**Section 721.984 Standards: Tanks**

a) The provisions of this Section apply to the control of air pollutant emissions from tanks for which Section 721.982(b) references the use of this Section for air emission control.

b) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from each tank subject to this Section in compliance with the following requirements, as applicable:

1) For a tank that manages hazardous secondary material that meets the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the tank in compliance with the Tank Level 1 controls specified in subsection (c) or the Tank Level 2 controls specified in subsection (d).

A) The hazardous secondary material in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure that is less than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank's design capacity category, as follows:

i) For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m3, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 5.2 kPa.

ii) For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m3 but less than 151 m3, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 27.6 kPa.

iii) For a tank design capacity less than 75 m3, the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 76.6 kPa.

B) The hazardous secondary material in the tank is not heated by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to a temperature that is greater than the temperature at which the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous secondary material is determined for complying with subsection (b)(1)(A).

2) For a tank that manages hazardous secondary material that does not meet the conditions specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must control air pollutant emissions from the tank by using Tank Level 2 controls in compliance with subsection (d). An example of tanks required to use Tank Level 2 controls is a tank for which the hazardous secondary material in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank's design capacity category, as specified in subsection (b)(1)(A).

c) A remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls must meet the requirements specified in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4):

1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats that hazardous secondary material must determine the maximum organic vapor pressure for a hazardous secondary material to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the hazardous secondary material is placed in the tank. The maximum organic vapor pressure must be determined using the procedures specified in Section 721.983(c). Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform a new determination whenever changes to the hazardous secondary material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in subsection (b)(1)(A), as applicable to the tank.

2) The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the following specifications:

A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the hazardous secondary material in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an open-top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).

B) The fixed roof must be installed in a manner so that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.

C) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof, must meet either of the following requirements:

i) It must be equipped with a closure device designed to operate so that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or

ii) It must be connected by a closed-vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device must remove or destroy organics in the vent stream and must be operating whenever hazardous secondary material is managed in the tank, except as provided in this subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii). During any period of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for removal of accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank. During any period when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the foregoing activities, venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of closure devices is allowed, and removal of the fixed roof is allowed. After completing the activity, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operating the control device.

BOARD NOTE: This subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) corresponds with 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B). The Board combined the texts of 40 CFR 261.1083(c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (c)(2)(iii)(B)(2) into this single subsection to comport with codification requirements.

D) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices must include the organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the hazardous secondary material or its vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, except as follows:

A) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of these activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. After completing the activity, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank.

B) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device that vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for maintaining the tank internal pressure in compliance with the tank design specifications. The device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens must be established so that the device remains in the closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material based on the tank manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the tank internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the tank because of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

C) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

4) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the air emission control equipment in according to the following requirements.

A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of the fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this section. Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except under the special conditions provided for in subsection (l).

C) If a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in compliance with subsection (k).

D) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).

d) Remanufacturers or other persons that store or treat the hazardous secondary material controlling air pollutant emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls must use one of the following tanks:

1) A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in compliance with subsection (e);

2) A tank equipped with an external floating roof in compliance with subsection (f);

3) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in compliance with subsection (g);

4) A pressure tank designed and operated in compliance with subsection (h); or

5) A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device in compliance with subsection (i).

e) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using a fixed roof with an internal floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(3).

1) The tank must be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof in compliance with the following requirements:

A) The internal floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.

B) The internal floating roof must be equipped with a continuous seal between the wall of the tank and the floating roof edge that meets either of the following requirements:

i) A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in Section 721.981; or

ii) Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be a vapor-mounted seal.

C) The internal floating roof must meet the following specifications:

i) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

ii) Each opening in the internal floating roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains.

iii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for sampling must have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

iv) Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent must be gasketed.

v) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder must have a gasketed sliding cover.

vi) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof must have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in compliance with the following requirements:

A) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be completed as soon as practical.

B) Automatic bleeder vents are always to be set closed when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.

C) Prior to filling the tank, each cover, access hatch, gauge float well or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof must be bolted or fastened closed (i.e., no visible gaps). Rim space vents are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or when the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the internal floating roof in according to the following procedures:

A) The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank; liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof; any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim; holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric; the gaskets no longer close off the hazardous secondary material surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.

B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the internal floating roof components as follows, except as provided in subsection (e)(3)(C):

i) It must visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every 12 months after initial fill; and

ii) It must visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years.

C) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in subsection (e)(3)(B), for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every five years.

D) Prior to each inspection required by subsection (e)(3)(B) or (e)(3)(C), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:

i) Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification must be prepared and sent by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, except when an inspection is not planned as provided for in subsection (e)(3)(D)(ii).

ii) When a visual inspection is not planned and the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Agency at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank.

E) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in compliance with subsection (k).

F) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).

4) Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with subsection (e).

f) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank using an external floating roof must meet the requirements specified in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(3).

1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must design the external floating roof as follows:

A) The external floating roof must be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.

B) The floating roof must be equipped with two continuous seals, one above the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

i) The primary seal must be a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.981. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal must not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm2) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 3.8 centimeters (cm). If a metallic shoe seal is used for the primary seal, the metallic shoe seal must be designed so that one end extends into the liquid in the tank and the other end extends a vertical distance of at least 61 cm above the liquid surface.

ii) The secondary seal must be mounted above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal must not exceed 21.2 cm2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps must not exceed 1.3 cm.

C) The external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

i) Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof must provide a projection below the liquid surface.

ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.

iii) Each access hatch and each gauge float well must be equipped with a cover designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.

iv) Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vent must be equipped with a gasket.

v) Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank must be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

vi) Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well must be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

vii) Each unslotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.

viii) Each slotted guide pole must be equipped with a gasketed float or other device that closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.

ix) Each gauge hatch and each sample well must be equipped with a gasketed cover.

2) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must operate the tank in compliance with the following requirements:

A) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling must be continuous and must be completed as soon as practical.

B) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof must be secured and maintained in a closed position at all times except when the closure device must be open for access.

C) Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well must be bolted or fastened when secured in the closed position.

D) Automatic bleeder vents must be set closed always when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.

E) Rim space vents must be set to open only at those times that the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

F) The cap on the end of each unslotted guide pole must be secured in the closed position always except when measuring the level or collecting samples of the liquid in the tank.

G) The cover on each gauge hatch or sample well must be secured in the closed position always except when the hatch or well must be opened for access.

H) Both the primary seal and the secondary seal must completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the tank in a continuous fashion except during inspections.

3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect the external floating roof according to the following procedures:

A) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must measure the external floating roof seal gaps as follows:

i) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 calendar days after initially operating the tank following installing the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every five years.

ii) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 calendar days after initially operating the tank following installing the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year.

iii) If a tank ceases to hold hazardous secondary material for a period of one year or more, subsequently introducing hazardous secondary material into the tank must be considered an initial operation for subsections (f)(3)(A)(i) and (f)(3)(A)(ii).

iv) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the procedure described in subsection (f)(3)(D):

BOARD NOTE: The Board moved corresponding 40 CFR 261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through (f)(3)(i)(D)(4) to appear as subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(D)(iv) to comport with codification requirements.

v) If the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in subsection (f)(1)(B), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in compliance with subsection (k).

vi) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).

B) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must visually inspect the external floating roof as follows:

i) The floating roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

ii) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of the external floating roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this Section. After the initial inspection, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (l).

iii) If a defect is detected, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in compliance with subsection (k).

iv) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).

C) Before each inspection required by subsection (f)(3)(A) or (f)(3)(B), the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency in advance of each inspection to provide the Agency with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must notify the Agency of the date and location of the inspection as follows:

i) Before each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps, as required under subsection (f)(3)(A), written notification must be prepared and sent by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are scheduled to be performed.

ii) Before each visual inspection of an external floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification must be prepared and sent by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material so that it is received by the Agency at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, except when an inspection is not planned as provided for in subsection (f)(3)(C)(iii).

iii) When a visual inspection is not planned and the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as possible, but no later than seven calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Agency at least seven calendar days before refilling the tank.

D) Procedure for determining the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually.

i) The seal gap measurements must be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.

ii) Seal gaps, if any, must be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of each location.

iii) For a seal gap measured under this subsection (f)(3), the gap surface area must be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each width by its respective circumferential distance.

iv) The total gap area must be calculated by adding the gap surface areas determined for each identified gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal diameter of the tank. These total gap areas for the primary seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective standards for the seal type as specified in subsection (f)(1)(B).

BOARD NOTE: The texts of corresponding 40 CFR 261.1084(f)(3)(i)(D)(1) through (f)(3)(i)(D)(4), which would normally appear in subsection (f)(3)(A)(iv), but codification requirements do not allow a fifth level of subsections. Thus, the Board has codified them to appear as subsections (f)(3)(D)(i) through (f)(3)(D)(iv) to comport with codification requirements.

4) Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any tank complying with this subsection (f).

g) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that controls air pollutant emissions from a tank by venting the tank to a control device must meet the following requirements:

1) The tank must be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in compliance with the following requirements:

A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank.

B) Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device must be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices must be designed to operate so that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device must be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

C) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices must include, organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

D) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in compliance with the requirements of Section 721.987.

2) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the fixed roof must be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device, except as follows:

A) Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of activities needed for normal operations include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. After completing the activity, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of a tank.

B) Opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

3) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment according to the following procedures:

A) The fixed roof and its closure devices must be visually inspected by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

B) The closed-vent system and control device must be inspected and monitored by the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material according to the procedures specified in Section 721.987.

C) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform an initial inspection of the air emission control equipment on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to this section. Thereafter, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the inspections at least once every year except for the special conditions provided for in subsection (l).

D) In the event that a defect is detected, the remanufacture or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect in compliance with subsection (k).

E) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must maintain a record of the inspection in compliance with the requirements specified in Section 721.989(b).

h) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that controls air pollutant emissions by using a pressure tank must meet the following requirements:

1) The tank must be designed not to vent to the atmosphere because compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank to its design capacity.

2) All tank openings must be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in Section 721.983(d).

3) Whenever a hazardous secondary material is in the tank, the tank must be operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere, except under either or the following conditions described in subsection (h)(3)(A) or (h)(3)(B).

A) At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in Section 721.981, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.

B) At those times when purging of inerts from the tank is required and the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control device designed and operated in compliance with of Section 721.987.

i) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material that controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device must meet the following requirements:

1) The tank must be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure must be designed and operated in according to the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T − Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in appendix B to 40 CFR 52.741, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 of "Procedure T − Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and annually thereafter.

2) The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in compliance with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater specified in Section 721.987.

3) Safety devices, as defined in Section 721.981, may be installed and operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with subsections (i)(1) and (i)(2).

4) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device, as specified in Section 721.987.

j) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must transfer hazardous secondary material to a tank subject to this section as follows:

1) Transfer of hazardous secondary material, except as provided in subsection (j)(2), to the tank from another tank subject to this section must be conducted using continuous hard-piping or another closed system that does not allow exposure of the hazardous secondary material to the atmosphere. For complying with this provision, an individual drain system is considered to be a closed system when it complies with subpart RR of 40 CFR 63 (National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

2) Subsection (j)(1) does not apply when transferring a hazardous secondary material to the tank under any of the following conditions:

A) The hazardous secondary material meets the average VO concentration conditions specified in Section 721.982(c) at the point of material origination.

B) The hazardous secondary material has been treated by an organic destruction or removal process to meet the requirements in Section 721.982(c).

C) The hazardous secondary material complies with Section 721.982(c).

k) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in under subsection (i)(4), (e)(3), (f)(3), or (g)(3), as follows:

1) The remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than five calendar days after detection, and repair must be completed as soon as possible, but within 45 calendar days after detection, except as provided in subsection (k)(2).

2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the hazardous secondary material normally managed in the tank. In this case, the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous secondary material managed in the tank stops operation. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

l) Following the initial inspection and monitoring of the cover as required by the applicable provisions of this Subpart CC, subsequent inspection and monitoring may be performed at intervals longer than one year under the following special conditions:

1) If inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, then the remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material may designate a cover as an "unsafe to inspect and monitor cover" and comply with the following requirements:

A) Prepare a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor, if required.

B) Develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the cover, using the procedures specified in the applicable Section of this Subpart CC, as frequently as practicable during those times when a worker can safely access the cover.

2) If a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, a remanufacturer or other person that stores or treats the hazardous secondary material must inspect and monitor, as required by the applicable provisions of this Section, only those portions of the tank cover and those connections to the tank (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) that are located on or above the ground surface.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. 16813, effective November 7, 2024)