere during the storage or use of the compound or of any materials containing the compound.

(2) **"In Use"** means:

(A) being accessed, or

(B) being filled or emptied, or

(C) being cleaned, maintained or repaired.

(3) **"Closed"** means:

(A) having in place an apparatus or cover which completely covers the container and which is designed to retard VOC emissions but not necessarily provide a vapor tight seal, and

(B) having no visible holes, breaks, openings or separations between adjoining components of the container or container cover. Plastic squeeze bottles, wash bottles, spray bottles, dispensing plunger cans, and dispensers with press down caps and/or with narrow tips constitute closed containers.

(4) **"Container"** means a receptacle used for storing materials containing volatile organic compounds included but not limited to cans, drums, pails, bottles or jars. This definition does not include drip pans or reservoirs used for collecting cutting and lubricating oils in machining equipment.

(5) **"Empty"** means containing no materials which can be further drained or removed by gravity.

(6) **"Exempt Compound"** means any of the following compounds or classes of compounds: methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichlorofluoromethane (CFC -11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), trifluoromethane (HFC-23), trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115), dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123), tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b), chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b), 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124), pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), 1,1,2,2 -tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134), 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a), 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); and the following four classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:

(i) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(ii) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(iii) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(iv) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(7) **"Waste"** means a material which is intended to be discarded, is marked for disposal, or is no longer usable.

(d) **STANDARDS**

Any person subject to this rule shall comply with the following:

(1) All containers used to store, transfer, apply or otherwise employ materials containing VOC shall be closed when not in use.

(2) All containers used to store or transfer wastes containing VOC shall be closed except when being accessed or when empty.

(3) Containers specified above may be equipped with vents provided such vents are necessary to comply with applicable fire and safety codes.

(4) All wastes containing VOC (including paper or cloth impregnated with VOC) shall be stored in closed containers.

(e) VOC TEST METHODS

(1) The VOC content of materials exempt pursuant to Subsection (b)(3) of this rule shall be determined in accordance with the ASTM Standard Test Method for Distillation of Cut-back Asphaltic (Bituminous) Products, D402-76.

(2) The initial boiling point of materials exempt pursuant to Subsections (b)(4) and (b)(6) of this rule shall be determined in accordance with the ASTM Test Method 1078-86 for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids.

(3) The VOC content of materials exempt pursuant to Subsection (b)(5) of this rule shall be determined in accordance with the EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) as it exists on September 21, 1993.

(4) Perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds shall be assumed to be absent from a material subject to this rule unless a manufacturer of the material or a facility operator identifies to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that specific individual compound(s) and the amount(s) are present in the material and provides an appropriate test method which can be used to quantify the specific compounds.