

23.0 REGULATION OF HYDROCARBON EMISSIONS

For the purpose of this section, volatile organic compounds shall mean any compound containing carbon and hydrogen or containing carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute (77.6 mm. Hg) or greater under actual storage conditions.

23.1 Storage of Volatile Organic Materials

On or after July 1, 1975, no person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons capacity any volatile organic compounds unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is a pressure tank capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed, and equipped with ONE OF THE FOLLOWING VAPOR LOSS CONTROL DEVICES:

- A. A floating roof consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or internal floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the volatile organic compounds have a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place.
- B. A vapor recovery system consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic compound vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

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