

California Environmental Protection Agency
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

**FINAL REGULATION ORDER FOR
PORTABLE FUEL CONTAINERS**

Amend sections 2467, 2467.1, 2467.2, 2467.3, 2467.4, 2467.5, 2467.6, 2467.7, 2467.8, and 2467.9; title 13, California Code of Regulations, to read as follows:

Article 6 Portable Fuel Containers and Spouts

§ 2467. Applicability.

- (a) Except as provided in section 2467.3, this article applies to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, advertises or manufactures for sale in California portable fuel container systems or their components for use in California.
- (b) Except as provided by section 2467.3, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, advertise, or manufacture for sale in California a portable fuel container system or its components on or after July 1, 2007, unless said portable fuel container system or its components are covered by an Executive Order issued pursuant to this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.1. Definitions.

- (a) The definitions in section 1900(b), title 13 of the California Code of Regulations apply with the following additions:
 - (1) "ASTM" means ASTM International, an international standards organization.
 - (2) "Automatic closure" means a device or mechanism that causes a portable fuel container system spout to automatically close, seal, and remain completely closed when not dispensing fuel.
 - (3) "Automatically close" means a closure occurs through the activation of a device or mechanism that causes a spout to close, seal, and remain completely closed when not dispensing fuel.
 - (4) "Consumer" means the first person who in good faith purchases a new portable fuel container system or its components for purposes other than resale, including but not limited to personal, family, household, or institutional use.
 - (5) "Distributor" means any person to whom a portable fuel container system or its components are sold or supplied for the purposes of resale or distribution in

commerce. Manufacturers, retailers, and consumers are not distributors.

- (6) "Executive Officer" means the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her designee.
- (7) "Fuel" means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend or alcohol, except any liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 psia (77.5 mm Hg) or greater and is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.
- (8) "Kerosene" means any light petroleum distillate that is commonly or commercially known, sold, or represented as kerosene, that is used in space heating, cook stoves, and water heaters, and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps.
- (9) "Manufacturer" means any person who imports, manufactures, assembles, packages, repackages, or re-labels a portable fuel container or spout.
- (10) "Nominal Capacity" means the volume indicated by the manufacturer that represents the maximum recommended filling level.
- (11) "Outboard Marine Engine" means a spark-ignition marine engine that, when properly mounted on a marine water-craft in the position to operate, houses the engine and drive unit external to the hull of the marine water-craft.
- (12) "Permeation" means the process by which individual fuel molecules may penetrate the walls and various assembly components of a portable fuel container system and evaporate from its outside surface.
- (13) "Person" has the same meaning as defined in Health and Safety Code section 39047.
- (14) "Portable Fuel Container (PFC)" means any container or vessel with a nominal capacity of ten gallons or less intended for reuse that is designed, used, sold, advertised, or offered for sale for receiving, transporting, storing, and dispensing fuel or kerosene. Portable fuel containers do not include containers or vessels permanently embossed or permanently labeled, as defined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 172.407(a), with language indicating said containers or vessels are solely intended for use with non-fuel or non-kerosene products.
- (15) "Portable Fuel Container System" means any configuration of portable fuel container and components, including firmly attached spout, any caps, gaskets, vents, and other parts provided to consumers.
- (16) "Product Category" means the applicable category that best describes the product with respect to its nominal capacity, material construction, fuel flow rate, and permeation rate, as applicable, as determined by the Executive Officer.
- (17) "Product Family" means any portable fuel container systems that share similar designs, that are constructed of identical materials, and that are manufactured using identical processes, but vary only in size or color.

- (18) "Retailer" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a retail outlet.
- (19) "Retail Outlet" means any establishment at which portable fuel containers or spouts are sold, supplied, or offered for sale.
- (20) "Spout" means any device that can be firmly attached to a portable fuel container and through which the contents of a portable fuel container can be dispensed, not including a device that can be used to lengthen the spout to accommodate necessary applications.
- (21) "Target Fuel Tank" means any receptacle that receives fuel from a portable fuel container.
- (22) "Total Organic Gases (TOG)" means compounds of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.2. Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems.

- (a) Except as provided in section 2467.3, every portable fuel container system or its components produced on or after July 1, 2007, that are manufactured for sale, advertised for sale, sold, or offered for sale in California or that are introduced, delivered, or imported into California for introduction into commerce and that are subject to any of the standards prescribed in this article and documents incorporated by reference therein, must be certified for use and sale by the manufacturer through the Air Resources Board and covered by an Executive Order issued pursuant to section 2467.2(b) or (c).
- (b) The criteria for obtaining certification, including all test procedures for determining compliance with the standards applicable to portable fuel container systems produced on or after July 1, 2007, and prior to April 1, 2017, that are manufactured for sale, advertised for sale, sold, or offered for sale in California, or that are introduced, delivered, or imported into California for introduction into commerce and that are subject to any of the standards prescribed in this article and documents incorporated by reference therein are set forth in "CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*," adopted July 26, 2006, which is incorporated by reference herein.
- (c) The criteria for obtaining certification, including all test procedures for determining compliance with the standards applicable to portable fuel containers systems produced after April 1, 2017, that are manufactured for sale, advertised for sale, sold, or offered for sale in California, or that are introduced, delivered, or imported into California for introduction into commerce and that are subject to any of the standards prescribed in this article and documents incorporated by reference therein are set forth in "CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*," adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein.

- (d) Except as provided in section 2467.3, no manufacturer or importer may sell, offer for sale, introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce in California, or import any new portable fuel container system or its components that are subject to the emissions standards of this article and are manufactured after June 30, 2018, unless they are certified for use and sale to the standards prescribed in "CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*," adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein. After December 31, 2018, no manufacturer or importer may sell, offer for sale, introduce or deliver into commerce in California, or import any new portable fuel container system or its components that were manufactured prior to July 1, 2018, unless they meet the requirements of this article.
- (e) No wholesale distributor may sell, offer for sale, or distribute any portable fuel container system or its components in California that are subject to the emissions standards of this article and are manufactured after June 30, 2018, unless they are certified for use and sale to the standards prescribed in "CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*," adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein. After June 30, 2019, no wholesale distributor may sell, offer for sale, or distribute in California any portable fuel container system or its components that were manufactured prior to July 1, 2018, unless they meet the requirements of this article. After June 30, 2019, all new portable fuel container systems shall be deemed to be manufactured after June 30, 2018, unless they are in retail inventory.
- (f) The Executive Officer shall coordinate the certification procedure with the California State Fire Marshal.
- (g) Compliance with the certification requirements in this section does not exempt portable fuel container systems from compliance with other applicable federal and state statutes and regulations such as state fire codes, safety codes, and other safety regulations, nor will the Air Resources Board test for or determine compliance with such other statutes or regulations.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§2467.3. Exemptions.

- (a) This Article does not apply to any portable fuel container system or its components manufactured in California for shipment, sale, and use outside of California.
- (b) This Article does not apply to a manufacturer or distributor who sells, supplies, or offers for sale in California a portable fuel container system or its components that do not comply with the certification requirements specified in sections 2467.2(b) and (c), as long as the manufacturer or distributor can demonstrate that: (1) the portable fuel container system or its components are intended for shipment and use outside of California; and (2) the manufacturer or distributor has taken reasonable prudent precautions to assure

that the portable fuel container system or its components are not distributed to California.

This subsection (b) does not apply to portable fuel container systems or their components that are sold, supplied, or offered for sale by any person to retail outlets in California.

- (c) This Article does not apply to safety cans meeting the requirements of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations part 1926, subpart F (§ 1926.150 et seq.).
- (d) This Article does not apply to portable fuel container systems with a nominal capacity less than or equal to one quart.
- (e) This Article does not apply to rapid refueling devices with nominal capacities greater than or equal to four gallons, provided such devices are designed for use in officially sanctioned off-highway motor sports such as car racing or motorcycle competitions and either create a leak-proof seal against a stock target fuel tank or are designed to operate in conjunction with a receiver permanently installed on the target fuel tank.
- (f) This Article does not apply to portable fuel tanks manufactured specifically to deliver fuel through a hose attached between the portable fuel tank and an outboard marine engine for the purpose of operating the outboard marine engine.
- (g) This Article does not apply to closed-system portable fuel container systems that are used exclusively for fueling remote control model airplanes.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.4. Innovative Products.

- (a) The Executive Officer may exempt a portable fuel container from one or more of the requirements of section 2467.2 if a manufacturer demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that, due to the product's design, delivery system, or other factors, the use of the product will result in cumulative TOG emissions below the highest emitting representative portable fuel container system in its product category as determined from applicable testing.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "representative portable fuel container system" means a portable fuel container, spout, and components, which, at the time of application in (c) of this section, meets the certification requirements specified in "CP-501, Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems," adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein.
- (c) A manufacturer (applicant) must apply in writing to the Executive Officer for an innovative product exemption claimed under subsection (a). The application must include the supporting documentation that quantifies the emissions from the innovative product, including the actual physical test methods used to generate the data. In addition, the applicant must provide any information necessary to enable the Executive Officer to

establish enforceable conditions for granting the exemption. All information including proprietary data submitted by a manufacturer pursuant to this section shall be handled in accordance with the procedures specified in Cal. Code Regs, title 17, sections 91000-91022.

- (d) Within 30 days of receipt of the exemption application, the Executive Officer shall determine whether an application is complete as provided in Cal. Code Regs, title 17, section 60030(a).
- (e) Within 90 days after an application has been deemed complete, the Executive Officer will determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, an exemption from the requirements of sections 2467.2 will be permitted. The applicant and the Executive Officer may mutually agree to a longer time period for reaching a decision. An applicant may submit additional supporting documentation before a decision has been reached. The Executive Officer will notify the applicant of the decision in writing and specify such terms and conditions that are necessary to ensure that emissions from use of the product will meet the emissions reductions specified in subsection (a), and that such emissions reductions can be enforced.
- (f) In granting an innovative product exemption for a portable fuel container system, the Executive Officer shall specify the test methods for determining conformance to the conditions established. The test methods may include criteria for reproducibility, accuracy, and sampling and laboratory procedures.
- (g) For any portable fuel container system for which an innovative product exemption has been granted pursuant to this section, the manufacturer shall notify the Executive Officer in writing at least 30 days before the manufacturer changes a product's design, delivery system, or other factors that may affect the TOG emissions during recommended usage. The manufacturer must also notify the Executive Officer within 30 days after the manufacturer learns of any information that would alter the emissions estimates submitted to the Executive Officer in support of the exemption application.
- (h) If the requirements specified in Section 2467.2 are amended for a product category, all innovative product exemptions granted for products in the product category, except as provided in this subsection (i), have no force and effect as of the effective date of the amended requirements.
- (i) If the Executive Officer believes that a portable fuel container system for which an exemption has been granted no longer meets the criteria for an innovative product specified in subsection (a), the Executive Officer may hold a public hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in title 17, Cal. Code Regs., division 3, chapter 1, subchapter 1.25, to determine if the exemption should be modified or revoked.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.5. Administrative Requirements.

- (a) Each manufacturer of a portable fuel container subject to and complying with section 2467.2(a) must clearly display and permanently emboss on each portable fuel container:
 - (1) the month and year of manufacture; and
 - (2) the Executive Order Number issued by the Air Resources Board for the portable fuel container system.

- (b) Each manufacturer of a spout subject to and complying with section 2467.2(a) must clearly display on the accompanying package, or for spouts sold without packaging, on either the spout or a label affixed thereto:
 - (1) the month and year of manufacture; and
 - (2) the Executive Order Number issued by the Air Resources Board for the portable fuel container systems which use the spout.

- (c) Each manufacturer of a spout subject to subsection (b) must clearly display the make, model number, and size of only those portable fuel containers with which the spout has been certified pursuant to section 2467.2(a) on the accompanying package, or for spouts sold without packaging, on either the spout, or a label affixed thereto.

- (d) Each manufacturer of a portable fuel container system subject to and complying with section 2467.2 that due to its design or other features cannot be used to refuel one or more on-road motor vehicles must clearly display the phrase "Not Intended For Refueling On-Road Motor Vehicles" in type of 34 point or greater on each:
 - (1) Portable fuel container or label affixed thereto, and on the accompanying package, if any; and
 - (2) package accompanying a spout sold separately from a portable fuel container system, or for spouts sold without packaging, on either the spout, or a label affixed thereto.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.6. Variances.

- (a) Any person or manufacturer who cannot comply with the requirements set forth in section 2467.2, due to extraordinary reasons beyond the person's reasonable control, may apply in writing to the Executive Officer for a variance. The variance application must set forth:
 - (1) the specific grounds upon which the variance is sought;

- (2) the proposed date by which compliance with the provisions of section 2467.2 will be achieved; and
 - (3) a compliance report reasonably detailing the method by which compliance will be achieved.
- (b) Upon receiving a complete variance application containing the information required in subsection (a), the Executive Officer shall hold a public hearing to determine whether, under what conditions, and to what extent, a variance from the requirements in section 2467.2 is necessary and will be permitted. A hearing will be initiated no later than 75 days after receipt of a complete variance application. Notice of the time and place of the hearing must be sent to the applicant by certified mail not less than 30 days before the hearing. Notice of the hearing must also be submitted for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register and sent to every person who requests such a notice, not less than 30 days before the hearing. The notice must state that the parties may, but do not need to be, represented by counsel at the hearing. At least 30 days before the hearing, the variance application must be made available to the public for inspection. Interested members of the public must be allowed a reasonable opportunity to testify at the hearing and their testimony must be considered.
- (c) No variance may be granted unless all of the following findings are made:
- (1) that, due to reasons beyond the reasonable control of the applicant, required compliance with section 2467.2 would result in extraordinary economic hardship;
 - (2) that the public interest in mitigating the extraordinary hardship to the applicant by issuing the variance outweighs the public interest in avoiding any increased emissions of air contaminants that would result from issuing the variance; and
 - (3) that the compliance report proposed by the applicant can reasonably be implemented, and will achieve compliance as expeditiously as possible.
- (d) Any variance order shall specify a final compliance date by which the requirements of section 2467.2 will be achieved. Any variance order shall contain a condition that specifies increments of progress necessary to assure timely compliance, and such other conditions that the Executive Officer, in consideration of the testimony received at the hearing, finds it necessary to carry out the purposes of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (e) A variance shall cease to be effective upon failure of the party to whom the variance was granted to comply with any term or condition of the variance.
- (f) Upon the application of any person, the Executive Officer may review, and for good cause, modify or revoke a variance from requirements of section 2467.2, after holding a public hearing in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b).

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.7. Certification and Compliance Test Procedures.

- (a) Testing to obtain certification per section 2467.2(a) of this article shall be performed by using test procedures “TP-501, *Test Procedure for Determining Integrity of Portable Fuel Container Systems*” and “TP-502, *Test Procedure for Determining Diurnal Emissions from Portable Fuel Container Systems*” as specified in “CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*,” adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein.
- (b) Testing to determine compliance with section 2467.2(a) of this article shall be performed by using test procedure “TP-501, *Test Procedure for Determining Integrity of Portable Fuel Container Systems*” or “TP-502, *Test Procedure for Determining Diurnal Emissions from Portable Fuel Container Systems*,” or both TP-501 and TP-502 as specified in “CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*,” adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein. Compliance testing may be performed using test procedure TP-502 without durability testing or preconditioning of portable fuel containers.
- (c) Alternative methods, as described in section 6 of ARB Certification Procedure “CP-501, *Certification Procedure for Portable Fuel Container Systems*,” adopted July 26, 2006, and amended December 9, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein, that are shown to be accurate, precise, and appropriate may be used upon written approval of the Executive Officer.
- (d) Test procedures referred to in this Article can be obtained from the California Air Resources Board, and are available at:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/consprod/fuel-containers/pfc/methods/methods.htm>.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.8. Enforcement.

- (a) If the Executive Officer finds any manufacturer, distributor, or retailer manufacturing for sale, advertising for sale, selling, or offering for sale in the State of California a portable fuel container system or its components that do not comply with the requirements set forth in this article, he or she may enjoin said manufacturer, distributor, or retailer from any further manufacture, advertisement, sales, offers for sale, or distribution of such noncompliant portable fuel container systems or their components in the State of California pursuant to section 43017 of the Health and Safety Code. The Executive Officer may also assess penalties to the extent permissible under Part 5, Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code and/or revoke any Executive Order issued for the noncompliant portable fuel container system or its components.
- (b) Before seeking remedial action against any manufacturer, distributor, or retailer the Executive Officer will consider any information provided by the manufacturer, distributor, or retailer.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).

§ 2467.9. Records and Reports.

- (a) A manufacturer shall establish, maintain, and retain the following adequately organized and indexed records for each product family:
 - (1) ARB Executive Order,
 - (2) Projected sales volume for the year, and
 - (3) Records appropriate to establish the quantities of portable fuel container systems that constitute eligible sales for each product family.
- (b) The manufacturer shall retain all records required to be maintained under this section for a period of eight years from the due date for the end-of-model year report. Records may be retained as hard copy, CD-ROM, diskettes, and so forth, depending on the manufacturer's record retention procedure; provided, that in every case all information contained in the hard copy is retained.
- (c) A manufacturer shall submit all information requested by the Executive Officer within 30 days of the date of such request.
- (d) The Executive Officer may revoke or suspend the Executive Order for a product family for which the manufacturer fails to retain the records required in this section or to provide such information to the Executive Officer upon request. No new Executive Orders will be issued to the manufacturer until the requested records are made available and/or a plan that describes the records to be retained as required by this section is approved by the Executive Officer.
- (e) A manufacturer shall submit a sales report within 90 days following the end of the calendar year to: Chief, Monitoring and Laboratory Division, Air Resources Board, 1927 13th Street, Sacramento, CA 95811. The sales reports must indicate the Executive Order number and the actual California sales volume for each model in the product family listed on the Executive Order throughout that year. If the actual sales volume is not able to be determined, provide the estimated California sales volume and a description of how the sales were estimated.
- (f) Errors discovered by ARB or the manufacturer in the sales report must be corrected and resubmitted as an amended report within 60 days of receipt of notice of errors from ARB or discovery by the manufacturer.
- (g) Failure by a manufacturer to submit a sales report in the specified time for any portable fuel container system subject to regulation under this section is a violation of this section for each portable fuel container system covered by the report.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 43013, 43018 and 43101, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975). Reference: Sections 39000, 39001, 39003, 39500, 39515, 39516, 41511, 43000, 43013, 43016, 43017 and 43018, Health and Safety Code; and *Western Oil and Gas Ass'n. v. Orange County Pollution Control District*, 14 Cal.3d 411, 121 Cal.Rptr. 249 (1975).