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REGULATION 8
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RULE 8
WASTEWATER ~~(OIL-WATER) SEPARATORS)~~ COLLECTION AND SEPARATION SYSTEMS

(Adopted January 17, 1979)

8-8-100 GENERAL

8-8-101 Description: The purpose of this Rule is to limit the emissions of ~~precursor~~ organic compounds from wastewater collection and separation systems that handle liquid organic compounds from industrial processes. ~~(oil-water) separators, forebays, and air flotation units which remove floating oil, floating emulsified oil, or other liquid precursor organic compounds~~. (Amended November 1, 1989)

8-8-110 Exemption, Less Than 760 Liters: The requirements of Section 8-8-301 shall not apply to any wastewater separator which processes less than 760 liters (200 gals.) per day of wastewater containing organic liquids. This exemption shall not apply to wastewater separators at petroleum refinery complexes after March 1, 1980.

8-8-111 Deleted November 1, 1989

8-8-112 Exemption, Wastewater Critical Organic Compound Concentration ~~And/~~Or Temperature: The requirements of Sections 8-8-301, 302, 306, 307, and 308 shall not apply to any wastewater ~~separator~~ separation system that processes influent wastewater with a temperature of less than 20 degrees C (68 ^{o}F) except at petroleum refineries. ~~and/or w~~Wastewater ~~comprised~~ having a concentration of less than 1.0 ppm (volume) critical organic compounds, as defined in Section 8-8-210, dissolved in the water samples, is exempt from the requirements of Sections 8-8-301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 312 and 313. ~~provided that t~~The requirements of Section 8-8-502 ~~are~~ must be met.

(Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-113 Exemption, Secondary Wastewater Treatment Processes And Stormwater Sewer Systems: The requirements of Sections 8-8-301, 302, 306, and 308 shall not apply to any secondary wastewater treatment processes or stormwater sewer systems, as defined in Sections 8-8-208 and 216, ~~which~~ that are used as a wastewater polishing step or for collection of stormwater ~~which~~ that is segregated from the process wastewater collection system. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-114 Exemption, Bypassed Oil-Water Separator or Air Flotation Influent: The requirements of Sections 8-8-301, 302, and 307 shall not apply for wastewater which bypasses either the oil-water separator or air flotation unit provided that: (1) the requirements of Section 8-8-501 are met; and (2) on that day the District did not predict an excess of the Federal Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

(Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-115 Exemption, Municipal Wastewater Collection, Separation and Treatment Facilities: The requirements of Sections 8-8-301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, ~~and~~ 308, 312, 313 and 314 shall not apply to any publicly owned municipal wastewater treatment facility.

(Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-116 Limited Exemption, Oil-Water Separation Trenches: The requirements of Sections 8-8-312, 313 or 314 shall not apply to oil-water separation trenches used as part of maintenance or turnaround activities.

8-8-200 DEFINITIONS

8-8-201 Organic Compounds: ~~For the purposes of this Rule, any organic compound as defined in Section 8-8-210.~~ Any compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(Amended November 1, 1989)

8-8-202 **Wastewater (Oil-Water) Separator:** Any device used to separate liquid organic compounds from oil-water waste streams (excluding Wastewater Separator Forebay, Air Flotation (AF) units, Sludge-dewatering Units, Oil-Water Separator and /or AF Unit Slop Oil Vessels, and Junction Boxes). (Amended November 1, 1989)

8-8-203 **Wastewater Separator Forebay:** That section of a gravity-type separator which (a) receives the untreated, contaminated wastewater from the preseparator flume, and (b) acts as a header which distributes the influent to the separator channels. (Amended November 1, 1989)

8-8-204 **Vapor-tight:** ~~The concentration of precursor organic compounds, measured one centimeter from the source, shall not exceed 500 ppm (expressed as methane) above background.~~ A leak of less than 500 ppm (expressed as methane) above background, measured at the interface of the component in accordance with Section 8-8-603. (Amended November 1, 1989)

8-8-205 **Oil-Water Separator Slop Oil:** Floating oil, flocculant sludge, and solids which accumulate in an oil-water separator or air flotation unit. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-206 **Oil-Water Separator Effluent Channel/Pond:** An open channel, trench, pond, or basin which handles wastewater downstream of an oil-water separator that has not been treated by an air flotation unit (usually located between the separator and the air flotation unit). (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-207 **Full Contact Fixed Cover:** A stationary separator cover which is always in full contact with the liquid surface of the oil-water separator. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-208 **Secondary Treatment Processes:** Any wastewater treatment process which is downstream of the air flotation unit, any other biological treatment process at a refinery, or any treatment process which is regulated by the EPA National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. These treatment processes are considered to be wastewater polishing steps and include: activated sludge tanks/basins, trickling or sand filters, aerated lagoons, oxidation ponds, rotating biological contactors, and other biological wastewater treatment processes. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-209 **Air Flotation Unit:** Any device, equipment, or apparatus in which wastewater is saturated with air or gas under pressure and removes floating oil, floating emulsified oil, or other floating liquid precursor organic compounds by skimming. Also included in this definition are: induced air flotation units and pre-air flotation unit flocculant sumps, tanks, or basins. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-210 **Critical Organic Compound ~~(OC)~~:** Any compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides~~,~~ or carbonates and ammonium carbonate~~., or non-precursor organic compounds (Methylene chloride, 1,1,1 trichloroethane, 1,1,2 trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),~~ emitted during separation, processing, transportation or storage of wastewater, and having a carbon number of C-14 or less (excluding phenolic compounds). (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-211 **Wastewater:** Any process water which contains oil, emulsified oil, or other organic compounds which is not recycled or otherwise used within a facility. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-212 **Pre-Air Flotation Unit Flocculation Sump, Basin, Chamber, or Tank:** Any facility which pretreats the air flotation unit's influent with chemical coagulants, and/or adjusts the influent's pH. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-213 **Oil-Water Separator Slop Oil Vessel:** Any vessel which, as its sole function, treats or dewaters oil-water separator slop oil. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-214 **Oil-Water Separator Effluent:** Any process wastewater downstream of the oil-water separator that has not been treated by an air flotation unit. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-215 **Sludge-dewatering Unit:** Any device which, as its sole function, is used to dewater oil-water separator and air flotation slop oil/sludge. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-216 **Stormwater Sewer System:** A drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting stormwater and ~~which~~ is segregated from the wastewater collection system. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-217 **Junction Box:** Any structure where sewer lines meet and one or more wastewater streams are co-mingled. ~~A manhole or access point to a wastewater sewer system line.~~

8-8-218 **Sewer Line:** A lateral, trunk line, branch line, ditch, channel, or other conduit used to convey wastewater to downstream oil-water separators. (Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-219 **Leak Minimization:** Reducing the leak to the lowest achievable level using best modern practices and without shutting down the process the equipment serves.

8-8-220 **Leak Repair:** The tightening, adjustment, or addition of material, or the replacement of the equipment, which reduces leakage to the atmosphere below 500 ppm.

8-8-221 **Lift Stations:** Any structure whose function is to take water from a low point on a gradient and transport it to the treatment system via a pumping mechanism.

8-8-222 **Manholes:** Any service entrance into sewer lines that allows access for inspection and cleaning.

8-8-223 **Oil-Water Separation Trench:** Any grated open topped culvert used to separate debris from oil-water during equipment washing or steaming associated with maintenance or turnaround.

8-8-224 **Petroleum Refinery:** A facility that processes petroleum, as defined in the North American Industrial Classification Standard No. 32411 (1997).

8-8-225 **Process Drains:** Any point in the wastewater collection system where streams from a source or sources enter the collection system. A process drain may be connected to the main process sewer line or to trenches, sumps, or ditches.

8-8-226 **Reaches:** Any segments of sewer pipe that convey wastewater between two manholes or other sewer components such as lift stations or junction boxes.

8-8-227 **Sumps:** Any below-grade structure typically used as a collection point for wastewater from multiple sewer lines prior to pumping or overflow to wastewater treatment.

8-8-228 **Trenches:** Any open-topped culvert used to transport wastewater from the point of process discharge to subsequent wastewater collection system components, such as junction boxes and lift stations.

8-8-229 **Vent Pipes:** Any piping used to ventilate a wastewater collection system component or a wastewater separation system.

8-8-230 **Wastewater Collection System Components:** Any structure or part of structures used to collect and transport wastewater prior to any treatment. These structures are usually located before oil/water separators and may include but are not limited to process drains, sewer lines, trenches, manholes, junction boxes, reaches, sumps and lift stations (including vent pipes).

8-8-231 **Wastewater Separation System:** Any structure used to remove oil from water via a physical process including but not limited to oil-water separators, dissolved air flotation units or dissolved gas flotation units.

8-8-232 **Water Seal or Equivalent Control:** Any seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with a liquid not containing organic compounds in order to create a barrier between the sewer and the atmosphere, or an equivalent physical seal, enclosed piping, pollution prevention measure or abatement device that meets the criteria of Regulation 2, Rule 1.

8-8-300 STANDARDS

8-8-301 **Wastewater Separators Greater than 760 Liters per Day and Smaller than 18.9 Liters per Second:** A person shall not operate any wastewater separator and/or forebay with a design rated or maximum allowable capacity greater than 760 liters per day and smaller than 18.9 liters per second (oil-water separators and/or forebays between 200 gals per day to 300 gals per min.) unless such wastewater separator

and/or forebay is operated within its design rated or maximum allowable capacity and is equipped with one of the following:

301.1 A solid, gasketed, fixed cover totally enclosing the separator tank, chamber, or basin (compartment) liquid contents, with all cover openings closed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling. Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) occur in the roof or between the roof and wall; and that the access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly; or

301.2 A floating pontoon or double-deck vapor-tight type cover. All floating roofs must rest entirely on the liquid surface. The floating roof shall consist of two seals, one above the other, the one below shall be referred to as the primary seal, while the other seal shall be referred to as the secondary seal.

2.1 Oil-Water Separator Liquid-Mounted Primary Seal Gap Criteria: No gap between the separator wall and the liquid-mounted primary seal shall exceed 3.8 cm (1.5 inch). No continuous gap greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) shall exceed 10 percent of the perimeter of the separator. The cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) shall be not more than 10 percent of the perimeter and the cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) shall be not more than 40 percent of the perimeter.

2.2 Oil-Water Separator Secondary And Wiper Seals Gap Criteria: No gap between the separator wall and the secondary and wiper seals shall exceed 1.5 mm (0.06 inch). The cumulative length of all secondary and wiper seals gaps exceeding 0.5 mm (0.02 inch) shall be not more than 5 percent of the perimeter of the separator. The secondary and wiper seals must exert a positive pressure against the separator such that the seal surface in contact with the separator wall does not pull away from the separator wall more than the gaps allowed.

2.3 Primary And Secondary Seal Gap Inspection: The primary seal shall be inspected within 60 calendar days after initial installation of the floating roof and once every 5 years thereafter in accordance with the requirements of S~~ubse~~ction 8-8-301.2.~~2.~~1. The secondary seal shall be inspected within 60 calendar days after initial installation of the floating roof and once every year thereafter in accordance with the requirements of Subsection 8-8-301.2.~~2.~~2. The owner or operator shall make necessary repairs within 30 calendar days of identification of seals not meeting the requirements listed in S~~ubse~~ctions 8-8-301.2.1 and 301.2.~~2.~~2.; or

301.3 An ~~OC~~ organic compound vapor recovery system with a combined collection and destruction efficiency of at least 95 percent, by weight.

301.4 Deleted October 6, 1993

(Amended November 1, 1989; October 6, 1993)

8-8-302 Wastewater Separators Larger than or Equal to 18.9 Liters per Second: A person shall not operate any wastewater separator and/or forebay with a rated or maximum allowable capacity larger than or equal to 18.9 liters per second (300 gals per min.) unless such wastewater separator and/or forebay is operated within its design rated or maximum allowable capacity and is equipped with one of the following:

302.1 A solid, vapor-tight, full contact fixed cover which totally encloses the separator tank, chamber, or basin (compartment) liquid contents, with all cover openings closed and sealed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling; or

302.2 A floating pontoon or double-deck vapor-tight type cover. All floating roofs must rest on the liquid surface. The floating roof shall consist of two seals, one above the other, the one below shall be referred to as the primary seal, while the other seal shall be referred to as the secondary seal.

2.1 Oil-Water Separator Liquid-Mounted Primary Seal Gap Criteria: No gap between the separator wall and the liquid-mounted primary seal shall exceed 3.8 cm (1.5 inch). No continuous gap greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) shall exceed 10 percent of the perimeter of the separator. The cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) shall be not more than 10 percent of the perimeter and the cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) shall be not more than 40 percent of the perimeter.

2.2 Oil-Water Separator Secondary And Wiper Seals Gap Criteria: No gap between the separator wall and the secondary and wiper seals shall exceed 1.5 mm (0.06 inch). The cumulative length of all secondary and wiper seals gaps exceeding 0.5 mm (0.02 inch) shall be not more than 5 percent of the perimeter of the separator. The secondary and wiper seals must exert a positive pressure against the separator such that the seal surface in contact with the separator wall does not pull away from the separator wall more than the gaps allowed; or

2.3 Primary And Secondary Seal Gap Inspection: The primary seal shall be inspected within 60 calendar days after initial installation of the floating roof and once every 5 years thereafter in accordance with the requirements of S~~ubse~~ction 8-8-302.2.~~2.~~1. The secondary seal shall be inspected within 60 calendar days after initial installation of the floating roof and once every year thereafter in accordance with the requirements of S~~ubse~~ction 8-8-302.2.~~2.~~2. The owner or operator shall make necessary repairs within 30 calendar days of identification of seals not meeting the requirements listed in S~~ubse~~ctions 8-8-302.2.~~2.~~1 and 302.2.~~2.~~2.; or

302.3 A vapor-tight fixed cover with an ~~OC~~ organic compound vapor recovery system which has a combined collection and destruction efficiency of at least 95 percent, by weight, inspection and access hatches shall be closed except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling, or

302.4 A solid, sealed, gasketed, fixed cover which totally encloses the separator tank, chamber, or basin (compartment) liquid contents, with all cover openings closed and sealed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling. The cover may include a pressure/vacuum valve. The concentration of ~~precursor~~ organic compounds, measured ~~one centimeter from~~ at the interface of the roof seals, fixed cover, access doors, pressure/vacuum valve, and other openings shall not exceed 1,000 ppm (expressed as methane) above background. Roof seals, fixed cover, access doors, and other openings shall be inspected initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that there are no emission leaks greater than 1,000 ppm. Any emission leak greater than 1,000 ppm must be reported to the APCO and repaired within 15 days.

302.5 Deleted October 6, 1993

302.6 Roof seals, fixed covers, access doors, and other openings at petroleum refineries shall be inspected initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that they are vapor tight. A leak in any component that is not vapor tight must be minimized within 24 hours and repaired within 7 days.

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-303 Gauging and Sampling Devices: Any compartment or access hatch shall have a vapor tight cover. Any gauging and sampling device in the compartment cover shall be equipped with a vapor tight cover, seal, or lid. The compartment cover and gauging or sampling device cover shall at all times be in a closed position, except when the device is in use for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling.

(Amended, Renumbered November 1, 1989)

8-8-304 Sludge-dewatering Unit: Any sludge-dewatering unit, equipment, machinery, apparatus, or device shall be totally enclosed and vented to a control device which

has a minimum combined collection and destruction efficiency of 95 percent by weight; or shall have vapor-tight covers on the unit, conveyer belts, and storage bins or tanks except during inspection, maintenance or when the solids storage bin is in use. Sludge must be maintained in vapor tight containers during storage.

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-305 Oil-Water Separator And/Or Air Flotation Unit Slop Oil Vessels: A person shall not store any oil-water separator and/or air flotation unit sludges in an oil-water separator slop oil vessel unless such oil-water separator slop oil vessel is equipped with one of the following:

305.1 A solid, gasketed, fixed cover totally enclosing the vessel liquid contents, with all cover openings closed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling. The cover may include an atmospheric vent or a pressure/vacuum valve. Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) occur in the roof or between the roof and wall; and that the access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly; or

305.2 An ~~Oc~~ organic compound vapor recovery system with a combined collection and destruction efficiency of at least 70 percent, by weight.

305.3 Deleted October 6, 1993

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-306 Oil-Water Separator Effluent Channel, Pond, Trench, or Basin: A person shall not operate any oil-water separator effluent channel, pond, trench, or basin a design rated or maximum allowable capacity greater than 25.2 liters per second (any oil-water separator effluent channel, pond, trench, or basin greater than 400 gals per min) unless such oil-water separator effluent channel, pond, trench, or basin is operated within its design rated or maximum allowable capacity and is equipped with one of the following:

306.1 A solid, gasketed, fixed cover totally enclosing the oil-water separator effluent channel, pond, trench, or basin (compartment) liquid contents, with all cover openings closed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling. Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) occur in the roof or between the roof and wall; and that the access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly; or

306.2 An ~~OC~~ organic compound vapor recovery system with a combined collection and destruction efficiency of at least 70 percent, by weight.

306.3 Deleted October 6, 1993

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-307 Air Flotation Unit: A person shall not operate any air flotation unit and/or pre-air flotation unit flocculation sump, basin, chamber, or tank with a design rated or maximum allowable capacity greater than 25.2 liters per second (air flotation units and/or pre-air flotation unit flocculation sump, basin, chamber, or tank greater than 400 gals per min.) unless such air flotation unit and/or pre-air flotation unit flocculation sump, basin, chamber, or tank is operated within its design rated or maximum allowable capacity and is equipped with one of the following:

307.1 A solid, gasketed, fixed cover totally enclosing the air flotation and pre-air-flotation-unit flocculation tank, chamber, or basin (compartment) liquid contents, with all cover openings closed, except when the opening is being used for inspection, maintenance, or wastewater sampling. The cover may include an atmospheric vent or pressure/vacuum valve. Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps greater than 0.32 cm (0.125 inch) occur in the roof or between the roof and wall; and that the access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly; or

307.2 An ~~OC~~ organic compound vapor recovery system with a combined collection and destruction efficiency of at least 70 percent, by weight.

307.3 Deleted October 6, 1993

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-308 **Junction Box:** Any junction box shall be equipped with either a solid, gasketed, fixed cover totally enclosing the junction box or a solid manhole cover. Junction boxes may include openings in the covers and vent pipes if the total open area of the junction box does not exceed 81.3 cm^2 (12.6 in^2) and all vent pipes are at least 3 feet in length.

(Adopted November 1, 1989; Amended October 6, 1993)

8-8-309 **Deleted October 6, 1993**

8-8-310 **Deleted October 6, 1993**

8-8-311 **Deleted October 6, 1993**

8-8-312 **Controlled Wastewater Collection System Components at Petroleum Refineries:** Effective January 1, 2006, all controlled wastewater collection system components at petroleum refineries shall be vapor tight except when in use for active inspection, maintenance, repair or sampling. A leak in any controlled wastewater collection system component that is not vapor tight must be minimized within 24 hours and repaired within 7 days.

8-8-313 **Uncontrolled Wastewater Collection System Components at Petroleum Refineries:** Petroleum refineries shall comply with either Section 8-8-313.1 or 313.2 below:

313.1 Each uncontrolled wastewater collection system component must be equipped with a water seal or equivalent control according to the schedule in Section 8-8-403. Any uncontrolled collection system component that is not vapor tight must be minimized. Upon installation of a water seal or equivalent control, the provisions of Section 8-8-312 will apply; **or**

313.2 Effective January 1, 2006 and until January 1, 2007, each uncontrolled wastewater collection system component must be inspected bi-monthly. Effective January 1, 2007, each uncontrolled wastewater system component must be inspected semi-annually. Any uncontrolled wastewater collection system component that is not vapor tight shall be identified, minimized within 24 hours and re-inspected every 30 days. The component may be returned to a semi-annual inspection schedule if it is vapor tight during three consecutive 30-day inspections. Any uncontrolled wastewater collection system component that is not vapor tight during any three inspections in a five-year period must be equipped with a water seal or equivalent control within 30 days after the third inspection. Upon installation of the water seal or equivalent control, the provisions of Section 8-8-312 shall apply. Unless previously identified by the refinery, any wastewater system component discovered by the APCO not to be vapor tight must be minimized within 24 hours and repaired within 7 days.

8-8-314 **New Wastewater Collection System Components at Petroleum Refineries:** Effective January 1, 2005, any new wastewater collection system component at a petroleum refinery shall be equipped with a water seal or equivalent control.

8-8-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

8-8-401 **Deleted October 6, 1993**

8-8-402 **Wastewater Inspection and Maintenance Plan at Petroleum Refineries:** All petroleum refineries must implement an inspection and maintenance plan that meets all of the following requirements:

402.1 By October 1, 2005, all wastewater collection system components must be identified and the APCO must be provided with lists, diagrams or other information sufficient to locate all components. It shall not be violation of this requirement if the refinery discovers that a component has been omitted from the list, diagram, or other information and submits information to the APCO regarding the component. Effective October 1, 2005, any wastewater

collection system component found by the APCO that was not identified pursuant to the provisions of this section shall constitute a violation.

402.2 By October 1, 2005, an initial inspection of all wastewater collection system components must be completed by the refinery. The results of the initial inspection shall be made available to the APCO, but any wastewater collection system component that is not vapor tight shall not trigger the requirements of Section 8-8-313 before the effective date of that Section.

402.3 Effective January 1, 2006, for petroleum refineries that elect to comply with Section 8-8-313.2, the plan must provide for the identification and minimization of leaking components and a re-inspection within 30 days of discovery. The plan must also provide for re-inspections every thirty days until the affected component is either controlled or is returned to the inspection schedule in Section 8-8-313.2.

402.4 Effective January 1, 2006, each controlled component shall be inspected semi-annually.

402.5 Records must be maintained pursuant to Section 8-8-505.

8-8-403 Petroleum Refinery Compliance Schedule: Any petroleum refinery electing to comply with Section 8-8-313.1 shall install controls on uncontrolled wastewater collection system components according to the following schedule:

403.1 By October 31, 2005, install controls on 25% of wastewater collection system components that were uncontrolled as of January 1, 2005.

403.2 By April 30, 2006, install controls on 50% of wastewater collection system components that were uncontrolled as of January 1, 2005.

403.3 By October 31, 2006, install controls on 75% of wastewater collection system components that were uncontrolled as of January 1, 2005.

403.4 By April 30, 2007, install controls on 100% of wastewater collection system components that were uncontrolled as of January 1, 2005.

8-8-404 Uncontrolled Wastewater Collection System Components Election: By November 1, 2004, each petroleum refinery shall choose a compliance option from Section 8-8-313 and notify the APCO in writing indicating which option has been chosen.

8-8-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

8-8-501 API Separator or Air Flotation Bypassed Wastewater Records: Any person who bypasses wastewater past their API Separator or Air Flotation unit shall maintain records on the amount of bypassed wastewater, duration, date, causes for bypasses, and dissolved critical ~~O~~organic ~~C~~compound concentration (volume). These records shall be retained and available for inspection by the APCO for at least 24 months.

(Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-502 Wastewater Critical Organic Compound Concentration ~~And/~~Or Temperature Records: Any person who exempts their wastewater separator because of either wastewater critical ~~OC~~organic compound concentration or temperature shall sample and test the wastewater initially and semiannually thereafter and maintain records on the date, time of test, location, and wastewater temperature and/or critical ~~OC~~ organic compound concentration (volume). These records shall be retained and available for inspection by the APCO for at least 24 months.

(Adopted November 1, 1989)

8-8-503 Inspection and Repair Records: Records of inspections and repairs as required by Sections 8-8-301, 302, 305, 306 or 307 shall be retained and made available for inspection by the APCO for at least 24 months. (Adopted October 6, 1993)

8-8-504 Portable Hydrocarbon Detector: Any instrument used for the measurement of organic compounds shall be a gas detector that meets the specifications and performance criteria of and has been calibrated in accordance with EPA Reference Method 21 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A). (Adopted June 15, 1994)

8-8-505 Records for Wastewater Collection System Components at Petroleum Refineries: Any person subject to the requirements of this rule shall:

505.1 Maintain records of the type and location of each wastewater collection system component.

505.2 Record the date of each wastewater collection system component inspection, and re-inspection and leak concentration measured for each inspection or re-inspection.

505.3 Record a description of the minimization or repair efforts on each leaking component that is not vapor tight.

505.4 Maintain required records for at least 5 years and make them available to the APCO for inspection at any time.

8-8-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

8-8-601 Wastewater Analysis for Critical Organic Compounds: Samples of wastewater as specified in this rule shall be taken at the influent stream for each unit and analyzed for the concentration of dissolved critical organic compounds as prescribed in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Lab Method 33.

(Amended November 1, 1989; October 6, 1993)

8-8-602 Determination of Emissions: Emissions of ~~precursor~~ organic compounds as specified in Sections 8-8-301.3, 8-8-302.3, 8-8-304, 8-8-305.2, 8-8-306.2, and 8-8-307.2 shall be measured as prescribed by any of the following methods: 1) BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume IV, ST-7, 2) EPA Method 25, or 25A). A source shall be considered in violation if the ~~VOC~~ organic compound emissions measured by any of the referenced test methods exceed the standards of this rule.

(Amended November 1, 1989; October 6, 1993, June 15, 1994)

8-8-603 Inspection Procedures: For the purposes of Sections 8-8-301, 302, 303, 304 ~~and~~ 312, 313 and 402, leaks shall be measured using a portable gas detector as prescribed in EPA Reference Method 21 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

(Adopted June 15, 1994)