



Air Pollution Control Board

Vacant	District 1
Dianne Jacob	District 2
Pamela Slater	District 3
Ron Roberts	District 4
Bill Horn	District 5

Air Pollution Control Officer
R. J. Sommerville

DATE: January 10, 1995

TO: Air Pollution Control Board

SUBJECT: Adoption of Amendments to Rule 61.1 (Receiving and Storing Volatile Organic Compounds at Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminals)

SUMMARY:

Rule 61.1 controls emissions from receiving and storing volatile organic compounds (e.g. gasoline) at bulk plants or bulk terminal stationary tanks. It was last amended in 1990 to correct deficiencies identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In August 1993, EPA issued a limited disapproval of Rule 61.1 citing additional minor administrative deficiencies (e.g. recordkeeping requirements and the absence of certain test methods) which EPA did not previously identify. In late November, 1994, EPA also advised the District it would not approve Rule 61.1 because it contains a reference to District Rule 11 (Exemptions from Permit Requirements) which EPA has not yet approved. The proposed changes will correct these deficiencies, delete outdated provisions and correct minor typographical errors.

Rule 61.1 affects approximately 9 facilities. The revisions are administrative in nature and will not result in any emission reductions.

The proposed changes are consistent with the Board's direction of February 2, 1993 regarding implementation of new or revised rules because the EPA notified the District that failure to correct Rule 61.1 deficiencies before March 1995 would result in the automatic imposition of federal sanctions including a 2.0 to 1.0 emission offset ratio for new and modified pollution sources and withholding up to \$75 million in federal transportation funds.

Issue

Should the Board adopt amendments to Rule 61.1 (Receiving and Storing Volatile Organic Compounds at Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminals) to correct deficiencies identified by EPA and make other minor changes?

Recommendation

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER

Adopt the resolution amending Rule 61.1 and make appropriate findings:

- (1) of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication and reference as required by Section 40727 of the State Health and Safety Code.

SUBJECT: Adoption of Amendments to Rule 61.1

- (2) that amended Rule 61.1 will alleviate a problem and promote attainment of ambient air quality standards (Section 40001 of the State Health and Safety Code);
- (3) that the amendments will not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and that an assessment of socioeconomic impacts is not required (Section 40728.5 of the State Health and Safety Code); and
- (4) that there is no reasonable possibility that the amended rule may have a significant effect on the environment, and that adoption of amended Rule 61.1 is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15300 and 15308, as an action taken to assure the maintenance or protection of the environment and where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.

Advisory Statement

The Air Pollution Control District Advisory Committee recommended adopting proposed amendments to Rule 61.1 at its December 14, 1994 meeting.

Fiscal Impact

Adopting the proposed amendments will have no fiscal impact on the District.

Alternatives

Not adopt amendments to Rule 61.1. EPA notified the District that a corrected Rule 61.1 must be submitted and approved by EPA before March, 1995 or sanctions (2.0 to 1.0 emission offset ratio for new and expanding major businesses and withholding up to \$75 million in federal transportation funds) will be automatically imposed on San Diego County. Accordingly, this alternative is not recommended.

BACKGROUND:

Rule 61.1 was adopted to control emissions from receiving and storing gasoline and other volatile organic compounds (VOC's) at bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tanks used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks. Subsequently, EPA issued criteria for VOC rules and required such rules be amended by May 15, 1991 to correct deficiencies (e.g. absence of test methods and recordkeeping requirements, and deletion of certain discretionary requirements). The deficiencies were corrected in 1990 in consultation with EPA. However, in August 1993, EPA proposed a limited approval/limited disapproval of the rule because it identified additional minor deficiencies (recordkeeping procedures and the absence of the approved test methods) which EPA did not previously identify. EPA advised the District that failure to correct the deficiencies before March 1995 will result in the automatic imposition of federal sanctions (2.0 to 1.0 emission offset ratio for new and expanding major industrial sources and withholding up to \$75 million in federal transportation funds) on San Diego County. In late November, 1994, EPA advised the District it would not approve Rule 61.1 because it contains a reference to Rule 11(e) which EPA has failed to approve since 1989 when it was adopted and submitted to EPA.

SUBJECT: Adoption of Amendments to Rule 61.1

The proposed amendments to Rule 61.1 correct the deficiencies identified by EPA. They will add test methods for determining true vapor pressure and the control efficiency of the vapor control system. They will also delete outdated rule provisions and correct minor typographical errors. In addition, the changes will address the problem of referencing Rule 11(e) by adding the permit exemption language contained in Rule 11(e) directly into Rule 61.1. The District has been given verbal assurances by EPA that this will fix the problem.

Section 40728.5 of the State Health and Safety Code requires the District to perform a socioeconomic impact assessment for new and revised rules and regulations significantly affecting air quality or emission limitations. The amendments to Rule 61.1 will not significantly affect air quality or emission limitations. Therefore, a socioeconomic impact assessment is not required.

On February 2, 1993, the Air Pollution Control Board directed that, with the exception of a regulation requested by business or a regulation for which a socioeconomic impact assessment is not required, no new or revised regulation shall be implemented unless specifically required by federal or state law. Amending Rule 61.1 is required by the federal Clean Air Act and is consistent with the February 2, 1993 Board direction.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act requires an environmental review for certain actions. No significant adverse impacts on the environment have been suggested; no such impacts are reasonably possible. Adopting the proposed amendments to Rule 61.1 will not have a significant effect on the environment and is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15300 and 15308, as an action taken to assure the maintenance or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.

A public workshop on proposed Rule 61.1 was held on November 22, 1994. The workshop report is attached.

Concurrence:

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID E. JANSSEN
Chief Administrative Officer



R. J. SOMMERVILLE
Air Pollution Control Officer

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
AGENDA ITEM
INFORMATION SHEET**

SUBJECT: Adoption of Amendments to Rule 61.1 (Receiving and Storing Volatile Organic Compounds at Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminals)

SUPV DIST.: All

COUNTY COUNSEL APPROVAL: Form and Legality ☒ Yes ☐ N/A
☐ Standard Form ☐ Ordinance ☒ Resolution

AUDITOR APPROVAL: ☒ N/A ☐ Yes **4 VOTES:** ☐ Yes ☒ No

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW: ☐ Yes ☒ No

CONTRACT REVIEW PANEL: ☐ Approved _____ ☒ N/A

CONTRACT NUMBER(S): N/A

PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTION: October 16, 1990, APCD #1

BOARD POLICIES APPLICABLE: N/A

CITIZEN COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Air Pollution Control District Advisory Committee recommended adoption of proposed Rule 61.1 at its December 14, 1994 meeting.

CONCURRENCES: N/A

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Air Pollution Control District

CONTACT PERSON: Richard J. Smith, Deputy Director 750-3303 MS: 0-176



R.J. SOMMERVILLE
DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

JANUARY 10, 1995
MEETING DATE

FINDINGS OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD IN RESPECT TO ADOPTION OF
AMENDMENTS TO RULE 61.1 (RECEIVING AND STORING VOLATILE ORGANIC
COMPOUNDS AT BULK PLANTS AND BULK TERMINALS)

- A. Pursuant to section 40727 of the Health and Safety Code, the Air Pollution Control Board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District makes the following findings:
1. (Necessity) The adoption of the proposed amendments to District Rule 61.1 is necessary for the District to satisfy the requirements of subsection 182(a)(2)(A) of the federal Clean Air Act mandating corrections to rules requiring reasonably available control technology for stationary sources of volatile organic compound emissions.
 2. (Authority) The adoption of the proposed rule amendments is authorized by Health and Safety Code sections 40001 and 40702.
 3. (Clarity) The proposed rule amendments are written so that their meaning can be easily understood by persons directly affected by the rule.
 4. (Consistency) The proposed rule amendments are in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contrary to, existing statutes, court decisions, and state and federal regulations.
 5. (Nonduplication) The proposed amendments do not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation.
 6. (Reference) The adoption of the proposed amendments implements the requirements of subsection 182(a)(2)(A) of the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. section 7511a(a)(2)(A)].
- B. The Air Pollution Control Board further finds that adoption of the proposed amendments will not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and therefore an assessment of socioeconomic impacts of the proposed rule amendments was not required by Health and Safety Code section 40728.5.
- C. The Air Pollution Control Board further finds that there is no reasonable possibility that the amended rule may have a significant effect on the environment, and that the adoption of the proposed amendments is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, sections 15300 and 15308, as an action taken to assure the protection of the environment which will not have a significant effect on the environment and where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.
- D. The Air Pollution Control Board further finds in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 40001 that the adoption of the proposed rule amendments is necessary to satisfy federal law, and that the proposed amendments will promote the attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards.

APCD Meeting 1/10/95
Agenda Item #1

Approved and/or authorized by the Board
of Supervisors of the County of San Diego
Date: 1/10/95 Minute Order No. AB1
THOMAS J. PASTUSZKA
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

Resolution No. 95-06
Re Rules and Regulations of the)
Air Pollution Control District)
of San Diego County)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1995
**RESOLUTION AMENDING RULE 61.1
OF REGULATION IV
OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE
SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**

On motion of Member Slater, seconded by Member Horn the following resolution is adopted:

WHEREAS, the San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board, pursuant to Section 40702 of the Health and Safety Code, adopted Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County; and

WHEREAS, said Board now desires to amend said Rules and Regulations; and

WHEREAS, notice has been given and a public hearing has been had relating to the amendment of said Rules and Regulations pursuant to Section 40725 of the Health and Safety Code.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board that the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County be and hereby are amended as follows:

Proposed new Section (d) and amendments to Sections (a), (b) and (c) are to read as follows:

**RULE 61.1. RECEIVING AND STORING VOLATILE ORGANIC COM-
POUNDS AT BULK PLANTS AND BULK TERMINALS**

(a) APPLICABILITY

Except as otherwise provided in Section (b), this rule is applicable to the receiving and storage of any volatile organic compound (VOC) in a bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks.

(b) EXEMPTIONS

(1) This rule shall not apply to a stationary tank which is less than 40,000 gallons (150,000 liters) in capacity that :

(i) Is used primarily to fuel motor vehicles; or

(ii) Is used exclusively to store organic compounds that are not volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0; or

(iii) Is used exclusively for the storage of organic solvents which are liquids at standard conditions and which are to be used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, reactants, extractants, cleaning agents or thinners and not used as fuels; or

(iv) Is used for the storage of natural gas or propane when not mixed with other volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0; or

(v) Is used exclusively as a source of fuel for wind machines used for agricultural purposes.

(2) This rule shall not apply to any stationary floating roof tank while the tank is being completely drained and degassed for maintenance, repairs or product changes, nor shall it apply after maintenance, repairs or product changes are completed, while the tank is being refilled to the point where the floating roof or pan floats on the liquid surface. This exemption shall not apply unless the owner/operator of the tank receives written authorization from, and adheres to any conditions specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. This exemption shall not apply from May 1 through October 31 of every calendar year.

(3) Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) shall not apply to fixed roof tanks at bulk plants where the annual bulk plant throughput does not exceed 5,000,000 gallons (18,925 kiloliters) of volatile organic compounds provided such tanks meet the requirements of Subsections (c)(3), (c)(6) and (c)(8). It shall be the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain separate records of monthly VOC and oxygenated fuel throughputs. These records shall be kept on site for three years and made available to the District upon request.

(c) STANDARDS

(1) New tank construction and replacement of rim seals: Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b)(3) of this rule no person shall store volatile organic compounds in, or transfer such compounds into, any bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks and which was installed or replaced after November 15, 1979, unless the tank is equipped with best available control technology (BACT) at the time of construction or replacement. No person shall install a rim seal unless the rim seal configuration represents BACT at the time of installation.

(2) Tanks constructed prior to November 15, 1979: Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b)(3) of this rule, no person shall store volatile organic compounds in, or transfer such compounds into, any bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks and which was installed on or before November 15, 1979, unless the tank as described in, and meets the requirements of, either (i), (ii) or (iii) below:

(i) Any tank with an external floating roof which has either a pontoon type or double-deck type construction if the tank shell is opened at the top, or an internal floating cover if the tank shell has a fixed roof, shall be equipped as specified below.

Except as otherwise provided for in Subsection (b)(2), both external floating roofs and internal floating covers shall rest on the surface of the liquid contents. (Internal floating covers that are suspended above the liquid surface on floating pontoons are not considered to be resting on the surface of the liquid contents.)

Each external floating roof or internal floating cover shall be equipped with a closure device between the floating roof or cover edge and the tank shell. The closure device shall be one of the types listed in (A), (B), or (C) below and shall meet the design criteria of the type chosen at all liquid levels in the tank. In addition, the requirements of (D), (E) or (F) below shall be met.

(A) External Floating Roof Tank with a Shoe Seal/Secondary Seal Configuration: This type of closure device shall have two seals, one above the other. The lower seal, referred to as the primary seal, shall be of a metallic-shoe type design with a rubber coated fabric, or similar covering, completely enclosing the space between the shoe and the edge of the roof. The upper seal, referred to as the secondary seal, shall consist primarily of a flap made of reinforced rubber, rubber coated fabric, or similar material. The primary and secondary seals shall be designed to follow the contours of the tank shell.

If the secondary seal has gaps greater than 1/16 inch (0.16 cm), gaps between the tank shell and primary seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width shall not exceed 10% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 30% of the tank circumference.
- (IV) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 60% of the tank circumference.

No continuous gap greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) shall exceed 10% of the circumference of the tank. There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the cover which extends between the primary shoe seal and the edge of the floating roof. The geometry of the shoe seal shall be such that the maximum gap between the shoe and the tank shell is no greater than double the gap allowed by the seal gap criteria, for a height of at least 18 inches (46 cm) in the vertical plane above the liquid surface.

Gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

The secondary seal shall extend from the roof to the tank shell and shall not be attached to the primary shoe seal. There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the secondary seal or seal fabric.

(B) External Floating Roof with a Toroid Seal/Secondary Seal Configuration: This type of closure device shall have two seals, one above the other. The lower or primary seal shall have a resilient toroid configuration (also known as a log or tube seal). The outer surface of the toroid seal shall be designed to prevent capillary action if the seal can become partially submerged in the stored liquid.

Gaps between the tank shell and the primary seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the toroid seal which extend to the stored volatile organic compounds or which allow stored volatile organic compounds to be exposed to the atmosphere.

If there are no gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) between a partially submerged primary toroid seal and the tank shell, the tank may be equipped with a weather shield in lieu of a secondary seal.

For tanks with resilient toroid primary seals having seal-to-shell gaps greater than 1/16 inch (0.16 cm), the secondary seal shall consist primarily of a flap made of reinforced rubber, rubber coated fabric, or similar material. The secondary seal shall be designed to follow the contours of the tank shell and shall enclose the space above the primary seal between the roof edge and the tank shell.

Gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the secondary seal or seal fabric.

(C) Internal Floating Cover with a Toroid Seal Configuration: Only fixed-roof tanks with internal floating covers shall be equipped with this type of closure device consisting of a single toroid rim seal. The closure device shall have at least a single toroid seal. The outer cover of the toroid seal shall be designed to prevent capillary action if the seal can become partially submerged in the stored liquid.

Gaps between the tank shell and the toroid seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal which extend to the stored volatile organic compounds or which allow stored volatile organic compounds to be exposed to the atmosphere.

(D) Replacement of Rim Seals: Replacement of rim seals after November 15, 1979 on any floating roof or floating cover equipped tank shall incorporate BACT.

(E) Other Structures: Ladders, sampling pipes, and other structures that pass through the floating roof or floating cover shall be equipped with closure devices extending from the roof to the structure. There shall be no gaps greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) between closure devices and structures. Slotted sampling tubes shall be equipped with floating cylinders that average 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) or less annular gap between cylinders and tube walls. All other tank wells used for gauging, sampling standpipes, or other purposes shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(F) Highly Volatile Organic Compounds: The above control equipment is not acceptable if the volatile organic compound has a true vapor pressure of 11 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. If this paragraph applies, then BACT shall be installed.

(ii) Any fixed roof tank shall be equipped with a vapor control system capable of recovering or disposing of the hydrocarbon vapors generated by storage conditions within the tank and by the transfer of volatile organic compounds into the tank. The control system shall prevent at least 95 percent by weight of the displaced vapors from being released to the atmosphere. Vapors generated due to storage shall be vented through the operating vapor control system.

All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place. No tank shall be opened for gauging or sampling when the pressure in the tank is above atmospheric pressure.

Replacement vapor control systems installed after November 15, 1979 shall employ BACT.

(iii) Any tank not described in (i) or (ii) above shall be equipped with other methods or equipment which are demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, to control hydrocarbon vapors at all tank liquid levels with an effectiveness equivalent to a fixed roof tank vapor control system which meets the requirements of Subsection (c)(2)(ii) of this rule.

(3) **Low-throughput Bulk Plants:** Fixed roof tanks at bulk plants where the annual bulk plant throughput does not exceed 5,000,000 gallons (18,925 kiloliters) of volatile organic compounds shall meet the following requirements:

(i) All such tanks shall be equipped with a vapor control system which will prevent at least 95 percent by weight of the hydrocarbon vapors displaced from the tanks during their loading and breathing from being released to the atmosphere. This provision does not apply to the control of breathing losses associated with storage if the bulk plant was constructed on or before November 15, 1979; and

(ii) All aboveground tanks shall be equipped with a pressure/vacuum valve approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and having a minimum pressure relief setting of 8 ounces per square inch, provided that such setting will not exceed the container's safe working pressure; and

(iii) All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place. No tanks shall be opened for gauging or sampling when the pressure in the tank is above atmospheric pressure, except for gauging within one-hour prior to a bulk delivery.

(4) **Vents:** Floating roofs with vapor spaces beneath the roof, and fixed roof tanks without internal floating covers, shall be leak tight except during venting from designated vents. Such vents shall be equipped with automatic pressure/vacuum relief valves approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and set at the maximum safe working pressure and vacuum settings.

(5) **Openings:** All openings in any floating roof or floating cover, except pressure/vacuum valves and hatches on manhole covers, shall provide projections below the liquid surface. The projections shall be designed to prevent belching of liquid and to prevent entrained or foamed volatile organic compounds from escaping from the liquid contents of the tank and shall be equipped with a cover, seal, or lid which shall be gas tight at all times, except when the device or appurtenance is in use. Hatches on manhole covers shall also be gas tight except during sampling, inspection or maintenance. Any emergency roof drain on a floating roof tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover, or equivalent, that has no gap greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm.).

(6) **Leaks:** All piping, valves, fittings, and component parts of floating roofs, floating covers, and fixed roof tank vapor recovery systems shall be constructed and maintained so that there are no fugitive vapor or liquid leaks except as otherwise provided for in this rule.

(7) **Inspection and Recordkeeping:** The primary seal envelope on either external floating roofs or internal floating covers shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer at locations selected at random along its circumference. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require further unobstructed inspection of the primary seal as may be necessary to determine the seal condition for its entire circumference. A District approved secondary seal which meets the BACT provisions of this rule shall not constitute an obstruction.

The operator of any floating roof bulk storage tank subject to the standards of Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this rule shall:

(i) Inspect the outer external floating roof or internal floating cover seal at least once every 90 days to determine ongoing compliance with both the applicable standards of this rule and the Permit to Operate conditions pertaining to the tank; and

(ii) Inspect the upper surface of the floating roof or cover, from the top of each tank, for signs of liquid VOC leakage at least once every 30 days; and

(iii) Maintain records of the above inspections and make the records available to the Air Pollution Control Officer for review upon request; and

(iv) Inspect and, if necessary, repair the rim seals each time the tank is emptied and degassed; and

(v) Notify the District at least 48 hours in advance each time the tank is being emptied and degassed; and

(vi) Record, maintain, and make available to the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request, monthly averages of each stored VOC's Reid or true vapor pressure and storage temperature.

The operator of any fixed roof bulk storage tank subject to Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) shall comply with paragraphs (v) and (vi) above.

(8) Maintenance: A maintenance program designed to ensure continuous compliance with the provisions of this rule shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer by the tank owner for approval within 45 days of a request. The owner shall adhere to the approved maintenance program.

(d) TEST METHODS

(1) Measurements of Reid vapor pressure of stored VOC's pursuant to Subsection (c)(7)(vi) of this rule shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D 323-89. As an alternative, Reid vapor pressure may be calculated using measurements of total vapor pressure conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D 5191-93a as approved by EPA.

(2) Calculation of the true vapor pressure of stored VOC's pursuant to Subsections (c)(2)(i)(F) and/or (c)(7)(vi) of this rule shall be conducted in accordance with the District's "Procedures for Estimating the Vapor Pressure of VOC Mixtures" as it exists on *(date of adoption)*. If the vapor pressure of the liquid mixture, as determined by this procedure, exceeds the limits specified in Subsection (c)(2)(i)(F), the vapor pressure shall be determined in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D2879-86, Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope.

(3) The control efficiency of a vapor control system required pursuant to Subsection (c)(2)(ii) or (c)(3)(i) shall be determined using a protocol approved by the District and in accordance with either EPA Methods 18 and 25A (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) as they exist on *(date of adoption)* or ARB "Procedures for Certification of Vapor Control System for Fixed Roof Storage Tanks at Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminal" as they exist on *(date of adoption)*, as applicable. An alternative method for determining the control efficiency pursuant to Subsection (c)(2)(ii) or (c)(3)(i) may be used provided such method has been approved, in advance, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, ARB and EPA.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the subject amendments to Rule 61.1 of Regulation IV, shall take effect upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Air Pollution Control Board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, State of California, this 10th day of January, 1995, ~~1994~~ by the following votes:

AYES: Jacob, Slater, Roberts, Horn
NOES: None
ABSENT: District One Vacant

This is a true certified copy of the original document on file or of record in my office. It bears the seal of the County of San Diego and signature of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, imprinted in purple ink.

Thomas J. Protnusky

Clerk of the Board, San Diego County, California

Date: 1/13/95 By Deputy: *[Signature]*



APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
COUNTY COUNSEL

BY *[Signature]*

DEPUTY

Resolution No. 95-06
1/10/95 (APCB 1)

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE 61.1

CHANGE COPY

Proposed new Section (d) and amendments to Sections (a), (b) and (c) are to read as follows:

**RULE 61.1. RECEIVING AND STORING VOLATILE ORGANIC
COMPOUNDS AT BULK PLANTS AND BULK TERMINALS**

(a) APPLICABILITY

Except as otherwise provided in Section (b), this rule is applicable to the receiving and storage of any volatile organic compound (VOC) in a bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks.

(b) EXEMPTIONS

(1) This rule shall not apply to a stationary tank which is less than 40,000 gallons (150,000 liters) in capacity that :

(i) Is used primarily to fuel motor vehicles; or

(ii) Is specified in Rule 11(e).

(iii) Is used exclusively to store organic compounds that are not volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0; or

(iii) Is used exclusively for the storage of organic solvents which are liquids at standard conditions and which are to be used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, reactants, extractants, cleaning agents or thinners and not used as fuels; or

(iv) Is used for the storage of natural gas or propane when not mixed with other volatile organic compounds as defined in Rule 61.0; or

(v) Is used exclusively as a source of fuel for wind machines used for agricultural purposes.

(2) This rule shall not apply to any stationary floating roof tank while the tank is being completely drained and degassed for maintenance, or repairs or product changes, nor shall it apply after maintenance, or repairs or product changes are completed, while the tank is being refilled to the point where the floating roof or pan floats on the liquid surface. This exemption shall not apply unless the owner/operator of the tank receives written authorization from, and adheres to any conditions specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. This exemption shall not apply from May 1 through October 31 of every calendar year.

(3) Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) shall not apply to fixed roof tanks at bulk plants where the annual bulk plant throughput does not exceed 5,000,000 gallons (18,925 kiloliters) of volatile organic compounds provided such tanks meet the requirements of Subsections (c)(3), (c)(6) and (c)(8). It shall be the responsibility of any person claiming this exemption to maintain separate records of monthly VOC and oxygenated fuel throughputs. These records shall be kept on site for three years and made available to the District upon request.

(c) **STANDARDS**

(1) New tank construction and replacement of rim seals: Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b)(3) of this rule no person shall store volatile organic compounds in, or transfer such compounds into, any bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks and which was installed or replaced after November 15, 1979, unless the tank is equipped with best available control technology (BACT) at the time of construction or replacement. No person shall install a rim seal unless the rim seal configuration represents BACT at the time of installation.

(2) Tanks constructed prior to November 15, 1979: Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b)(3) of this rule, no person shall store volatile organic compounds in, or transfer such compounds into, any bulk plant or bulk terminal stationary tank which is used primarily to fill mobile transport tanks and which was installed on or before November 15, 1979, unless the tank as described in, and meets the requirements of, either (i), (ii) or (iii) below:

(i) Any tank with an external floating roof which has either a pontoon type or double-deck type construction if the tank shell is opened at the top, or an internal floating cover if the tank shell has a fixed roof, shall be equipped as specified below.

Except as otherwise provided for in Subsection (b)(2), both external floating roofs and internal floating covers shall rest on the surface of the liquid contents. (Internal floating covers that are suspended above the liquid surface on floating pontoons are not considered to be resting on the surface of the liquid contents.)

Each external floating roof or internal floating cover shall be equipped with a closure device between the floating roof or cover edge and the tank shell. The closure device shall be one of the types listed in (A), (B), or (C) below and shall meet the design criteria of the type chosen at all liquid levels in the tank. In addition, the requirements of (D), (E) or (F) below shall be met.

(A) External Floating Roof Tank with a Shoe Seal/Secondary Seal Configuration: This type of closure device shall have two seals, one above the other. The lower seal, referred to as the primary seal, shall be of a metallic-shoe type design with a rubber coated fabric, or similar covering, completely enclosing the space between the shoe and the edge of the roof. The upper seal, referred to as the secondary seal, shall consist primarily of a flap made of reinforced rubber, rubber coated fabric, or similar material. The primary and secondary seals shall be designed to follow the contours of the tank shell.

If the secondary seal has gaps greater than 1/16 inch (0.16 cm), gaps between the tank shell and primary seal shall not exceed the following:

(I) There shall be no gap greater than 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in width.

(II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width shall not exceed 10% of the tank circumference.

(III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 30% of the tank circumference.

(IV) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 60% of the tank circumference.

No continuous gap greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) shall exceed 10% of the circumference of the tank. There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the cover which extends between the primary shoe seal and the edge of the floating roof. The geometry of the shoe seal shall be such that the maximum gap between the shoe and the tank shell is no greater than double the gap allowed by the seal gap criteria, for a height of at least 18 inches (46 cm) in the vertical plane above the liquid surface.

Gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed the following:

(I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.

(II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.

(III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

The secondary seal shall extend from the roof to the tank shell and shall not be attached to the primary shoe seal. There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the secondary seal or seal fabric.

(B) External Floating Roof with a Toroid Seal/Secondary Seal Configuration: This type of closure device shall have two seals, one above the other. The lower or primary seal shall have a resilient toroid configuration (also known as a log or tube seal). The outer surface of the toroid seal shall be designed to prevent capillary action if the seal can become partially submerged in the stored liquid.

Gaps between the tank shell and the primary seal shall not exceed the following:

(I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.

(II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.

(III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the toroid seal which extend to the stored volatile organic compounds or which allow stored volatile organic compounds to be exposed to the atmosphere.

If there are no gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) between a partially submerged primary toroid seal and the tank shell, the tank may be equipped with a weather shield in lieu of a secondary seal.

For tanks with resilient toroid primary seals having seal-to-shell gaps greater than 1/16 inch (0.16 cm), the secondary seal shall consist primarily of a

flap made of reinforced rubber, rubber coated fabric, or similar material. The secondary seal shall be designed to follow the contours of the tank shell and shall enclose the space above the primary seal between the roof edge and the tank shell.

Gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the secondary seal or seal fabric.

(C) Internal Floating Cover with a Toroid Seal Configuration: Only fixed-roof tanks with internal floating covers shall be equipped with this type of closure device consisting of a single toroid rim seal. The closure device shall have at least a single toroid seal. The outer cover of the toroid seal shall be designed to prevent capillary action if the seal can become partially submerged in the stored liquid.

Gaps between the tank shell and the toroid seal shall not exceed the following:

- (I) There shall be no gap greater than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) in width.
- (II) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) in width shall not exceed 5% of the tank circumference.
- (III) The cumulative length of gaps exceeding 1/16 inch (0.16 cm) in width shall not exceed 95% of the tank circumference.

There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal which extend to the stored volatile organic compounds or which allow stored volatile organic compounds to be exposed to the atmosphere.

(D) Replacement of Rim Seals: Replacement of rim seals after November 15, 1979 on any floating roof or floating cover equipped tank shall incorporate BACT.

(E) Other Structures: Ladders, sampling pipes, and other structures that pass through the floating roof or floating cover shall be equipped with closure devices extending from the roof to the structure. There shall be no gaps greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) between closure devices and structures. Slotted sampling tubes shall be equipped with floating cylinders that average 1/8 inch (0.32 cm) or less annular gap between cylinders and tube walls. All other tank wells used for gauging, sampling standpipes, or other purposes shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(F) Highly Volatile Organic Compounds: The above control equipment is not acceptable if the volatile organic compound has a true vapor pressure of 11 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. If this paragraph applies, then BACT shall be installed.

(ii) Any fixed roof tank shall be equipped with a vapor control system capable of recovering or disposing of the hydrocarbon vapors generated by storage conditions within the tank and by the transfer of volatile organic compounds into the tank. The control system shall prevent at least 95 percent by weight of the displaced vapors from being released to the atmosphere. Vapors generated due to storage shall be vented through the operating vapor control system.

All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place. No tank shall be opened for gauging or sampling when the pressure in the tank is above atmospheric pressure.

Replacement vapor control systems installed after November 15, 1979 shall employ BACT.

(iii) Any tank not described in (i) or (ii) above shall be equipped with other methods or equipment which are demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, to control hydrocarbon vapors at all tank liquid levels with an effectiveness equivalent to a fixed roof tank vapor control system which meets the requirements of Subsection (c)(2)(ii) of this rule.

(3) Low-throughput Bulk Plants: Fixed roof tanks at bulk plants where the annual bulk plant throughput does not exceed 5,000,000 gallons (18,925 kiloliters) of volatile organic compounds shall meet the following requirements:

(i) All such tanks shall be equipped with a vapor control system which will prevent at least 95 percent by weight of the hydrocarbon vapors displaced from the tanks during their loading and breathing from being released to the atmosphere. This provision does not apply to the control of breathing losses associated with storage if the bulk plant was constructed on or before November 15, 1979; and

(ii) All aboveground tanks shall be equipped with a pressure/vacuum valve approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and having a minimum pressure relief setting of 8 ounces per square inch, provided that such setting will not exceed the container's safe working pressure; and

(iii) All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place. No tanks shall be opened for gauging or sampling when the pressure in the tank is above atmospheric pressure, except for gauging within one-hour prior to a bulk delivery.

(4) Vents: Floating roofs with vapor spaces beneath the roof, and fixed roof tanks without internal floating covers, shall be leak tight except during venting from designated vents. Such vents shall be equipped with automatic pressure/vacuum relief valves approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and set at the maximum safe working pressure and vacuum settings.

(5) Openings: All openings in any floating roof or floating cover, except pressure/vacuum valves and hatches on manhole covers, shall provide projections below the liquid surface. The projections shall be designed to prevent belching of liquid and to

prevent entrained or foamed volatile organic compounds from escaping from the liquid contents of the tank and shall be equipped with a cover, seal, or lid which shall be gas tight at all times, except when the device or appurtenance is in use. Hatches on manhole covers shall also be gas tight except during sampling, inspection or maintenance. Any emergency roof drain on a floating roof tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover, or equivalent, that has no gap greater than 1/8 inch (0.32 cm.).

(6) Leaks: All piping, valves, fittings, and component parts of floating roofs, floating covers, and fixed roof tank vapor recovery systems shall be constructed and maintained so that there are no fugitive vapor or liquid leaks except as otherwise provided for in this rule.

(7) Inspection and Recordkeeping: The primary seal envelope on either external floating roofs or internal floating covers shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer at locations selected at random along its circumference. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require further unobstructed inspection of the primary seal as may be necessary to determine the seal condition for its entire circumference. A District approved secondary seal which meets the BACT provisions of this rule shall not constitute an obstruction.

The operator of any floating roof bulk storage tank subject to the standards of Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this rule shall:

- (i) Inspect the outer external floating roof or internal floating cover seal at least once every 90 days to determine ongoing compliance with both the applicable standards of this rule and the Permit to Operate conditions pertaining to the tank; and
- (ii) Inspect the upper surface of the floating roof or cover, from the top of each tank, for signs of liquid VOC leakage at least once every 30 days; and
- (iii) Maintain records of the above inspections and make the records available to the Air Pollution Control Officer for review upon request; and
- (iv) Inspect and, if necessary, repair the rim seals each time the tank is emptied and degassed; and
- (v) Notify the District at least 48 hours in advance each time the tank is being emptied and degassed; and
- (vi) Record, maintain, and make available to the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request, monthly averages of each stored VOC's Reid or true vapor pressure and storage temperature.

The operator of any fixed roof bulk storage tank subject to Subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) shall comply with paragraphs (v) and (vi) above.

~~The operator of any low throughput bulk plant subject to the standards of Subsection (c)(3) of this rule shall maintain and shall make available to the District upon request, separate records of monthly VOC and oxygenated fuel throughputs. Records shall be maintained for at least two years. Two full years of records do not have to be made available until September 1, 1992.~~

(8) ~~Miscellaneous: VOC's shall be disposed of in a manner that minimizes evaporation into the atmosphere, shall not be discarded in sewers and shall not be stored in open containers. Containers equipped with vents necessary to comply with applicable fire and safety codes are not open containers. (Effective 10/16/90)~~

(9)(8) Maintenance: A maintenance program designed to ensure continuous compliance with the provisions of this rule shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer by the tank owner for approval within 45 days of a request. The owner shall adhere to the approved maintenance program.

(10) ~~Test Methods: Testing used to demonstrate compliance with the emissions and true vapor pressure requirements of this rule shall be done in accordance with the applicable test methods specified in the District's Manual of Procedures as it exists on October 16, 1990. Reid vapor pressure testing shall be done in accordance with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Reid Vapor Pressure Test Method D 323-82.~~

(d) TEST METHODS

(1) Measurements of Reid vapor pressure of stored VOC's pursuant to Subsection (c)(7)(vi) of this rule shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D 323-89.

(2) Calculation of the true vapor pressure of stored VOC's pursuant to Subsections (c)(2)(i)(F) and/or (c)(7)(vi) of this rule shall be conducted in accordance with the District's "Procedures for Estimating the Vapor Pressure of VOC Mixtures" as it exists on (date of adoption). If the vapor pressure of the liquid mixture, as determined by this procedure, exceeds the limits specified in Subsection (c)(2)(i)(F), the vapor pressure shall be determined in accordance with ASTM Standard Test Method D2879-86 Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope.

(3) The control efficiency of a vapor control system required pursuant to Subsection (c)(2)(ii) or (c)(3)(i) shall be determined using a protocol approved by the District and in accordance with either EPA Methods 18 and 25A (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) as they exist on (date of adoption) or ARB "Procedures for Certification of Vapor Control System for Fixed Roof Storage Tanks at Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminal" as they exist on (date of adoption), as applicable. An alternative method for determining the control efficiency pursuant to Subsection (c)(2)(ii) or (c)(3)(i) may be used provided such method has been approved, in advance, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, ARB and EPA.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

RULE 61.1
RECEIVING AND STORING VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AT BULK PLANTS AND BULK TERMINALS

WORKSHOP REPORT

A workshop notice was mailed to each company known to be involved in receiving and storing volatile organic compounds at a bulk plant or bulk terminal in San Diego County. Notices were also mailed to all Economic Development Corporations and Chambers of Commerce in San Diego County, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and other interested parties.

The workshop was held on November 22, 1994. Three people attended the workshop. The comments and District responses are as follows:

1. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What was the reason for modifying the exemption under Subsection (b)(2) to include "product changes"? Will this new exemption require prior notification of the product change to the District?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Subsection (b)(2) was modified to include "product changes" in order to facilitate changing from one type of fuel to another. This exemption applies only from November 1 to April 30, and is conditional on the facility notifying the District of the change and receiving prior written authorization.

2. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Does the test method required in Subsection (d)(1) exist already?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes. The vapor pressure test method specified in Subsection (d)(1) is an existing method approved by EPA.

3. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Subsection (d)(3) cites test methods for the determination of the control efficiency of a vapor control system. Is this a test method for the control efficiency of tank seals?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

No. The test methods specified in Subsection (d)(3) apply only to VOC vapor processes or control devices used in conjunction with fixed roof tanks.

4. WORKSHOP COMMENT

How are the baseline emissions determined to establish control efficiency from fixed roof tanks?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The control efficiency for a bulk tank is determined by calculating the emissions that would take place from a fixed roof tank of the same capacity, using the American Petroleum Institute methods approved by EPA. These baseline emissions are then compared to the measured emissions to arrive at the control efficiency. The measured emissions from processors attached to fixed roof tanks are determined using EPA approved methods.

5. EPA COMMENT

Subsection (b) - Exemptions references District Rule 11(e). Since the current District Rule 11 (Exemptions from Permit Requirements) is not the same version as in the approved SIP, this language in Rule 61.1 would not be enforceable by EPA. EPA has reviewed the language in the current Rule 11(e) and does not foresee it to be an approvability issue. Therefore, EPA recommends that the equipment exempt from permit requirements by Rule 11(e) be specified in Rule 61.1.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. Subsection (b)(1)(ii) has been revised to explicitly describe the equipment not subject to permit requirements pursuant to Rule 11(e). However, the District would note that the referenced Section (e) of Rule 11 was amended in 1989 and submitted to EPA at that time for SIP revision. EPA has taken no action on that 1989 SIP revision request, thus creating this referencing deficiency.

6. EPA COMMENT

Subsection (d)(2) specifies a test method for determination of the true and Reid vapor pressures. The title of the procedure cited is not the same as EPA has approved. The title should be revised to be consistent with EPA's records.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District disagrees. The title used in Subsection (d)(2), "Procedures for Estimating the Vapor Pressures of VOC Mixtures" is the name used in EPA's May 18, 1993 letter stating completion of the procedure's review. Furthermore, it is consistent with the language used in other recently approved VOC rules.

7. EPA COMMENT

Subsection (d)(2) has a reference to a vapor pressure limit specified in Subsection (c)(7)(vi). However, this Subsection specifies recordkeeping requirements and does not have a vapor pressure limit.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees. The reference to Subsection (c)(7)(vi) with respect to vapor pressure limits has been deleted.