ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
June 6, 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. CODE	)	R 18-21
SUBTITLE B	)	(Rulemaking – Air)

Proposed Rule. Proposal for Public Comment.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by M.D. Mankowski)

On January 10, 2018, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA or Agency) filed a proposal to amend numerous Board rules, including Subtitle B air pollution regulations. IEPA's proposal cited Executive Order 2016-13, which directed agencies to review regulations to identify provisions that are outdated, repetitive, confusing, or unnecessary and then revise or repeal them as appropriate. In 2016, the Board had begun its own review with the same general purposes.

Today, the Board proposes amendments to its Subtitle B rules for public comment. The amendments consist of both IEPA's original proposals and additional revisions identified by the Board. Both IEPA and the Board intend proposed amendments to be non-substantive.

In this opinion and order, the Board first provides the procedural history of this rulemaking docket at pages 1-2 before providing procedural direction to participants at page 2. It then addresses the background of its proposal at page 3 before discussing proposed amendments part-by-part at pages 3-42. Next, it addresses filing public comments at page 42 and specifically requests comment on 167 questions at pages 42-68. The Board then addresses the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of its proposal at pages 69-70 and IEPA's anticipated revisions to State Implementation Plans at pages 70-71. Finally, at page 71, the Board concludes to propose amended rules for public comment and issues its order. The proposed amendments follow this opinion.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On January 10, 2018, IEPA filed proposed non-substantive revisions to Board rules including Subtitle B (IEPA Clean-Up). Clean-Up Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 225, 228, 232, 237, 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 309, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 501, 611, 615, 616, 617, 722, 811, 813, 855, and 1000, R18- 21 (Jan. 10, 2018). IEPA included its Statement of Reasons (SR), Technical Support Document (TSD), and proposed revisions of Parts 201, 211, 212, 214-219, 225, 228, 232, and 237 (Prop. 201 *et seq*.). On February 8, 2018, the Board accepted IEPA's proposal for hearing.

On March 22, 2018, the Board concluded to consider in this docket only amendments to Subtitle B. Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle B: Air Pollution, R18-21 (Mar. 22, 2018). The Board opened eight additional rulemaking dockets, one to consider each of the other

Subtitles of the Board's rules. *See, e.g.*, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle C: Water Pollution, R18-23 (Mar. 22, 2018).

On March 22, 2018, the Board docketed as public comments three emails from JCAR staff to the Board. The first (PC 1) addressed Part 201, the second (PC 2) addressed Part 211, and the third (PC 3) addressed Part 212. On March 26, 2018, the Board docketed as PC 6 an email from JCAR staff intended to replace PC 3.

On March 23, 2018, the Board docketed as public comments two emails from JCAR staff to the Board. The first (PC 4) addressed Part 215, and the second (PC 5) addressed Part 217. On March 26, 2018, the Board docketed as a public comment as email from JCAR staff to the Board (PC 7) addressing Part 214. On April 2, 2018, the Board docketed as public comments two emails from JCAR staff to the Board. The first (PC 8) addressed Part 215 and intended to replace PC 4, and the second (PC 9) addressed Part 218.

PROCEDURAL DIRECTION

The Board's Subtitle B rules include 30 parts. While Parts 230 and 231 have been repealed, the remaining 28 include lengthy Parts, and the Board's proposal for public comment includes more than 2100 pages of proposed amendments.

The Board proceeds today by proposing these amendments for public comment without submitting them to first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register*, which would trigger a one-year adoption deadline. *See* 5 ILCS 100/5-40(b), (e) (2022). Although the Board intends to propose only non-substantive amendments, it recognizes that participants including IEPA, the Attorney General's Office, regulated entities, and environmental organizations will wish to review them thoroughly.

The Board expects that its proposal for public comment will allow participants more time for review and comment than if the Board adopted a first-notice proposal today and immediately had to begin meeting rulemaking requirements including publishing the proposal in one or more issues of the *Illinois Register*, providing the minimum comment period of 45 days, following hearing procedures including at least 20 days of public notice under the Act, preparing a second-notice opinion and order, and submitting a proposal to second-notice review by JCAR at one of its monthly meetings.

Below, the Board directs its hearing officer to proceed by scheduling required hearings and setting deadlines including those for pre-filed testimony and post-hearing comments. The Board now intends to provide participants with time to review its lengthy proposal before holding hearings in the fall of 2024. After completing hearings and considering testimony and comments received by that time, the Board intends to adopt a proposal for first-notice publication.

BACKGROUND

Subtitle B of the Board's rules addresses air pollution and includes permitting provisions, emissions standards and limitations, and monitoring requirements. IEPA does not propose substantive changes. SR at 3; TSD at 2. IEPA proposed "to repeal specified portions of Board regulations which have over time become obsolete, duplicative, or unnecessary." SR at 2; *see* TSD at 2. IEPA also proposed "minor corrections or updates" to other provisions "[f]or purposes of economy." *Id*. The Board proposes additional amendments to remove redundant or unnecessary language, replace outdated language, update statutory references, and make other non-substantive revisions.

IEPA argues that "[a]ll amendments are emissions-neutral and do not affect the overall plans or goals of attainment or nonattainment areas within the State." SR at 3, citing TSD at 2. IEPA further argues that, "[a]s the amendments are administrative in nature they will not affect emission levels of any pollutant within the State, nor will the proposed amendments impact reasonable further progress toward any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)." SR at 3; *see* TSD at 2. IEPA asserts that its proposal "will not impact permitting programs." *Id*. IEPA adds that the proposal also would not interfere with Section 193 of the Clean Air Act (CAA)[1], the General Savings Clause, or other CAA requirements. TSD at 2.

IEPA proposed amending provisions that are part of Illinois' State Implementation Plan (SIP). TSD at 2. To revise the SIP, IEPA must "demonstrate that the revisions would not 'interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement' of the CAA" under Section 110(l) of the CAA. *Id*. IEPA provides this demonstration for each proposed amendment for which it must make this demonstration in a SIP revision. *Id*.

The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires rulemaking proposals to identify "any published study or research report used in developing the rule" and describe how the public may obtain a copy of it. SR at 34, citing 5 ILCS 100/5-40(b)(3.5) (2020). The Board's procedural rules require the same information. SR at 34, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.202(e). IEPA stated that it "did not consult with a published study or report when developing its proposal." SR at 34.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

In the following subsections, the Board addresses the proposed amendments Part-by-Part.

Part 201: Permits and General Provisions

Part 201 identifies actions that require a permit and provides the permit application process. SR at 3; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. IEPA explains that Part 201 is intended to satisfy CAA requirements to institute an emission-based permitting program. SR at 3.

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[1] Section 193 pertains to "regulations, standards, rules, notices, orders, and guidance documents promulgated or issued prior to November 5, 1990." TSD at 2, n.1.

IEPA proposed to repeal or revise four sections of Part 201, which the Board summarizes in the following subsections.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 201 proposes numerous revisions including matters of capitalization, punctuation, organization, spelling, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the forms of definitions more consistent with other Parts, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested approximately 20 additional changes. PC 1. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 201. *See infra* at 42-43.

Section 201.124: Annual Report

Section 201.124 requires IEPA to submit to the Board "an annual report that lists the emissions sources for which an operating permit is needed, the type and quantity of pollutants they emit, and the existing and planned controls these sources have, including when planned controls would be completed." SR at 3; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.124; TSD at 2. The Board adopted this rule in 1972. TSD at 2, citing Emission Standards, R71-23 (Apr. 13, 1972) (adopting Rule 112). IEPA argues that the Board adopted this rule to allow it "to assess the operation of the Air program in the years following its initial inception." SR at 3; TSD at 2.

IEPA argues that the Act and Board rules clearly establish "the emission sources for which permits are required, as well as the type of permit required, based on the nature of the source and type and quantity of emissions." SR at 3, citing 415 ILCS 5/9, 39 (2022); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.143, 201.144, 201.146. IEPA adds that rules for source categories and processes generally require specified control measures. TSD at 2. IEPA argues that information in this annual report "would serve no particular purpose and is not, in fact, implemented by the Agency." TDS at 2. Based on these factors, IEPA asserts that Section 201.124 is no longer necessary and proposes to repeal it. SR at 3; TSD at 2; *see* Prop. 201 at 5.

In its proposal for public comment, the Board repeals this section.

IEPA argues that adopting this repeal into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 3. It asserts that the proposed repeal "is only administrative and will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 201.147: Former Permits

Section 201.147 provides that all permits issued by IEPA or its predecessor are subject to Sections 201.121, 201.142 through 201.146 and Subparts D through F and must be revised or revoked as necessary to conform with Board's air pollution rules. SR at 3. The Board adopted this rule in 1972. TSD at 3, citing Emission Standards, R71-23 (Apr. 13, 1972) (adopting Rule 103(j)). IEPA argues that this provision "intended to address the requirements applicable to pre-1971 permits." SR at 3. IEPA asserts that "[n]o source still holds a 'former permit,' making this Section obsolete and unnecessary." SR at 3; TSD at 3. Based on these factors, IEPA proposes to repeal it. *Id*.; *see* Prop. 201 at 5.

In its proposal for public comment, the Board repeals this section.

IEPA argues that adopting this repeal into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 3. It asserts that the proposed repeal "is only administrative and will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 201.164: Design Criteria

Section 201.164 authorized IEPA "to establish design parameters for those wishing to know what was considered adequate to meet the standards for issuance of a permit." SR at 3; TSD at 3. The Board adopted this rule in 1972. TSD at 3, citing Emission Standards, R71-23 (Apr. 13, 1972) (adopting Rule 103(d)). IEPA states that, since the Board adopted this provision, "design criteria or parameters have been included within regulations." SR at 3; *see* TSD at 3. IEPA asserts that it has "never implemented or published any procedures concerning specific criteria in the design, operation, or maintenance of any emission unit or control equipment." SR at 3-4; TSD at 3. Based on these factors, IEPA argues that is no longer necessary and should be repealed. SR at 3, 4; TSD at 3; *see* Prop. 201 at 5.

In its proposal for public comment, the Board repeals this section.

IEPA argues that adopting this repeal into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 3. It asserts that the proposed repeal "is only administrative and will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 201.207: Applicability

Section 201.207 provides in its entirety that

> [t]his Subpart shall apply only to sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act. The requirements of Sections 201.143 through 201.148 of Subpart C, Sections 201.157 through 201.165 and 201.169 of Subpart D, and Subparts G and H of this

> Part shall not apply to a source subject to the requirements of Section 39.5 of the Act. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.207.

IEPA proposed to revise Section 201.207 by referring to "[t]he requirements of Sections 201.143 through 201.146~~201.148~~ of Subpart C." Prop. 201 at 6. The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

However, the Board notes that IEPA proposed to repeal Section 201.147 as obsolete and unnecessary. SR at 3,4; TSD at 3; *see* Prop. 201 at 5. The Board below requests comment on whether Section 201.148, Operation Without Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule, would then apply to sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and whether applying it to those sources reflects IEPA's intent.

Part 202: Alternative Control Strategies

Part 202 addresses alternative control strategies for emission sources in place of requirements which would otherwise apply. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 202.140. Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed revising Part 202.

The Board throughout Part 202 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, organization, abbreviation, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions is non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 202. *See infra* at 44.

Part 203: Major Stationary Sources Construction and Modification

Part 203 addresses construction and modification of major stationary sources. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203.201. Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed revising Part 203.

The Board throughout Part 203 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, spelling, organization, abbreviation, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions is non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 203. *See infra* at 44.

Part 204: Prevention of Significant Deterioration

In 2020, the Board adopted rules based on an IEPA proposal to adopt a new Part 204. IEPA's proposal intended to create a state Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program allowing it to assume responsibility for those permits and allow the Board to decide appeals of them. Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 101, 105, 203, 211, and 215, R 19-1 (Aug. 27, 2020).

In first-notice comments in R 19-1, IEPA argued that the Act required the Board to adopt PSD rules that mirror - and not merely approximate - the federal PSD rules. Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 101, 105, 203, 211, and 215, R 19-1, slip op. at 2 (June 18, 2020), citing 42 U.S.C 7475; 415 ILCS 5/9.1(c) (2018) (second-notice opinion). IEPA commented that the first-notice version of Part 204 published in the *Illinois Register* amended its proposal. IEPA argued that, although those amendments might appear to be non-substantive, they in many cases changed the proposal in ways that were not consistent with the federal PSD rules and jeopardized approval of Part 204 as a SIP revision. Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 101, 105, 203, 211, and 215, R 19-1, slip op. at 3 (June 18, 2020).

In its second-notice opinion, the Board agreed with IEPA that the Act requires adopting state PSD rules that follow the federal rules and that USEPA will approve as a SIP revision. Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 101, 105, 203, 211, and 215, R 19-1, slip op. at 5 (June 18, 2020). In its second-notice proposal, the Board in numerous cases revised Part 204 as IEPA had recommended and reinstated language originally proposed by IEPA. *See id.* at 12-58. When it adopted the rules, the Board made only a limited number of additional changes, many to conform to IEPA's first-notice comment. Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 101, 105, 203, 211, and 215, R 19-1, slip op. at 2-3 (Aug. 27, 2020).

On September 9, 2021, USEPA approved revisions to Illinois' SIP that IEPA had submitted to it. The revisions implemented new permitting requirements under the PSD program. 86 Fed. Reg. 50459-70 (Sept. 9, 2021). USEPA also transferred to IEPA responsibility for administering PSD permits previously issued to sources in Illinois. *Id*.

Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed revising Part 204. In the proceedings that considered and adopted Part 204, the Board accepted IEPA's general position that state PSD rules must mirror the federal rules to comply with the Section 9.1(c) of the Act and obtain USEPA approval as a SIP submission. As noted above, Illinois obtained this approval. Considering this background and the recent adoption of the rules, the Board does not include Part 204 in its proposal for public comment.

Part 205: Emissions Reduction Marketing System

Part 205 implements the Emissions Reduction Marketing System (ERMS) under Section 9.8 of the Act. *See* 415 ILCS 5.9.8 (2022); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 205.110. The Board notes that in 2018 it adopted a rule "sunsetting" Part 205. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 205.115; *see* Amendment to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 205, Emissions Reduction Market System, R18-22 (Dec. 6, 2018). Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed revising Part 205.

The Board throughout Part 205 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions is non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 205. *See infra* at 44.

Part 207: Vehicle Scrappage Activities

Part 207 establishes procedures and requirements vehicle scrapping activities performed in Illinois must follow to obtain Creditable Emissions Reductions. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 207.100(a). Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed revising Part 207.

The Board throughout Part 207 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions is non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 207. *See infra* at 44.

Part 211: Definitions and General Provisions

Part 211 provides definitions for Subchapter C of the Board's rules entitled "Emission Standards and Limitations for Stationary Sources." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. IEPA proposed to amend a number of these definitions, and the Board summarizes these proposed amendments in the subsections below. *See* SR at 4; TSD at 4-7.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 211 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, updating statutory references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the form of definitions more consistent

with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested approximately 50 additional changes. PC 2. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion if the Board has not already adopted them.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 211. *See infra* at 44-47.

Section 211.481: Ammunition Sealant
Section 211.880: Cap Sealant

IEPA proposed to amend these two definitions by striking from both of them the phrase "for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.204(q)(1)." SR at 4; TSD at 4. IEPA asserts that this phrase is unnecessary and possibly confusing because the definitions also affect other Board rules. *Id*.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting these amendments into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 4. It asserts that the proposed amendments are "only administrative" and would clarify the definitions. IEPA argues that these amendments will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.1270: Coil Coating

IEPA proposed to amend this definition by adding language to clarify that "protective oils which are used for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film are not subject the volatile organic material (VOM) limitations for coil coatings." SR at 4; TSD at 4; *see* Prop. 211 at 15-16. IEPA argues that this amendment is consistent with USEPA's definition of "protective oil" in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Metal Coil. SR at 4; TSD at 4, citing 40 CFR 63.5110.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 4. It asserts that the proposed amendments are "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.1670: Daily-Weighted Average VOM Content

IEPA proposed to amend this definition to reflect that VOM emission limits are no longer expressed only in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coatings. TSD at 5. IEPA proposed to refer also to limits expressed in terms of "weight of VOM per weight of solids in the coating, weight of VOM per weight of coating, or weight of VOM per volume of solids in the coating." SR at 4; TSD at 5. IEPA proposed to amend this definition "by adding equations to determine daily weighted VOM content to match each type of VOM emission limit." *Id*.; *see* Prop. 211 at 16-20.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 5. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.2200: Extreme High-Gloss Coating

IEPA states that, although this definition applies to sources in both the Chicago and Metro East nonattainment areas (NAAs), "the references to the regulations applicable to the Metro East NAA were inadvertently omitted." SR at 4; TSD at 5. IEPA proposed to "add references to Section 219.204(q)(1) and Section 219.204(q)(5) to reflect that the definition of Extreme High-Gloss Coating applies to both the Chicago and Metro East NAAs." SR at 4-5; TSD at 5; *see* Prop. 211 at 20.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 5. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.2310: Final Repair Coat

IEPA proposed to revise this definition by correcting typographical errors. First, IEPA proposed to change "218.219(a)(1)" and "218.219(a)(2)" to "219.204(a)(1)" and "219.204(a)(2)," respectively. TSD at 5; *see* SR at 5. IEPA states that these two corrections add references to Part 219, as "the definition applies to both NAAs of the State." TSD at 5. IEPA adds that the replaced Sections 218.219(a)(1) and 218.219(a)(2) address "closed container requirements under the work practice standards for automobile and light-duty truck and miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings." *Id*.

IEPA also proposed to restore a reference to Section 215.204(a) "that was mistakenly removed in a prior rulemaking." SR at 5; *see* TSD at 5; Prop. 211 at 20.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 5. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. *Id*. at 6. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.3850: Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating

IEPA proposed to amend this definition by adding language clarifying that "protective oils which are used for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film are not subject the VOM limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coating." SR at 5; TSD at 6; *see* Prop. 211 at 21. IEPA argues that this amendment is consistent with USEPA's definition of "coating" in the NESHAP for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. SR at 5; TSD at 6, citing 40 CFR 63.3981.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 6. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect the current emission levels or the air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.3967: Mouth Waterproofing Sealant

IEPA proposed to amend this definition by striking the phrase "for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.204(q)(1)." SR at 5; TSD at 6. IEPA asserts that this phrase is unnecessary and possibly confusing since the definition also affects other rules. *Id*.; *see* Prop. 211 at 21.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 6. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.4250: Organic Material and Organic Materials

IEPA proposed to amend subsection (b) of this definition to clarify that it "applies to Parts 201 and 211, as well as to Parts 215, 218, and 219." SR at 5; TSD at 6; *see* Prop. 211 at 21-22.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 6. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 211.5500: Regulated Air Pollutant

IEPA notes that "Section 39.5(l) of the Act includes 'greenhouse gases' in the definition of "Regulated Air Pollutant." SR at 5; TSD at 7, citing 415 ILCS 5/39.5(l) (2022). IEPA proposed to add "greenhouse gases" to this definition "to be consistent with the definition in the Act." SR at 5; TSD at 7; *see* Prop. 211 at 22.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 7. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative" and would clarify the definition. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 212: Visible and Particulate Matter Emissions

"Part 212 contains standards and limitations for visible and particulate matter emissions and discharges from stationary emission units. The Part is divided into various subparts based upon the type of source producing the emissions." SR at 5. IEPA proposed three amendments to Part 212, and the Board summarizes these proposed amendments in the subsections below. SR at 4; TSD at 7-8.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 212 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, updating statutory references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the forms of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested approximately 50 additional changes. PC 2. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion if the Board has not already adopted them.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 212. *See infra* at 48-49.

Section 212.423: Emission Limits for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River

IEPA states that the Board first adopted this provision in 1991 to control PM_{10} emissions from a Portland cement manufacturing plant in LaSalle County that operated before September 1, 1990. SR at 6; TSD at 7, citing PM-10 Emission Limits for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Associated Quarry Operations Located South of the Illinois River in LaSalle County, R 91-6 (Sept. 26, 1991). IEPA adds that the Board amended this provision in 1996. TSD at 7, citing Visible and Particulate Matter Emissions - Conditional Approval and Clean Up: Amendments to 35 Ill. Code Parts 211 and 212, R96-5 (May 16, 1996). IEPA reports that "the only Portland cement manufacturer in that area ceased operation and withdrew its Title V permit on March 3, 2014." SR at 6; TSD at 7. IEPA concludes that "Section 212.423 is obsolete and should be repealed." SR at 6; *see* TSD at 7; Prop. 212 at 5-7.

The Board repeals this section in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 7. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 212.424: Fugitive Particulate Matter Control for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Associated Quarry Operations Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River

As with Section 212.423, the Board adopted this provision in 1991 to control PM_{10} emissions from a Portland cement manufacturing plant and associated quarries in LaSalle County that operated before September 1, 1990. SR at 6; TSD at 7, citing PM-10 Emission Limits for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Associated Quarry Operations Located South of the Illinois River in LaSalle County, R 91-6 (Sept. 26, 1991). The rule "provides fugitive control measures and recordkeeping requirements for both the cement manufacturing plant and the quarries that transport limestone and other material to the manufacturing plant." TSD at 7. IEPA reports that this Portland cement manufacturer has ceased operation, and "the associated quarries have therefore ceased transporting materials." SR at 6; TSD at 8. IEPA argues that Section 212.424 is obsolete and should be repealed. SR at 6; *see* TSD at 8.; Prop. 212 at 7-9.

The Board repeals this section in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 8. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 212.458: Emission Units in Certain Areas

IEPA proposed to amend this section by correcting a typographical error. TSD at 8. Subsection (b)(14) now sets an emission limit of "0.05 kg/Mg (0.01 lb/T) of sand processed from molding sand forming systems at a steel foundry plant located in Granite City." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.458. IEPA asserts that the decimal point is "misplaced" and proposes to revise the limit to "0.10 lb/T." SR at 6; TSD at 8; Prop. 212 at 11.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 8. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 212.700: Applicability

This section addresses applicability of additional control measures and refers to Section 212.423(a), which IEPA proposed to repeal. IEPA proposed to amend this section by striking that reference. SR at 6; TSD at 8; Prop. 212 at 14.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 8. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 214: Sulfur Limitations

"Part 214 sets standards and limitations for emissions of sulfur from stationary sources. The Part is divided into various subparts based upon factors such as the location of sources or the type of industry grouping the facility belongs to (petroleum refining, glass and concrete manufacturing, etc.)." SR at 6.

IEPA proposed two amendments to Part 214, and the Board summarizes these proposed amendments in the subsections below. SR at 6; TSD at 8-9.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 214 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested a small number of additional changes. PC 7. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion if the Board has not already adopted them.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 214. *See infra* at 49-50.

Section 214.521: Winnetka Power Plant

This section "sets a sulfur dioxide (SO_2) limit for the coal-fired boilers at the Village of Winnetka Electric Utility Plant." SR at 6. The Board adopted this site-specific rule in 1984 for the plant's source burning exclusively solid fuel. TD at 8, citing Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations: Village of Winnetka, R80-22(B) (Apr. 18, 1984). IEPA reports that, in 1989 and 1992, it granted construction permits to convert these sources to use natural gas instead of coal. TSD at 8-9; *see* SR at 6. Because all of the boilers at the plant are now natural gas-fired, IEPA asserts that this rule is obsolete and should be repealed. SR at 6; TSD at 8; Prop. 214 at 3-4.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 214.521 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 9.

Section 214.561: E.D. Edwards Electric Generating Station

This section sets SO_2 limits for the E.D. Edwards Electric Generating Plant in Bartonville. SR at 6. The Board adopted these limits in 1986 for coal-fired boilers 1 and 3 at the plant. *Id*., citing Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214, Sulfur Limitations, R 84-28 (Apr. 24, 1986). EPA reports that, in 2003, the Board revised this section to include coal-fired boiler 2 and revise the emission limitations. TSD at 9, citing Petition of Central Illinois Light Company (E.D. Edwards Generating Station) for a Site-Specific Air Regulation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.561, R02-21 (June 5, 2003). IEPA states that "[t]he purpose of this rulemaking was to ensure that the primary 1971 SO_2 NAAQS was being achieved and maintained in this area. TSD at 9.

IEPA adds that in 2015 the Board adopted 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.Subpart AA, "which specifically limited SO_2 emission rates for certain sources in response to the one-hour 2010 SO_2 NAAQS of 75 ppb." SR at 9, citing Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 214, Sulfur Limitations, Part 217, Nitrogen Oxides Emission, and Part 225, Control of Emissions from Large Combustion Sources, R15-21 (Nov. 19, 2015). IEPA argues that, because Subpart AA has SO_2

emission limits that are more stringent than Section 214.561, it is "obsolete and ripe for repeal." SR at 6; *see* TSD at 9, Prop. 214 at 4.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 9. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 215: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations

"Part 215 contains standards and limitations for emission of organic material from stationary sources located in areas other than the Chicago and Metro East areas. The Part is divided into subparts based on categories of sources that emit VOMs." SR at 6.

IEPA proposed numerous amendments to Part 215, which the Board summarizes in the subsections below. SR at 6; TSD at 8-9.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 215 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, updating statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the forms of definitions more consistent with one another, replacing references to effective dates with those dates, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested approximately 60 additional changes. PC 7. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion if the Board has not already adopted them.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 215. *See infra* at 50-53.

Part 215.Subpart E: Solvent Cleaning

Section 215.185: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required sources subject to the solvent cleaning and degreasing regulations to submit a compliance plan." TSD at 9, citing Emissions of Volatile Organic Material, R78-3, 78-4 (consol.) (July 12, 1979); *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.185, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.Appendix C (Past Compliance Dates). Because the due date for submitting that plan passed in 1980, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 9-10; Prop. 215 at 8.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 215.185 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 10.

Part 215.Subpart F: Cleaning Operations

Section 215.202: Compliance Schedules. IEPA reports that this section "required owners and operators of coating lines subject to [Section] 215.204(a) through (i) to develop compliance plans that contain a project completion schedule and periodic reporting requirements until the coating lines are in compliance with the VOM limits, unless the limits are met by the compliance date." TSD at 10, citing Emissions of Volatile Organic Material, R78-3, 78-4 (consol.) (July 12, 1979); *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.202, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.Appendix C (Past Compliance Dates). Because the latest date for compliance, even with a compliance plan, passed in 1982, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 10.; Prop. 215 at 8.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 10. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.210: Alternative Compliance Schedules. IEPA reports this this section "allowed sources with coating lines subject to Section 215.204(k)(2) for heavy off-highway vehicle products located in attainment counties for ozone, other than Macoupin County, to submit a compliance plan with a completion schedule and semi-annual progress reports." TSD at 10, citing RACT II Rules, Chapter 2: Air Pollution, R 80-5 (Dec. 30, 1982). IEPA argues that this plan gave a source "more time to demonstrate compliance with the use of low solvent coating technology." TSD at 10. Because the compliance date passed on December 31, 1986 (35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.210(b)(3)), IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 10; Prop. 215 at 8-9.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 215.210 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 10.

Section 215.211: Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas. IEPA proposes to strike subsection (a)(3), which sets a compliance date for the category of "extreme performance top coat – air dried." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.211(a)(3). IEPA argues that subsection (a)(3) refers to a date under Section 215.210, which it has proposed to repeal. TSD at 10; SR at 7. Consequently, IEPA proposed to repeal subsection (a)(3). Prop. 211 at 9.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 10. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.212: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section requires sources with coating operations subject to compliance dates listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.211 to submit a compliance plan by a specified deadline. TSD at 11, citing RACT II Rules, Chapter 2: Air Pollution, R80-5 (Dec. 30, 1982). Because the last of these compliance plan deadlines passed in 1986, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 11; Prop. 211 at 10.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 11. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.213: Special Requirements for Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section lists "special requirements to be included within the compliance plan required for sources with coating operations subject to Section 215.204 through 215.209." TSD at 11, citing Emissions of Volatile Organic Material, R78-3, 78-4 (consol.) (July 12, 1979). IEPA argues that, since deadlines for submitting compliance plans have passed, this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. TSD at 11; SR at 7; Prop. 215 at 10-11.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 11. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.215: DMI Emissions Limitations. IEPA reports that the Board in 1992 adopted site-specific VOM emission limitations for DMI, Inc. for its coating operations. TSD at 11, citing Petition for DMI, Inc. for Site-Specific Air Regulation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.215, R91-9 (Feb. 6, 1992). IEPA argues that, since this section expired no later than January 1, 2000 (35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.215(e)), it is obsolete and ready for repeal. TSD at 11; SR at 7; Prop. 215 at 11.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 12. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 215.Subpart I: Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitations

IEPA reports that Subpart I "allows owners and operators of emission sources subject to Part 215 Subparts PP [Miscellaneous Fabricated Product Manufacturing Processes], QQ [Miscellaneous Formulation Manufacturing Processes], or RR [Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Processes] to petition the Board for an Adjusted Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Emissions Limitation, in lieu of compliance with certain other specified limitations." TSD at 12, citing Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations: Organic Emissions Generic Rule, R86-18 (Apr. 7, 1988); SR at 7. IEPA argues that "Subpart I is rarely used by sources" and that "it appears that the last Subpart I proceeding took place over 20 years ago." SR at 7; TSD at 12. IEPA further argues that, without Subpart I, a source may still request adjusted standards from Subparts PP, QQ, and RR under general criteria in the Act and Board rules. *Id*., citing 415 ILCS 5/28 (2020); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. IEPA argues that this Subpart is unnecessary and should be repealed. SR at 7; TSD at 12; Prop. 215 at 12-14.

The Board includes this repeal of Subpart I in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated by repeal, as Subpart I is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 12.

Part 215.Subpart N: Vegetable Oil Processing

IEPA reports that Subpart N applies to hexane extraction soybean crushing and hexane extraction corn oil processing sources "that would emit VOM in excess of 100 tons per year in the absence of pollution control equipment or enforceable operating permit limitations." TSD at 12, citing Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Stationary Sources: RACT III, R82-14. IEPA states that "[c]ommercially available hexane solvent consists of 64-100% n-hexane (VOM and HAP), and the remainder is either hexane isomers (VOM) or other isomers (VOM or OM). The solvents used to thin out the hexane to reduce HAP usage and cost are heavier solvents (*e.g.*, distillate oils), hence the increases in VOM emissions when reducing hexane." TSD at 12.

In 2001, USEPA published the NESHAP for Vegetable Oil Production, which addresses controlling HAP emissions from new and existing processes. SR at 7; TSD at 12, citing 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GGGG. IEPA reports that the rules apply only to extracting oil from corn, soybeans, cottonseed, flax, peanuts, rapeseed, safflower, and sunflower. TSD at 12. "An owner/operator of a vegetable oil production process is subject to this rule if it is a major source of HAP emissions, or is collocated with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source of HAP emissions." *Id*. Under this rule, "a major source of HAP emissions is defined as a source that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year." *Id*.

For corn oil processing, the state VOM emission limit is 2.2 gallons of VOM per ton of raw corn germ processed, and "the comparable NESHAP allowable HAP loss factor is 0.3 to 0.7 gallons per ton of corn seed processed." TSD at 13. Converted, this HAP loss factor "ranges between 0.70 gallons and 0.19 gallons of solvent loss per ton of corn germ processed, depending on the percent of n-hexane contained in the extraction solvent." *Id*. IEPA notes that this "is more than ten times as stringent as Section 215 Subpart N when using 100 percent n-hexane." *Id*.

For conventional soybean oil processing, the state VOM emission limit is 0.0026 pound of VOM per pound of conventional soybean crush, and "the comparable federal allowable HAP loss factor is 0.2 gallons per ton of soybean seed processed." TSD at 13. Converted, this HAP loss factor "ranges between 0.0006 lb and 0.0004 lb solvent loss per lb of conventional soybean seed processed, depending on the percent of n-hexane contained in the extraction solvent." *Id*. IEPA notes that this "is more than four times as stringent as Section 215 Subpart N at 100 percent n-hexane." *Id*.

For specialty soybean oil processing, the state VOM emission limit is 0.0052 pound of VOM per pound of specialty soybean crush, and "the comparable federal allowable HAP loss factor is 1.5 to 1.7 gallons per ton of specialty soybeans processed." TSD at 13. Converted, this HAP loss factor "ranges between 0.0051 lb and 0.0029 lb of VOM per lb of specialty soybean seed processed depending on the percent of n-hexane contained in the extraction solvent." *Id*.

IEPA asserts that the NESHAP Subpart GGGG has an applicability threshold and allowable HAP solvent loss factor more stringent than Part 215 Subpart N. TSD at 13. IEPA adds that the NESHAP includes reporting and notification requirements and deviation reporting, which Subpart N does not include. *Id*. "All existing vegetable oil processing sources in the state are required to comply with this NESHAP," although "[o]nly sources in attainment areas for the ozone NAAQS are required to comply with Part 215 Subpart N." *Id*. IEPA states that "all Illinois sources that are currently covered under Part 215 Subpart N are also subject to the NESHAP." *Id*.; SR at 7. IEPA concludes that, because the NESHAP more effectively controls VOM emissions including hexane emissions, Subpart N is no longer necessary and is ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 12; Prop. 215 at 15-18.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that no federal considerations are implicated by repeal, as Part 215 Subpart N "is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 13.

Part 215.Subpart P: Printing and Publishing

Section 215.406: Alternative Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "provided additional time for flexographic, rotogravure, and lithographic printing sources to come into compliance with the associated printing regulations." TSD at 13, citing RACT II Rules, Chapter 2: Air Pollution, R80-5 (Dec. 30, 1982). The rule required submitting by 1983 plans achieving compliance by 1987. TSD at 13-14; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.406(a). Since

these dates have passed, IEPA argues that the rule is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 14; Prop. 215 at 18.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 215.406 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 14.

Section 215.407: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section required sources with flexographic and rotogravure printing operations to submit a compliance plan by specified deadlines, the last of which was in 1986. TSD at 14, citing Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Stationary Sources: RACT III, R82-14. Because these dates have passed, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ripe for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 14; Prop. 215 at 18-19.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 215.407 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 14.

Part 215.Subpart Q: Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing Equipment

Section 215.420: Applicability. IEPA proposed to amend this section by striking a cross reference to Section 215.429, which it proposes to repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 14; Prop. 215 at 19.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 14. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.429: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required sources with a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant to submit a compliance plan by December 31, 1987." SR at 14, citing Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Stationary Sources: RACT III, R82-14. Since that date has passed, IEPA argues that the section is obsolete and ripe for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 14; Prop. 215 at 19.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 14. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in

Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 215.Subpart S: Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products

Section 215.466: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required pneumatic rubber tire manufacturers that were subject to the requirements in Sections 215.461 through 215.464 to submit a compliance plan" by a specified deadline, the last of which passed in 1986. TSD at 14-15, citing RACT II Rules, Chapter 2: Air Pollution, R80-5 (Dec. 30, 1982). Because these dates have passed, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 15; Prop. 215 at 20.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 14. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 215.Subpart U: Coke Manufacture and By-Product Recovery

Section 215.517: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required sources with coke manufacture and by-product recovery processes to submit a compliance plan and project completion schedule by August 31, 1986, and a compliance plan for the leak detection and inspection reporting requirements by October 31, 1985." TSD at 15, citing Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Stationary Sources: RACT III, R82-14. Because these dates have passed, IEPA argues that the section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 15; Prop. 215 at 20.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that "[n]o federal considerations are implicated, as Section 215.517 is not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 15.

Part 215.Subpart Z: Dry Cleaners

Section 215.613: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required sources with petroleum dry cleaning operations to submit a compliance plan by May 31, 1987." TSD at 15, citing Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Stationary Sources: RACT III, R82-14. Because this date has passed, IEPA argues that the section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 15; Prop. 215 at 21.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 15. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 215.Subpart BB: Polystyrene Plants

Section 215.881: Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "required sources with polystyrene manufacturing operations to submit a compliance plan and project completion schedule by December 1, 1987." TSD at 15, citing Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 and 215, Organic Material Emissions Standards and Limitations for Polystyrene Plants, R86-12. Since that date has passed, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 15; Prop. 215 at 21.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 16. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 215.883: Special Requirements for Compliance Plan. IEPA reports that this section "listed specific requirements to be included in the compliance plan for polystyrene manufacturing plants." TSD at 16, citing Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 and 215, Organic Material Emissions Standards and Limitations for Polystyrene Plants, R86-12. Because the deadline in Section 215.881 to submit that plan passed in 1987, IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 7; TSD at 16; Prop. 215 at 21.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. TSD at 16. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 216: Carbon Monoxide Emissions

"Part 216 contains standards and limitations for carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from stationary sources. The Part is divided into subparts based upon the type of source which emits CO." SR at 7.

IEPA proposed one amendment to Part 216, which the Board summarizes in the subsection below. SR at 7-8; TSD at 16. JCAR has not suggested changes to Part 216.

The Board throughout Part 216 proposes numerous revisions including matters of organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, clarifying abbreviations, updating statutory references, simplifying cross references and incorporations by reference, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 216. *See infra* at 53.

Section 216.382: Exception, General Motor's Ferrous Foundry in Vermilion County

IEPA reports that this section establishes a site-specific CO emission limit for General Motors' foundries in Vermilion County. SR at 8; TSD at 16, citing General Motors Corporation Site-Specific Exception to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 216.381 for Ferrous Foundries in Vermilion County, R90-23 (Oct. 1, 1992). IEPA states that this plant "ceased operation and withdrew its operating permit on July 2, 1996." SR at 8; TSD at 16. IEPA argues that this section is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 8; TSD at 16; Prop. 216 at 2.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 16. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 217: Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Part 217 "sets standards and limitations for emission of oxides of nitrogen from stationary sources." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.100(a). The Part is divided into various subparts based upon factors such as the location of sources or the type of industry grouping the facility belongs to (petroleum refining, glass and concrete manufacturing, etc.)." SR at 6.

IEPA proposed to repeal two subparts and an appendix to Part 217, and the Board summarizes these proposed amendments in the subsections below. SR at 8-9; TSD at 17.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 217 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, spelling, alphabetizing, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested a small number of additional changes. PC 5. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 217. *See infra* at 53-55.

Subpart W: NO_x Trading Program for Electrical Generating Units
Appendix F: Allowances for Electrical Generating Units

IEPA states that "[t]hese regulations were adopted to assist the State in meeting the requirements under 40 CFR 96 [NO_x Budget Trading Program and CAIR NO_x and SO_2 Trading Programs for State Implementation Programs] as authorized under Section 9.9 of the Act." TSD at 17.

The Board adopted Subpart W "as the State implementation regulations for the federal NO_x SIP Call trading program," specifically to implement NO_x trading for electrical generating units in Illinois. TSD at 17; *see* SR at 9, citing Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.Subpart W, The NO_x Trading Program for Electrical Generating Units, and Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 and 217, R01-9 (Dec. 21, 2000). Appendix F listed "initial NO_x emission allowances for electrical generating units." TSD at 17. IEPA reports that USEPA "stopped administering the NO_x SIP Call trading program in Illinois as of 2009 with its implementation of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)." SR at 9; TSD at 17. IEPA adds that "Subpart W was sunset in November 2009, around the time CAIR was being implemented." *Id.*; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.751 (Sunset Provisions); Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Trading Program Sunset Provisions for Electric Generating Units (EGUs): New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.751, R09-20 (Oct. 15, 2009). Based on these factors, IEPA argues that Subpart W and Appendix F can be repealed. SR at 9; SR at 17; Prop. 217 at 5-39, 54-60.

The Board includes these repeals in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this repeal of Subpart W into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 17. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA since the NO_x SIP Call trading program was replaced by CAIR, which was more stringent." *Id.*

IEPA adds that repealing Appendix F does not implicate federal considerations, as it is "not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 17.

Subpart X: Voluntary NO_x Emissions Reduction Program

After adopting Subpart W, the Board adopted Subpart X "to allow Illinois sources to voluntarily reduce NO_x emissions from any emission unit not affected by the NO_x SIP Call and which had not opted into the NO_x trading program." TSD at 17. Subpart X implemented

Section 9.9(d)(3) of the Act "by providing a method by which additional NO_x allowances may be generated for use by emission units subject to the requirements of the NO_x SIP Call." SR at 9. Since USEPA no longer administers the NO_x SIP Call, and Subpart W has been "sunset," IEPA argues that Subpart X is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 9; TSD at 17; Prop. 217 at 39-54.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA adds that repealing Subpart X does not implicate federal considerations, as it is "not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 17. "Subpart X was never approved by USEPA or implemented by the Illinois EPA." SR at 9.

Part 218: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations for the Chicago Area

"Part 218 contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material and VOM from stationary sources located in the Chicago area. The Part is divided into subparts based upon the different source categories which may emit VOM." SR at 9.

IEPA proposed numerous amendments to Part 218, which the Board summarizes in the subsections below. *See* SR at 6; TSD at 8-9.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 218 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

JCAR suggested approximately 20 additional changes. PC 9. The Board considers these suggested changes consistent with its own and largely includes them in its proposal for public comment without discussion in this opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 218. *See infra* at 55-62.

Section 218.204: Emission Limitations.

Subsection (c): Paper Coating. Subsection (c)(2) sets VOM emission limits for paper coating "in terms of weight of VOM per weight of solids and weight of VOM per weight of coatings." SR at 9; TSD at 18. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per weight of solids applied or weight of VOM per weight of coatings applied." SR at 9; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 15. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 9; TSD at 18.

IEPA also proposed to add "VOM limitations in terms of lb VOM/lb solids applied and lb VOM/lb of coatings applied in parentheses to match the general format of the emission limitations of Section 218.204." SR at 9-10; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 15-16.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 18. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (g): Metal Furniture Coating. Subsection (g)(2) sets VOM emission limits for metal furniture coating "in terms of weight of VOM per weight of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids". SR at 9; TSD at 18. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per weight of coating applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 9; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 16. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 9; TSD at 18.

IEPA also proposed to clarify the column heading "kg/l (lb/gal)" by adding the phrase "coatings applied." SR at 10; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 16.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 18. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (h): Large Appliance Coating. Subsection (h)(2) sets VOM emission limits for large appliance coating "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids". SR at 9; TSD at 18. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 9; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 16. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 9; TSD at 18.

IEPA also proposed to clarify the column heading "kg/l (lb/gal)" by adding the phrase "coatings applied." SR at 10; TSD at 18; Prop. 218 at 18.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 19. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA

argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (n): Prior to May 1, 2012 Plastic Parts Coating Automotive and Transportation. IEPA asserts that the Board note to this subsection erroneously refers to Section 218.240(q). SR at 10; TSD at 19. IEPA proposes to correct the reference by changing it from "218.240(q)" to "218.204(q)." *Id*.; Prop. 218 at 25.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 19. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q): Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coatings and Plastic Parts and Products Coatings on and After May 1, 2012. This subsection includes a sentence providing that "[t]he limitations in this subsection (q) shall not apply to aerosol coating products, powder coatings, or primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q); *see* SR at 10; TSD at 19. IEPA proposes to clarify this sentence by revising it to provide that "[t]he limitations in this subsection (q) shall not apply to primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing, aerosol coating products, or powder coatings." SR at 10; TSD at 19.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 19. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(1): Metal Parts and Products. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for metal parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 19; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 10; TSD at 19; Prop. 218 at 26. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 19.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 19. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA

argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*. at 19-20.

Subsection (q)(1)(BB): All other coatings. IEPA proposes to strike this subsection adopted in 2011. TSD at 20, citing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Group II and Group IV Consumer & Commercial Products: Proposed Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, 218, and 219, R11-23 (July 21, 2011). IEPA argues that VOM limits at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(j)(4), entitled "All other coatings," apply before May 1, 2012. TSD at 20. It further argues that VOM limits for General One Component and General Multi Component categories apply on and after May 1, 2012. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1)(A) and (B). IEPA adds that these limits "are based on a federal Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) and encompass all coatings that previously fell into the 'All Other Coatings' category." SR at 10; TSD at 20. IEPA concludes that this subsection is no longer necessary and should be struck. *Id.*; Prop. 218 at 30.

The Board strikes this subsection in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 20. It asserts that "the VOM emission limits in Section 218.204(q)(1)(A) and (B) are more stringent than the VOM limits in Section 218.204(q)(1)(BB). *Id*. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (q)(2): Plastic Parts and Products. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 20; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(2). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 10; TSD at 19; Prop. 218 at 30. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 20.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 20. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (q)(3): Plastic Parts and Products Automotive/Transportation. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for automotive and transportation plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 20; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(3). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or

weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 10; TSD at 20; Prop. 218 at 31. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 20.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 21. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (q)(4): Plastic Parts and Products Business Machine. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for business machine plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 21; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(4). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 10; TSD at 21; Prop. 218 at 33. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 21.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 21. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (q)(5): Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for pleasure craft surface coatings "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 21; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(5). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 10; TSD at 21; Prop. 218 at 33. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 21.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 21. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Section 218.401: Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

Subsection (c)(1) includes a cross reference to "subsection (c)(1)(D)." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.401(c)(1)(D). IEPA argues that this is a typographical error and that it should instead refer to "subsection (c)(1)(B)." SR at 10; TSD at 21. IEPA proposed to amend this subsection by correcting this reference. *Id*.; Prop. 218 at 40.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 21. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*. at 21-22.

Section 218.926: Control Requirements

Subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii) includes a limit expressed in terms of "0.42 Kg Vom/l (3.5lbs Vom/gal." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.926(b)(2)(C)(ii). IEPA argues that the abbreviated units include typographical errors. SR at 10; TSD at 22. IEPA proposes to revise the limit to "0.42 kg VOM/l (3.5 lbs VOM/gal)." SR at 10; TSD at 22; Prop. 218 at 44. IEPA asserts that this revision is "consistent with the abbreviation for kilograms in Section 211.102(a)." SR at 10.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 22. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*. at 22.

Part 219: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations for the Metro East Area

"Part 219 contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material and VOM from stationary sources located in the Metro-East Area. The Part is divided into Subparts based on the different source categories which may emit organic material emissions." SR at 11.

IEPA proposed numerous amendments to Part 219, which the Board summarizes in the subsections below. SR at 6; TSD at 8-9. JCAR did not suggest additional changes.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 219 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, organization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, updating statutory references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its

proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 219. *See infra* at 55-62.

Section 219.204: Emission Limitations

Subsections (c): Paper Coating. Subsection (c)(2) sets VOM emission limits for paper coating "in terms of weight of VOM per weight of solids and weight of VOM per weight of coatings." SR at 11; TSD at 22. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per weight of solids applied or weight of VOM per weight of coatings applied." SR at 11; TSD at 22; Prop. 219 at 15. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 11; TSD at 22.

IEPA also proposed to add "VOM limitations in terms of lb VOM/lb solids applied and lb VOM/lb of coatings applied in parentheses to match the general format of the emission limitations of Section 219.204." TSD at 22; Prop. 219 at 15; *see* SR at 11.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 22. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (g): Metal Furniture Coating. Subsection (g)(2) sets VOM emission limits for metal furniture coating "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids". SR at 11; TSD at 22. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 22; Prop. 219 at 16. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 11; TSD at 22.

IEPA also proposed to clarify the column heading "kg/l (lb/gal)" by adding the phrase "coatings applied." SR at 11; TSD at 22; Prop. 219 at 16.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 23. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsections (h): Large Appliance Coating. Subsection (h)(2) sets VOM emission limits for large appliance coating "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." SR at 11; TSD at 23. IEPA proposed to add that "the owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 23; Prop. 219 at 17. IEPA asserts that this clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with one or the other." SR at 11; TSD at 23.

IEPA also proposed to clarify the column heading "kg/l (lb/gal)" by adding the phrase "coatings applied." SR at 11; TSD at 23; Prop. 219 at 17.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 23. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q): Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coatings and Plastic Parts and Products Coatings On and After May 1, 2012. This subsection includes the sentence providing that "[t]he limitations in this subsection (q) shall not apply to aerosol coating products, powder coatings, or primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q); *see* TSD at 23. IEPA proposes to clarify this sentence by revising it to provide that "[t]he limitations in this subsection (q) shall not apply to primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing, aerosol coating products, or powder coatings." TSD at 23.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 23. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(1): Metal Parts and Products. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for meatal parts and products coating "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 23; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." TSD at 23; Prop. 219 at 24. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 23.

IEPA adds that "this subsection mistakenly provides VOM emission limits in terms of 'kg VOM/l coating solids applied' and equivalent VOM emission limits in terms of 'lb VOM/gal

coating solids applied.'" SR at 11; TSD at 24; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(1). IEPA proposes to replace these limits "with the correct VOM emission limits in terms of 'kg/l (lb/gal) coating' and equivalent VOM emission limits in terms of 'kg/l (lb/gal) solids.'" SR at 11; TSD at 24; Prop. 219 at 24-25.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 19. It asserts that the proposed repeal is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*. at 19-20.

Subsection (q)(1)(BB): All other coatings. IEPA proposes to strike this subsection adopted in 2011. TSD at 24, citing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for Volatile Organic Material Emissions from Group II and Group IV Consumer & Commercial Products: Proposed Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, 218, and 219, R11-23 (July 21, 2011). IEPA argues that VOM limits at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(j)(4), entitled "All other coatings," apply before May 1, 2012. TSD at 24. It further argues that VOM limits for general one component coating and general multi-component coating apply on and after May 1, 2012. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(1)(A) and (B). IEPA adds that these limits "are based on a federal Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) and encompass all coatings that previously fell into the "All Other Coatings" category." SR at 11; TSD at 24. IEPA concludes that this subsection is no longer necessary and should be struck. *Id*.; Prop. 219 at 28.

The Board strikes this subsection in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 24. It asserts that "the VOM emission limits in Section 219.204(q)(1)(A) and (B) are more stringent than the VOM limits in Section 219.204(q)(1)(BB). *Id*. IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(2): Plastic Parts and Products. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for miscellaneous plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 24; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(2). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 24; Prop. 219 at 28. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 24.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 24. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(3): Plastic Parts and Products Automotive/Transportation. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for automotive and transportation plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 25; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(3). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 25; Prop. 219 at 29. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 25.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 25. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(4): Plastic Parts and Products. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for business machine plastic parts and products "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 25; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(4). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 25; Prop. 219 at 31. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that "sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 25.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 25. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Subsection (q)(5): Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings. This subsection sets VOM emission limits for pleasure craft surface coatings "in terms of weight of VOM per volume of coating and weight of VOM per volume of solids." TSD at 25; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(q)(5). IEPA proposes to add that "[t]he owner or operator shall comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied." SR at 11; TSD at 25; Prop. 219 at 32. IEPA asserts that this revision clarifies that

"sources do not have to comply with both limits, but rather must comply with either one or the other." TSD at 25.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting this amendment into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 25. It asserts that the proposed amendment is "only administrative." IEPA argues that this amendment will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA." *Id*.

Part 220: Nonmethane Organic Compounds

Part 220 establishes "emission control requirements for municipal solid waste landfills" under the Clean Air Act. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 220.100. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested amendments to Part 220.

The Board throughout Part 220 proposes numerous revisions including primarily matters of concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as updating statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Part 223: Standards and Limitations for Organic Material Emissions for Area Sources

Part 223 limits emissions of VOM by requiring reductions in the VOM content of consumer and commercial products in Subpart B and architectural and industrial maintenance coatings in Subpart C. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 223.200, 223.300. Subpart C also includes work practices to minimize VOM emissions during application of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 223.300. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested amendment to Part 223.

The Board throughout Part 223 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 223. *See infra* at 62-65.

Part 225: Control of Emissions from Large Combustion Sources

In Part 225, IEPA proposed to "sunset" Subparts C, D, and E. SR at 8-9; TSD at 26. JCAR did not suggest additional revisions.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 225 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, clarifying incorporations by reference, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 225. *See infra* at 65-67.

Subpart C: Clean Air Act Interstate Rule (CAIR) SO_2 Trading Program
Subpart D: CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program
Subpart E: CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program

IEPA states that USEPA in 2005 adopted the Clean Air Act Interstate Rule (CAIR) to replace the NO_x SIP Call Trading Program beginning with the 2009 control period. SR at 8, citing 70 Fed. Reg. 25162 (May 12, 2005). "CAIR added two new trading programs addressing annual emissions of NO_x and SO_2 from electrical generating units [EGUs] at power plants." SR at 8. In 2007, the Board adopted rules implementing CAIR. TSD at 26, citing Proposed New Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) SO_2, NO_x Annual and NO_x Ozone Season Trading Programs, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 225, Subparts A, C, D, E and F, R06-26 (Aug. 23, 2007). Subpart C and D of these rules "include annual programs for the control of SO_2 and NO_x, respectively." SR at 8. Subpart E includes "a trading program for the control of NO_x emissions during the trading season (May 1 through September 30) of 2009 and thereafter." *Id*.

IEPA reports that, "[o]n August 8, 2011, USEPA finalized the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), which replaced CAIR. CSAPR requires states to improve air quality by reducing power plant emissions that contribute to ozone and/or fine particle pollution in other states." SR at 8 (emphasis in original), citing 76 Fed. Reg. 48208 (Aug. 8, 2011); *see* TSD at 26. IEPA adds that the program did not take effect until the 2015 control periods. SR at 8. IEPA states that "CSAPR established budgets for SO_2 and NO_x emissions." TSD at 26. It adds that these budgets are below the CAIR budgets established in Subparts C, D, and E of Part 225. *Id*. Emissions of NO_x and SO_2 "are further reduced under CSAPR." *Id*. However, IEPA argues that "Illinois' EGUs must now comply with duplicative administrative requirements (*e.g.*., recordkeeping and reporting) for the 2015 control periods and beyond" until Subparts C, D, and E are sunset. SR at 9.

Based on these factors, IEPA proposed to sunset Subparts C, D, and E of Part 225 on and after January 1, 2018. SR at 8; TSD at 26; Prop. 225 at 4. Specifically, IEPA proposed to adopt this sunset language in Section 225.307 for Subpart C, Section 225.407 for Subpart D, and Section 225.507 for Subpart E. TSD at 26; Prop. 225 at 4. IEPA argues that these provisions are

consistent with 40 CFR 51.123(ff) and 51.124(s), "which provide that USEPA will no longer administer CAIR for control periods after December 31, 2014." SR at 9. IEPA further argues that these provisions also relieve the sources from "unnecessary reporting requirements under CAIR." TSD at 26.

The Board includes these revisions in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA argues that adopting the provisions into the SIP is consistent with Section 110(l) of the CAA. TSD at 26. It asserts that the proposed amendments are "only administrative." IEPA argues that these amendments will not affect current emission levels or air quality status in Illinois because CSAPR substitutes for CAIR. "This revision will not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA since the program has been replaced." *Id*.

Part 226: Standards and Limitations for Certain Sources of Lead

Part 226 "sets standards and limitations for emissions of lead from stationary sources." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 226.105(a). Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested amendments to Part 225.

The Board throughout Part 226 proposes numerous revisions including matters of capitalization and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Part 228: Asbestos

"Part 228 regulates the construction or repair of sites with asbestos-containing material, the destruction of sites containing asbestos, and the manufacturing of asbestos." SR at 11. It also includes requirements for disposing of asbestos-containing materials. TSD at 26.

IEPA states that the Board adopted Part 228 in in 1971. TSD at 26, citing Asbestos Regulations, R71-16 (Jan. 6, 1971). IEPA adds that in 1978 the Board adopted rules identical-in-substance to federal rules including asbestos NESHAP regulations. SR at 12; TSD at 27, citing Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, R78-18 (Dec. 14, 1978). IEPA reports that "[t]he Board stated that these rules voided any prior regulations that impacted the same sources; in other words, these rules superseded Part 228 for asbestos." TSD at 27; SR at 12. IEPA now implements the federal regulations through a delegation agreement with USEPA and does not implement Part 228. SR at 12; TSD at 27. IEPA concludes that Part 228 is obsolete and ready for repeal. *Id*.; Prop. 228. JCAR did not suggest any revision of Part 228.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA states that repealing Part 228 does not implicate federal considerations, as it is "not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 27.

Part 229: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators

Part 229 addresses hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 229. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 229.

The Board throughout Part 229 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, capitalization, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, simplifying cross references, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 229. *See infra* at 67.

Part 230: New Source Performance Standard

The Board repealed Part 230 in 1991. Continuous Monitoring Rules and Repeal of New Source Performance Standards and Hazardous Air Pollutant Regulations, R 89-7(B) (Aug. 8, 1991). However, the repeal left in the rules a single Board Note addressing the applicability of federal standards for performance of new stationary sources. *Id*., slip op. at 35. The Board includes this part in its proposal for public comment only to strike this single Board Note and complete its repeal.

Part 232: Toxic Air Contaminants

"Part 232 includes a list of toxic air contaminants, the procedures to determine a toxic air contaminant, and the procedures to amend the list." SR at 12. IEPA states that "Part 232 contains no substantive provisions addressing toxins." TSD at 28.

IEPA states that Part 232 originates from amendments to Section 9.5 of the Act. SR at 12; TSD at 27; *see* 415 ILCS 5/9.5 (2022); Toxic Air Contaminants List (35 Ill. Adm. Code 232), R90-1(C) (Sept. 3, 1992). It argues that Section 9.5(d) directed the Board to adopt rules "to control toxic contaminants released into the air in a manner to protect public health and the environment." 415 ILCS 5/9.5(d) (2022); *see* SR at 12; TSD at 27. IEPA asserts that this authority stemmed from "the lack of federal programs to adequately protect the public." SR at 12; TSD at 27.

IEPA states that "Part 232 allowed IEPA to gather information from Illinois sources." TSD at 27. Reports were first due on October 1, 1997, and "then by July 1 of the year following operation of a new applicable source or after an applicable change in emissions of one or more of the contaminants." TSD at 27. IEPA reports that it "may see one or two revised reports per year" when it receives Annual Emissions Reports under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 205." *Id*.

Since the Board adopted Part 232, IEPA states that USEPA "has fully developed programs to control emissions of toxic air contaminants, including NESHAPs under 40 CFR Part

61 and Part 63." SR at 12; TSD at 28. It adds that it has delegated authority to implement the NESHAPs. TSD at 28. IEPA concludes that Part 232 is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 12; TSD at 28; Prop. 232. JCAR did not propose revisions to Part 232.

The Board includes this repeal in its proposal for public comment.

IEPA states that repealing Part 232 does not implicate federal considerations, as it is "not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 28.

Part 237: Open Burning

"Part 237 prohibits open burning or the burning of any refuse in any chamber or apparatus, unless such chamber or apparatus is designed for the purpose of the class of refuse bring burned." SR at 12.

IEPA proposed a single revision to Part 237. Section 237.130 is a site-specific rule that "allowed the City of Freeport to burn landscape waste and clean wood debris using an air curtain destructor." TSD at 28; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.130; SR at 12. In 2004, the City of Freeport notified IEPA in writing that "it no longer owns or operates an air curtain destructor and will no longer burn waste." SR at 12: TSD at 28. IEPA concludes that Section 237.130 is obsolete and ready for repeal. SR at 12; TSD at 28; Prop. 237 at 2. JCAR did not suggest any revision to Part 237.

IEPA states that repealing Section 237.130 does not implicate federal considerations, as it is "not part of Illinois' SIP." TSD at 28.

The Board includes this revision in its proposal for public comment.

In addition, the Board throughout Part 237 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, spelling, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, updating statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Part 240: Mobile Sources

Part 240 addresses emission from motor vehicles. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 240.101. Neither IEPA nor JCAR proposed to revise Part 240.

The Board throughout Part 240 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as clarifying statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its

proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 240. *See infra* at 67-68.

Part 241: Clean Fuel Fleet Program

Part 241 applies to specified fleets of vehicles. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 241.110(a). Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 241.

The Board throughout Part 241 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as simplifying cross references, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Part 243: Air Quality Standards

Part 243 establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) adopted by USEPA under the Clean Air Act. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.102, citing 42 USC 7409; 415 ILCS 5/7.2, 10H (2022). Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 243.

The Board throughout Part 243 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as making the form of definitions more consistent with one another and simplifying Board Notes. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Part 244: Episodes

Part 244 provides rules for declaring the stages of air episodes. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 244. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 244.

The Board throughout Part 244 proposes numerous revisions including matters of punctuation, spelling, and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as changing passive to active voice, avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, updating statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the forms of temperatures more consistent with one another, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 244. *See infra* at 68.

Part 245: Odors

Part 245 addresses specified odors. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 245. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 245.

The Board throughout Part 245 proposes numerous revisions including matters of spelling and concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as avoiding unnecessary nominalizations, updating statutory references, simplifying cross references, making the form of definitions more consistent with one another, and using "must" to be more clearly mandatory. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 245. *See infra* at 68.

Part 249: Ethylene Oxide Ambient Air Monitoring

Part 249 governs ambient air monitoring of ethylene oxide under the Act. 35 Ill. Adm., Code 249.100, citing 415 ILCS 5/9.16 (2022). Section 249.120 "sunsets" this Part after January 25, 2023. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.120. Neither IEPA nor JCAR suggested revising Part 249.

The Board throughout Part 249 proposes numerous revisions for concision. The Board also proposed amendments such as avoiding unnecessary nominalizations and simplifying cross references. The Board intended that each of its proposed revisions would be non-substantive, and the Board does not specifically discuss them in the opinion.

Finally, below under "Filing Public Comments," the Board specifically requests comment from any of the participants on matters concerning Part 249. *See infra* at 68.

FILING PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Board welcomes comment from any participant on any aspect of its proposal. The Board specifically requests comment on the 167 matters listed below, which the Board has organized part-by-part. Public comments must be filed electronically through the Clerk's Office On-Line (COOL) at pcb.illinois.gov. The Board requests that comments indicate the docket number R 18-21 of this rulemaking. Questions about electronic filing should be directed to the Board's Clerk at 312-814-3461.

Part 201

1. Section 201.102 defines "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" as its 1972 version, and Section 201.104(a) incorporates that 1972 version by reference. Section 211.101(a)(2) also incorporates the 1972 version by reference. Please comment on whether these provisions should refer to a more recent version of this manual or a different source. If so, please provide the information that would

update the definition and incorporations. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

2. Section 201.104(b) incorporates by reference "ASAE Standard 248.1, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Dryers" by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Also, Section 201.146(t) refers to ASAE Standard 248.2. Please comment on whether the either the incorporation at Section 201.104(b) or the reference at Section 201.146(t) should be revised. If so, please provide the information that would update the incorporation and reference. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

3. Section 201.104(c), (d), and (e) incorporate by reference various provisions of the 2015 Code of Federal Regulations. Please comment on whether any update to any of the incorporations is necessary and, if so, please provide the information that would update it.

4. IEPA proposed to revise Section 201.207 by referring to "[t]he requirements of Sections 201.143 through 201.146~~201.148~~ of Subpart C." Although IEPA proposed to repeal Section 201.147, Section 202.148 would continue in effect. The Board requests that IEPA comment on whether Section 201.148 would apply to sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and whether applying it reflects IEPA's intent. If not, the Board requests that IEPA provide revised language reflecting its intent.

5. Sections 201.401(b) and 201.406(b) refer to incorporating the 1987 version of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, although it is not now incorporated by reference in either of those sections or in Section 201.104. The Board proposes to incorporate this regulation by reference as Section 201.104(f) and provide a cross reference to that incorporation in Sections 201.401(b) and 201.406(b). The Board specifically requests comment on whether to adopt this proposed incorporation and, if so, whether to update it from the 1987 version or revise it in any other way.

6. Section 201.406(a) refers to procedures in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230, which has been repealed. *See* Continuous Monitoring Rules and Repeal of New Source Performance Standards and Hazardous Air Pollutant Regulations, R89-7(B) (Aug. 8, 1991). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be struck or whether this subsection should refer to another authority. If so, the Board requests proposed language for this revision.

7. The Board specifically requests comment on whether to repeal as obsolete Section 201.Appendix C, which is based on compliance dates that passed as long as 50 years ago.

Part 202

8. Section 202.302(c) refers to notifying IEPA "by telephone or telegram." The Board specifically requests comment on whether it should revise that subsection with different or additional means of communication and, if so, requests language revising it.

Part 203

9. Section 203.112 refers to a 1972 version of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111. That provision incorporates the 1987 version of the manual. The Board specifically requests comment on its proposal to update Section 203.112 by referring to the 1987 version.

10. The Board has proposed to clarify the definition of "Dispersion Enhancement Techniques" at Section 203.117 by adding a Section 203.102 incorporating the cited federal regulation by reference and also adding a reference to the proposed incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on these proposed revisions.

Part 205

11. Section 205.115 provides that "[t]he Part [Emissions Reduction Market System] does not apply after April 29, 2018." The Board specifically requests comment on whether Part 205 should be repealed as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language of any suggested revision.

12. Section 205.225 refers to Section 201.262, which the Board repealed. *See* Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 210, 202, and 212, R23-18 (July 20, 2023). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be struck as obsolete and whether this section should be otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language of the revision.

Part 207

13. Sections 207.304(i), 207.314(e), 207.404, and 207.410 cite Chapter 13B of the Illinois Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 1995, which was repealed effective July 1, 2007. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this citation should be updated to refer to Chapter 13C of the Illinois Vehicle Code or any other provision or should be struck.

Part 211

14. Section 211.101(a)(1) incorporates by reference a 1962 bulletin of the American Petroleum Institute. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this

incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests proposed language updating it.

15. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 86. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should refer to a specific version. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

16. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 240-64. Also, the definition of "gross heating value" at Section 211.2770 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

17. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 369-69 (1971). Also, the definition of "distillate fuel oil" at Section 211.1770 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation and that reference should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

18. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 396-69. Also, the definition of "residual fuel oil" at Section 211.5590 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

19. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards D 523-80 and D 523-89. Also, the definitions of "extreme high-gloss coating" at Section 211.2200 and "high gloss coating" at Section 211.2958 refer to these standards. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

20. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 900-5. Also, the definition of "gross heating value" at Section 211.2770 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

21. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 975-68. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

22. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 1826-64. Also, the definition of "gross heating value" at Section 211.2770 refers to this

incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

23. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2015-66. Also, the definition of "gross heating value" at Section 211.2770 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

24. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2880-71. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated. If so, the Board specifically requests language clarifying this incorporation.

25. Section 211.101(a)(3) incorporates by reference a number of ASTM standards without providing their titles. The Board specifically requests comment on whether it would clarify this subsection to provide the titles of these materials. If so, the Board specifically requests that the comment include these titles, particularly in light of any updates provided in response to the preceding questions.

26. Section 211.101(b) list as a "Referenced Material" the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this material should instead be included in the incorporations by reference in subsection (a), struck from this section, or revised in some other manner. If so, the Board specifically requests language providing this revision.

27. At Section 211.1000, the definition of "Class II Finish" refers to a Voluntary Product Standard PS-59-73. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or revised in some other manner. If so, the Board specifically requests language providing this revision. Also, the Board requests comment on whether this or any revised standard should be included in the incorporations by reference at Section 211.101(a).

28. The definition of "medical device" at Section 211.3705 refers to "the National Formulary or the United States Pharmacopeia, or any supplement to them." The Board specifically requests comment on whether these materials should be described more specifically and whether they should be incorporated by reference in Section 211.101. If so, the Board specifically requests language revising this reference and requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

29. The definition of "no detectable volatile organic material emissions" at Section 211.4030 refers to "40 CFR 60.485(c), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 215.105, 218.112 and 219.112." Part 215 incorporates the 1989 version, and Parts 218 and 219 incorporate the 1991 version. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be consistent with one another and, if so, requests language for revisions that would accomplish this.

30. The definition of "power driven fastener coating" at Section 211.4990 refers to "Federal Specification FF-N-105b of the General Services Administration dated August 23, 1977." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or revised and, if so, requests language for revisions that would accomplish this. The Board also requests comment on whether this or any updated specification should be incorporated by reference at Section 211.101. If so, the Board specifically requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

31. The definition of "power driven fastener coating" at Section 211.4990 refers to "Bulletin UM-25d of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Federal Housing Administration dated September 5, 1973." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or revised and, if so, requests language for revisions that would accomplish this. The Board also requests comment on whether this or any updated specification should be incorporated by reference at Section 211.101. If so, the Board specifically requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

32. The definition of "power driven fastener coating" at Section 211.4990 refers to "the Model Building Code of the Council of American Building Officials." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be made more specific or should be updated or revised and, if so, requests language for revisions that would accomplish this. The Board also requests comment on whether this or any updated specification should be incorporated by reference at Section 211.101. If so, the Board specifically requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

33. The definition of "Ringelmann chart" at Section 211.5650 refers to "the chart published and described in the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, Information Circular 8333 (Revision of IC7718) May 1, 1967" or any adaptation of it that the Agency has approved. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this. The Board also requests comment on whether this material should be incorporated by reference at Section 211.101. If so, the Board specifically requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Part 212

34. Section 212.113(a) incorporates by reference 14 methods from 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A (1991). The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision or revisions that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

35. Section 212.113(b) incorporates by reference three methods from 40 CFR part 51 Appendix M (1994). The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision or revisions that would accomplish this and include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

36. Section 212.113(c) and (d) incorporate by reference provisions of 40 CFR 672 and 40 CFR 675 (1991). The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision or revisions that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act..

37. Section 212.113(e) incorporates by reference "Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers." Also, Section 212.463, Grain Drying Operations, refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act..

38. Section 212.113(f) incorporates by reference "U.S. Sieve Series, ASTM-E11, American Society of Testing Materials." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

39. Section 212.113(g) incorporates by reference "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Section 209C, "Total Filtrable Residue Dried at 103 - 105° C," 15th Edition, 1980, American Public Health Association." Also, Section 212.443(h), Coke Plants, refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

40. Section 212.113(j) incorporates by reference "40 CFR 50, Appendix K (1992), "Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Particulate Matter." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

41. Part 212.Appendix C, Past Compliance Dates, includes dates that passed more than 50 years ago. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this entire appendix or specific sections of it should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

Part 214

42. Because Section 214.100 addresses the scope and organization of Part 214, the Board has proposed to repeal Sections 214.120, 214.140, 214.300, 214.380, 214.400, 214.420, and 214.560 entitled "Scope" as redundant and specifically requests comment on these proposed repeals.

43. Section 214.104(a) incorporates by reference 10 methods from 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (2014). The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests that the comment include language of the revision or revisions that would accomplish this and include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

44. Section 214.104(b) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 60.8(b) (2014). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests that the comment include language of the revision or revisions that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

45. Section 214.104(c)(1) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards D-2234 (1989) and D-2013 (1986) for solid fuel sampling. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

46. Section 214.104(c)(2) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards D-3177 (1984), D-2622 (1987), D-3180 (1984), and D-4239 (1985) for sulfur determinations. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

47. Section 214.104(c)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards D-2015 (1985) and D-3286 (1985) for heating value determinations. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

48. Section 214.104(d) incorporates by reference the Tutwiler Procedure for hydrogen sulfide at 40 CFR 60.648 (2014). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

49. Section 214.104(e) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 75 (2014). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language of the revision that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

50. Section 214.562 addresses emissions from a specific generating station in Montgomery County. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this section correctly identifies its current owner and, if not, requests language that correctly identifies the current owner.

51. Part 214.Appendix D, Past Compliance Dates, includes dates that passed more than 50 years ago. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this entire appendix or specific sections of it should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

Part 215

52. The thirteen ASTM standards incorporated by reference in Section 215.105(a) are not identified by title. The Board specifically requests comment on whether it would clarify subsection (a) to include a title for any or all of the incorporations. If so, and particularly in light of any revisions in response to the following questions, the Board also requests the specific titles.

53. Section 215.105(a)(1) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 1644-59 Method A. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

54. Section 215.105(a)(2) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 1475-60. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish

this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

55. Section 215.105(a)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2369-81. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

56. Section 215.105(a)(4) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards D 2879-83 (Approved 1983) and D 2879-86 (Approved 1986). The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

57. Section 215.105(a)(5) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 86-82 (Approved 1982). The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

58. Section 215.105(a)(6) incorporates by reference ASTM Standards E 260-73 (Approved 1973), E 168-67 (Reapproved 1977), E 169-63 (Reapproved 1981), and E 20 (Approved 1985). The Board specifically requests comment on whether these incorporations should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

59. Section 215.105(a)(7) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 97-66. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

60. Section 215.105(a)(8) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 1946-67. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

61. Section 215.105(a)(9) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2382-76. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

62. Section 215.105(a)(10) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2504-83. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

63. Section 215.105(a)(11) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 2382-83. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

64. Section 215.105(a)(12) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 4953-89. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

65. Section 215.105(a)(13) incorporates by reference ASTM Standard D 4457-85. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

66. Section 215.105(c) incorporates by reference "National Fire Codes, National Fire Protection Association . . . (1979)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

67. Current Section 215.105(i), proposed to be re-designated as subsection (g), incorporates by reference "'The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances' (1973)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

68. Current Section 215.105(j), proposed to be re-designated as subsection (h), incorporates by reference "'Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook' (1984)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

69. Current Section 215.105(k), proposed to be re-designated as subsection (i), incorporates by reference the "'CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics' (1986-

87)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

70. Section 215.581(a)(4) refers to materials including "the guidelines of the National Fire Prevention Association." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this is material incorporated by reference in Section 215.105 and whether subsection (a)(4) should refer to refer to it. If not, the Board requests comment on whether Section 281.581 should provide a more specific reference to materials and whether they should be incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

71. Section 215.610(b) refers to determining compliance using "methods described in EPA-450/3-82-009 (1982) and does not include any later amendments or editions." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or otherwise revised. The Board also specifically requests comment on whether it should be incorporated by reference in Section 215.105 and, if so, requests language that would accomplish this and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

72. Section 215.610(c) refers to demonstrating compliance using "40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 25 (1984) and does not include any later amendments or editions." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or otherwise revised. The Board also specifically requests comment on whether it should be incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, noting that it now incorporates "40 CFR 60 (1989)." If so, the Board requests language that would accomplish these revisions and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Part 216

73. Part 216.Appendix C, Compliance Dates, includes two dates, the most recent of which is December 31, 1973. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this entire appendix or specific sections of it should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

Part 217

74. Section 217.104(i) incorporates by reference "ASTM D6522-00, Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers (2000)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests language that would accomplish this revision and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

75. Section 217.104(f) and (k) incorporate by reference various provisions and revision of USEPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors. The Board specifically requests comment on whether these references should be updated, revised, or merged. If so, the Board requests language that would accomplish this revision and a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

76. Section 217.156(j)(2) refers to compliance with requirements including "40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d) and 60.13, or 40 CFR 75." The Board specifically requests comment on whether the subsection should refer to a specific version of those requirements by year or other designation and, if so, whether it should be incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 if it is not already incorporated.

77. Section 217.156(k) refers to compliance with requirements including "40 CFR 96." The Board specifically requests comment on whether the subsection should refer to a specific version of those requirements by year or other designation and, if so, whether it should be incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 if it is not already incorporated.

78. Both Section 217.402(b) and 217.454(e) in italicized language cite language from Section 9.9(f) of the Environmental Protection Act. The Board notes that, with Public Act 92-279, effective August 7, 2001, Section 9.9(f) was struck and replaced with language providing that, "[n]otwithstanding any provisions in subparts T, U, and W of Section 217 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code to the contrary, compliance with the regulations promulgated by the Board pursuant to subsections (b) and (d) of this Section is required by May 31, 2004." The Board specifically requests comment on whether Sections 217.402(b) and 217.454(e) should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language accomplishing this revision.

79. Section 217.454(a)(2) and (d) refer to the applicability of Subpart W, which IEPA has proposed to repeal. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this subsection should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language accomplishing the revision.

80. Section 217.462(b) refers to "budget units subject to Subpart W," which IEPA has proposed to repeal. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this subsection should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language accomplishing the revision.

81. Section 217.472(d) refers to "allowances issued for voluntary NO_x reductions meeting the requirements of Subpart X" and "allowances for NO_x reductions obtained in accordance with Subpart X," which IEPA has proposed to repeal. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this subsection should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language accomplishing the revision.

82. Section 217.474(a)(1) refers to "a budget EGU under Subpart W," which IEPA has proposed to repeal. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this subsection should be updated or otherwise revised and, if so, requests language accomplishing the revision.

83. Part 217.Appendix C, Past Compliance Dates, includes deadlines, the most recent of which passed in 1975. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this entire appendix or specific sections of it should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

84. Part 217.Appendix D, Non-Electrical Generating Units, has not been amended since it was adopted in 2000. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of the units should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

85. Part 217.Appendix E, Large Non-Electrical Generating Units, has not been amended since it was adopted in 2001. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of the units should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

86. Part 217.Appendix G, Existing Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines Affected by the NO_x SIP Call, has not been adopted since it was amended in 2007. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any part of it should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

Parts 218 and 219

87. Sections 218.109(a), 218.110(a), 218.111(a), 219.109(a), 219.110(a), and 219.111(a) refer to four publications from which vapor pressure may be obtained. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these references should be updated or struck. If so, the Board specifically requests proposed language updating the reference. The Board also specifically requests comment on whether any of these publications should be incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 or 219.112. If so, the Board requests that the comment include a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

88. Sections 218.112(a)(1) and 219.112(a)(1) incorporate by reference American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method "D 2879-86." Also, the definitions of "heavy liquid" at Section 211.2870 and "maximum true vapor pressure" at Section 211.3695 refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

89. Sections 218.112(a)(2) and 219.112(a)(2) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 323-08." Also, the definition of "heavy liquid" at Section 211.2870 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

90. Sections 218.112(a)(3) and 219.112(a)(3) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 86-82." Also, the definition of "heavy liquid" at Section 211.2870 refers to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

91. Sections 218.112(a)(4) and 219.112(a)(4) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 369-69 (1971)." Also, the definition of "distillate fuel oil" at Section 211.1770 refers to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

92. Sections 218.112(a)(5) and 219.112(a)(5) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 369-69." Also, the definition of "petroleum liquid" at Section 211.4610 refers to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

93. Sections 218.112(a)(6) and 219.112(a)(6) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2880-71." Also, the definition of "petroleum liquid" at Section 211.4610 refers to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

94. Sections 218.112(a)(7) and 219.112(a)(7) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 975-68." Also, the definition of "petroleum liquid" at Section 211.4610 refers to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically

requests comment on whether this should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

95. Sections 218.112(a)(8) and 219.112(a)(8) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 3925-81 (1985)." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(1)(A) and 219.105(a)(1)(A) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

96. Sections 218.112(a)(9) and 219.112(a)(9) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "E 300-96." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(1)(B) and 219.105(a)(1)(B) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

97. Sections 218.112(a)(10) and 219.112(a)(10) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 1475-85." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(i) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(i) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

98. Sections 218.112(a)(11) and 219.112(a)(11) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2369-87." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(ii) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(ii) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

99. Sections 218.112(a)(12) and 219.112(a)(12) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 3792-86." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(iii) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(iii) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

100. Sections 218.112(a)(13) and 219.112(a)(13) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 4017-81 (1987)." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(iv) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(iv) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

101. Sections 218.112(a)(14) and 219.112(a)(14) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 4457-85." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(v) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(v) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

102. Sections 218.112(a)(15) and 219.112(a)(15) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2697-86." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(vi) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(vi) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

103. Sections 218.112(a)(16) and 219.112(a)(17) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 3980-87." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(vii) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(vii) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board

requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

104. Sections 218.112(a)(17) and 219.112(a)(17) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "E 180-85." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(viii) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(viii) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

105. Sections 218.112(a)(18) and 219.112(a)(18) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2372-85." Also, test methods and procedures for coatings, inks, and fountain solutions at Sections 218.105(a)(2)(C)(ix) and 219.105(a)(2)(C)(ix) refer to the incorporation of this method. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

106. Sections 218.112(a)(19) and 219.112(a)(19) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 97-66." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

107. Sections 218.112(a)(20) and 219.112(a)(20) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "E 168-67 (1977)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

108. Sections 218.112(a)(21) and 219.112(a)(21) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "E 169-87." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

109. Sections 218.112(a)(22) and 219.112(a)(22) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "E 260-91." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

110. Sections 218.112(a)(23) and 219.112(a)(23) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2504-83." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

111. Sections 218.112(a)(24) and 219.112(a)(24) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2382-83." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

112. Sections 218.112(a)(25) and 219.112(a)(25) incorporate by reference ASTM Method "D 2099-00." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

113. Section 218.112(c) and 219.112(c) incorporate by reference American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," second edition, February 1980. Also, the definitions of "maximum true vapor pressure" at Section 211.3695(a) and "true vapor pressure" at Section 211.6770 refer to this incorporation. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that standard or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

114. Sections 218.112(d-h), 218.112(cc-ee), 219.112(d-h) and 219.112(z-cc) incorporate by reference provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these should be updated with a more recent version of those regulations. If so, the Board requests language updating them.

115. Section 218.112(d) incorporates by reference "40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 24." Section 218.105(a)(2)(B) refers to the

incorporation of Method 24A in this section, and Section 218.105(f)(1) refers to the incorporation of Methods 18, 25, and 25A in this section. The Board specifically requests comment on whether Section 218.112(d) should be revised to specifically incorporate these four additional methods.

116. Sections 218.112(i-v) and 219.112(i-u) incorporate by reference various USEPA materials. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any of these should be updated. If so, the Board requests language updating them. If so, please also provide a copy of the incorporated material required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

117. Sections 218.204 and 219.204 require "compliance with the emission limitations marked with an asterisk . . . on and after March 15, 1996, and compliance with emission limitations not marked with an asterisk . . . until March 15, 1996." The Board specifically requests comment on whether any or all of the standards not marked with an asterisk that were superseded in 1996 may be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised.

118. In Section 218.204 and 219.204, a number of subsections establish an emissions limitation that applies before a date and a limitation that applies on and after that date. As one example, Sections 218.204(l) and 219.204(l) establish wood furniture coating limitations that apply before March 15, 1998, and separate limitations that apply on and after March 15, 1998. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any or all of the superseded standards should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised with specific language.

119. Sections 218.205(e) refers to meeting "the requirement specified in the note to Section 218.204(l)(1)," which sets limits "[b]efore March 15, 1998." Section 219.205(e) makes ta similar reference to the corresponding Board Note. The Board specifically requests comment on whether the Board Notes and references to them should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised with specific language.

120. In Sections 218.401 and 219.401, subsections establish requirements that apply before a date and after it. As one example, subsection (a) establishes limitations that apply "[p]rior to August 1, 2010" and separate limitations that apply "[o]n and after August 1, 2010." The Board specifically requests comment on whether any or all of the superseded requirements should be struck as obsolete and whether these sections should be otherwise revised with specific language.

121. In Sections 218.405 and 219.405, subsection (b) applies "[p]rior to August 1, 2010," and subsection (c) applies "[o]n and after August 1, 2010." The Board specifically requests comment on whether any or all of the superseded requirements should be struck as obsolete and whether these sections should be otherwise revised with specific language.

122. Sections 218.407 and 219.407 establish limits that apply "[p]rior to August 1, 2010, and subsections and separate limits that apply "[o]n and after August 1, 2010. The Board specifically requests comment on whether any or all of the superseded requirements should be struck as obsolete and whether these sections should be otherwise revised with specific language.

123. Sections 218.411 and 219.411 includes requirements such as subsection (a) that apply before August 1, 2010, and such as subsection (b) that apply on and after August 1, 2010. The Board specifically requests comment on whether the superseded requirements should be struck as obsolete or whether these provisions should be otherwise revised with specific language.

124. Sections 218.452 and 219.452 include deadlines to submit a monitoring program and a first monitoring report by 1990 and 1991, respectively. The Board specifically requests comment on whether either or both or both of those requirements should be struck as obsolete or whether these sections should be otherwise revised with specific language.

125. In PC 9, JCAR suggested amending "propylenediene" to "propylene diene" in Sections 218.901(b)(2)(N) and 219.901(b)(2)(N). The Board specifically requests comment on whether these amendments correct or clarify these subsections.

Part 223

126. Section 223.120(f)(1) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "E119-05a." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

127. Section 223.120(f)(2) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D523-89 (1999)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

128. Section 223.120(f)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D1640-03 (1999)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

129. Section 223.120(f)(4) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D3912-95 (2001)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

130. Section 223.120(f)(5) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D4082-02." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

131. Section 223.120(f)(6) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D4214-98." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

132. Section 223.120(f)(7) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D1613-03." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

133. Section 223.120(f)(8) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "E84-07." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

134. Section 223.120(f)(9) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D4359-90(2006)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

135. Section 223.120(f)(10) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "E260-96 (2006)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or

revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

136. Section 223.120(f)(11) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "E2167-01." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

137. Section 223.120(f)(12) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "C836-06." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

138. Section 223.120(f)(13) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D86-07b." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

139. Section 223.120(h)(1) incorporates by reference Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 43, proposed amendment February 4, 2004. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

140. Section 223.120(h)(2) incorporates by reference BAAQMD Method 41, proposed amendment February 4, 2004. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

141. Section 223.120(i) incorporates by reference California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 310, amended May 5, 2005. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please

also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

142. In Section 223.203, "Deodorant" is defined separately based on whether the product is manufactured on and after July 1, 2009, or before that date. The Board specifically requests comment on whether the definition that applied before July 1, 2009, should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising it.

143. In Section 223.203, "Deodorant Body Spray" is defined separately based on whether the product is manufactured on and after July 1, 2009, or before that date. The Board specifically requests comment on whether the definition that applied before July 1, 2009, should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising it.

144. In Section 223.203, "Hair Spray" is defined separately based on whether the product is manufactured on and after July 1, 2009, or before that date. The Board specifically requests comment on whether the definition that applied before July 1, 2009, should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising it.

145. In Section 223.203, the definition of "Hair Styling Gel" refers to a product manufactured before July 1, 2009. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this definition should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising it.

146. Section 223.260(a) separately refers to products manufactured before July 1, 2009, and July 1, 2010. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this subsection should be struck as obsolete.

Part 225

147. Section 225.140(h)(1) incorporates by reference

> ASTM D388-77 (approved February 25, 1977), D388-90 (approved March 30, 1990), D388-91a (approved April 15, 1991), D388-95 (approved January 15, 1995), D388-98a (approved September 10, 1998), or D388-99 (approved September 10, 1999, reapproved in 2004), Classification of Coals by Rank

The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with one or more recent versions of this or another method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

148. Section 225.140(h)(2) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D3173-03." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

149. Section 225.140(h)(3) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D3684-01." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

150. Section 225.140(h)(4) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D4840-99." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

151. Section 225.140(h)(5) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D5865-04." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

152. Section 225.140(h)(6) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D6414-01." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

153. Section 225.140(h)(7) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D6722-01." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

154. Section 225.140(h)(8) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D6784-02." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this

incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

155. Section 225.140(h)(9) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D6911-03." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

156. Section 225.140(h)(10) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D7036-04." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Part 229

157. Section 229.104(b) incorporates by reference "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas . . . (June 30, 1993)." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of those definitions or revised with different definitions. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

158. Section 229.140(h) incorporates by reference ASTM Method "D6784-02." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that method or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Part 240

159. Section 240.107 incorporates by reference a Society of Automotive Engineers test procedure dated February 1996. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this incorporation should be updated with a more recent version of that procedure or revised with a different method. If so, the Board requests proposed language updating or revising this incorporation. If so, please also provide a copy of the publication required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

160. Section 240.151 provides that Subpart D "is effective through January 31, 2012." The Board specifically requests comment on whether that Subpart should be

struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests language that would revise it.

161. Section 240.151 refers to vehicles identified in Section 13C-25(d) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005, which is a blank subsection. The Board specifically requests comment on whether to update this reference and requests proposed language that would update it.

162. Section 240.171 provides that Subpart F "is effective through January 31, 2012." The Board specifically requests comment on whether that Subpart should be struck as obsolete or otherwise revised. If so, the Board requests language that would revise it.

Part 244

163. Section 244.121(b) refers to reports "by either telephone or telemetry." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be revised to include different or additional means of reporting and, if so, requests proposed language revising it.

164. Section 244.143(a)(2) refers to the "Cook County Department of Environmental Control." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this name should be updated or revised and requests proposed language revising it.

165. Section 244.143(a)(3) refers the "Chicago Department of Environmental Control." The Board specifically requests comment on whether this name should be updated or revised and requests proposed language revising it.

Part 245

166. Section 245.120(b) refers to ASTM Standard D1391-57. The Board specifically requests comment on whether this reference should be updated or revised. If so, the Board requests language that would accomplish this. In addition, the Board specifically requests comment on whether this or any updated materials should be incorporated by reference at Section 245.101 and, if so, requests any copy of updated materials required by Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Part 249

167. Section 249.120 entitled "Sunset Provisions" provides that the Part 249 will not apply after January 25, 2023. The Board specifically requests comment on whether it should repeal the Part or revise it. If so, the Board requests proposed language of any suggested revision.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY AND ECONOMIC REASONABLENESS

Request for Economic Impact Study

Before it submits a proposal to first-notice publication, the Board will request that the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) conduct an economic impact study of that proposal. *See* 415 ILCS 5/27(b) (2022). At least 20 days before the required hearing to consider the economic impact of the proposal, the Board must make the economic impact study, or DCEO's explanation for not producing one, available to the public. *Id*. The Board intends to request the study in time to address this at its second hearing.

Regions and Sources Affected

IEPA states that a number of its proposed amendments apply statewide. SR at 32, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, 217. "Other proposed revisions apply to different areas of the State." SR at 32, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, 219. [S]ome of the other proposed amendments are site-specific." SR at 33, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.423, 212.424, 214.521, 214.561, 216.382, 237.130.

IEPA adds that its TSD includes three appendices: Appendix A lists sources subject to Part 225 under CAIR, Appendix B lists sources subject to Subpart N of Part 215, and Appendix C lists sources subject to Part 232. SR at 33; TSD at 29, citing TSD at 30-36.

However, IEPA argues that "[n]o source in Illinois will be adversely affected." TSD at 29. It asserts that its proposed revisions "are administrative in nature and will clarify the meaning or intent of regulations, correct typos within the existing regulatory provisions and definitions, and delete obsolete provisions that are no longer applicable." *Id*.

Projected Environmental Impact

IEPA argues that its proposed amendments "will not adversely impact the air quality in Illinois." TSD at 28. It further argues that "[i]t will neither increase nor decrease current emissions levels and will not impact any of the State's future attainment or maintenance plans." *Id*.

Technical Feasibility and Economic Reasonableness

IEPA states that its proposed amendments repeal outdated or duplicative provisions or clarify or correct requirements. SR at 34. IEPA stresses that its proposed revisions do not "add new emission limits or requirements for the sources in Illinois." *Id*.; TSD at 28. It argues that "[e]mission sources do not need to install any new controls or incur any costs to meet the requirements of the proposed rules." *Id*. Because its proposal is not intended to have any substantive effect or economic impact on Illinois sources, IEPA concludes that its proposed revisions are both technically feasible and economically reasonable. *Id*.

When it submits a proposal to first-notice publication, the Board intends to make findings on the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of that proposal. *See* 415 ILCS 5/27(a) (2022). The Board also intends at that time to determine whether the proposal would have any adverse economic impact on the people of the State of Illinois. *See* 415 ILCS 5/27(b) (2022).

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) AMENDMENTS

IEPA states that the scope of its rulemaking proposal implicates a number of State Implementation Plans.[2] IEPA argues that "[a]ll amendments are emissions-neutral and do not affect the overall plans or goals of attainment or nonattainment areas within the State." SR at 3, citing TSD at 2. IEPA further argues that, "[a]s the amendments are administrative in nature they will not affect emission levels of any pollutant within the State, nor will the proposed amendments impact reasonable further progress toward any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)." SR at 3; *see* TSD at 2.

If adopted by the Board, IEPA reports that it intends to submit the following amendments to USEPA as SIP revisions:

> Amendments as a general revision to the SIP: Sections 20l.124, 201.147, and 201.164.
>
> Amendments to the fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) SIP: Sections 212.423, 212.424, 212.458, 212.700, and Section 225.307.
>
> Amendments to the SO_2 SIP: Section 214.561.
>
> Amendments to the ozone SIP: Sections 211.481, 211.880, 211.1270, 211.1670, 211.2200, 211.2310, 211.3850, 211.3967, 211.4250, and 211.5500; Sections 215.202, 215.211, 215.212, 215.213, 215.215, 215.420, 215.429, 215.466, 215.613, 215.881 and 215.883; Sections 217.750, 217.751, 217.752, 217.754, 217.756, 217.758, 217.760, 217.762, 217.764, 217.768, 217.770, 217.774, 217.776, 217.778, 217.780, and 217.782; Sections 218.204, 218.401, and 218.926; Section 219.204; and Sections 225.407, 225.507.
>
> Amendments to the carbon monoxide (CO) SIP: Section 216.382. TSD at 31.

Above in its part-by-part discussion of IEPA's proposed amendments, the Board notes IEPA's arguments that its proposed revisions are consistent with Sections 110(l) and 193 of the CAA. IEPA asserts that these proposals "repeal outdated requirements, clarify the meaning or intent of regulations, or correct typographical errors." TSD at 29. IEPA argues that they "will not impact emissions from the current permitted emission units." *Id.*

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[2] IEPA also identifies its proposed amendments that are not part of a SIP and would not be submitted to USEPA as SIP revisions. TSD at 32.

IEPA adds that proposed SIP revisions must receive public notice and have an opportunity for hearing. *Id*. IEPA recommends language for the Board to use in providing notice of a public hearing on a proposal to amend its rules. *Id*. at 31-32, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.416.

CONCLUSION

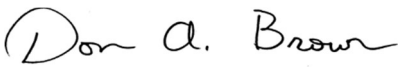
The Board proposes non-substantive amendments of its Subtitle B air pollution rules for public comment before submitting them to first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register.* The proposed amendments appear below with proposed additions underlined and proposed deletions struck through. The Board invites public comment on the entire proposal and particularly on the questions listed above.

ORDER

The Board directs its Clerk to submit proposed non-substantive amendments to its Subtitle B air pollution rules to public comment. It also directs its hearing officer to schedule required hearings on the proposal beginning in the fall of 2024 and to set deadlines including those for pre-filed testimony and post-hearing comments.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on June 6, 2024, by a vote of 4-0.



Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: PERMITS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 201
PERMITS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS

SUBPART B: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART C: PROHIBITIONS

SUBPART D: PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND REVIEW PROCESS

SUBPART E: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR OPERATING PERMITS FOR CERTAIN SMALLER SOURCES

SUBPART F: CAAPP PERMITS

SUBPART H: COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS AND PROJECT COMPLETION SCHEDULES

SUBPART I: MALFUNCTIONS, BREAKDOWNS OR STARTUPS

SUBPART J: MONITORING AND TESTING

SUBPART K: RECORDS AND REPORTS

SUBPART L: CONTINUOUS MONITORING

SUBPART M: PERMIT BY RULE (PBR) – GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART N: PERMIT BY RULE (PBR) – BOILERS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100 MMBTU/HR

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 10, 39, and 39.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 39, and 39.5].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part I: General Provisions, in R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R78-3 and 4, 35 PCB 75 and 243, at 3 Ill. Reg.30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979; amended in R80-5, at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13579; amended in R82-1 (Docket A) at 10 Ill. Reg. 12628, effective July 7, 1986; amended in R87-38 at 13 Ill. Reg. 2066, effective February 3, 1989; amended in R89-7(A) at 13 Ill. Reg. 19444, effective December 5, 1989; amended in R89-7(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 17710, effective November 26, 1991; amended in R93-11 at 17 Ill. Reg. 21483, effective December 7, 1993; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 15002, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 15760, effective October 17, 1994; amended in R96-17 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7878, effective June 17, 1997; amended in R98-13 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998; amended in R98-28 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11823, effective July 31, 1998; amended in R02-10 at 27 Ill. Reg. 5820, effective March 21, 2003; amended in R05-19 and R05-20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 4901, effective March 3, 2006; amended in R07-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 11999, effective August 6, 2009; amended in R10-21 at 34 Ill. Reg.19575, effective December 1, 2010; amended in R12-10 at 35 Ill. Reg. 19790, effective December 5, 2011, amended in R13-18 at 38 Ill. Reg. 1005, effective December 23, 2013; amended in R17-9 at 41 Ill. Reg. 4140, effective March 24, 2017; amended in R23-18 at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS

Section 201.101 Other Definitions

a) Except as stated and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the definitions ~~of terms used~~ in this Part ~~shall~~ must be the same as those ~~used~~ in the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] ~~(Act)~~.

b) All terms in this Part defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 ~~which appear in this Part~~ have the definitions ~~specified by~~in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.102 Definitions

"Air Contaminant~~":~~ " means any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter~~,~~; any odor; or any form of energy~~,~~ that is capable of being released into the atmosphere from an emission source.

"Air Pollution Control Equipment~~":~~ " means any equipment or facility of a type intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce, or control the emission of specified air contaminants to the atmosphere.

"Air Pollution~~":~~ " means the presence in the atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life~~,~~; ~~to~~ health~~,~~; or ~~to~~ property~~,~~ or to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

"Ambient Air~~":~~ " means that portion of the atmosphere external to buildings comprising emission sources.

"Ambient Air Quality Standard"~~: those~~ means standards promulgated ~~from time to time~~ by the Pollution Control Board ~~(Board) pursuant to authority contained in~~under the Act ~~and found~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243~~,~~ or by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ~~(USEPA) pursuant to authority contained in~~under 42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq., as amended from time to time.

"Clean Air Act" or "CAA~~:~~ " means the Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, including the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, as amended (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.).

"Commence~~":~~ " means the act of entering into a binding agreement or contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modifications.

"Construction"~~: commencement of~~ means commencing on-site fabrication, erection, or installation of an emission source or ~~of~~ air pollution control equipment.

"Emission Source~~":~~ " means any equipment or facility of a type capable of emitting specified air contaminants to the atmosphere.

"Existing Air Pollution Control Equipment": " means any air pollution control equipment, the construction or modification which has commenced prior tobefore April 14, 1972.

"Existing Emission Source": " means any emission source, the construction or modification of which has commenced prior tobefore April 14, 1972.

"Modification": " means any physical change in, or change in the method of operations of, an emission source or of air pollution control equipment which increases the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted by such the source or equipment or which results in the emission of any specified air contaminant not previously emitted. It shall must be presumed that an increase in the use of raw materials, the time of operation, or the rate of production will change the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this definition, for purposes of permits issued pursuant tounder Subpart D, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) may specify conditions under which an emission source or air pollution control equipment may be operated without causing a modification as herein defined, and normal cyclical variations, before the date operating permits are required, shall must not be considered modifications.

"New Air Pollution Control Equipment": " means any air pollution control equipment, the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after April 14, 1972.

"New Emission Source": " means any emission source, the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after April 14, 1972.

"Owner or Operator": " means any person who owns, leases, controls, or supervises an emission source or air pollution control equipment.

"Person": " means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this State, any other State or political subdivision or agency thereof or any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

"PSD Increment": " means the maximum allowable increase over baseline concentration of any air contaminant as determined by Section 163 of the Clean Air ActCAA (42 U.S.C.USC 7473) and regulations adopted thereunderunder it.

"Specified Air Contaminant": " means any air contaminant as to which this Subtitle contains emission standards or other specific limitations and any contaminant regulated in Illinois pursuant tounder Section 9.1 of the Act.

"Standard Industrial Classification Manual": " means the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972), Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.103 Abbreviations and Units

a) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~have been used in this Part~~:

Act	Illinois Environmental Protection Act
~~AER~~	~~Annual Emissions Report~~
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
btu or Btu	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
gal	gallons
HAPs	hazardous air pollutants
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
~~gal/mo~~	~~gallons per month~~
~~gal/yr~~	~~gallons per year~~
kPa	kilopascals
kPa absolute	kilopascals absolute
kW	kilowatts
l	liters
Mg	megagrams
m^3	cubic meters
MM	million
MW	megawatts; one million watts
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
~~NMOC~~	~~nonmethane organic compounds~~
NO_x	nitrogen oxide
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
PBR	permit by rule
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psi	pounds per square inch
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
ROSS	Registration of Smaller Sources
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
~~TPY~~	~~tons per year~~

USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOM	volatile organic material
yr	year

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric
1 gal	3.785 l
1000 gal	3.785 m^3
1 hp	0.7452 kW
1 MMbtu/hr	0.293 MW
1 psi	6.897 kPa

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations ~~by reference~~ do not include any later amendments or editions:

a) Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972), Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

b) ASAE Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085.

c) Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, 40 CFR 52.21 (2015).

d) Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, 40 CFR 60:

1) Subpart A – General Provisions (2015);

2) Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, Subpart Dc (2015);

3) Appendix A-4, Reference Method 10 – Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (2015); and

4) Subpart Ja – Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007 (2015).

e) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, 40 CFR 63:

1) Subpart A – General Provisions (2015);

2) Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (2015); and

3) Subpart JJJJJJ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources (2015).

f) Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans, 40 CFR 51, Appendix P: Minimum Emissions Monitoring Requirements (1987).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 201.121 Existence of Permit No Defense

The existence of a permit under this Part ~~shall~~ must not constitute a defense to a violation of the Act or any rule or regulation of this Chapter~~,~~ except for construction or operation without a permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.122 Proof of Emissions

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Chapter, evidence that specified air contaminant emissions, as calculated on the basis of standard emission factors or other factors generally accepted ~~as true~~ by ~~those~~ persons engaged in the field of air pollution control, exceed the limitations ~~prescribed by~~under this Chapter ~~shall~~ must constitute adequate proof of a violation~~,~~ in the absence of a showing that actual emissions are in compliance.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.123 Burden of Persuasion Regarding Exceptions

In any proceeding ~~pursuant to~~under this Chapter, if an exception ~~stated~~ in this Chapter would limit an obligation, limit a liability, or eliminate ~~either~~ an obligation or a liability, the person who would benefit from ~~the application of~~ the exception ~~shall~~ must have the burden of persuasion that the exception applies and that the terms of the exception have been met.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.124 Annual Report (Repealed)

~~The Agency shall annually prepare and submit to the Board an Air Contaminant Emission Report which lists the emission sources in the State for which an operating permit is required under this Part, describes the type, quantity and concentrations of the various specified contaminants being emitted and describes the existing and planned controls and the scheduled dates for completion of improvements.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 201.125 Severability

If any provision of ~~these rules or regulations is adjudged invalid,~~this Chapter or ~~if the~~its application ~~thereof~~ to any person or in any circumstance is adjudged invalid, ~~such invalidity shall~~ that adjudication must not affect the validity of this Chapter as a whole or ~~of any part, subpart, sentence or clause thereof~~any portion not adjudged invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 201.126 Repealer

Each provision of the Rules and Regulations Governing the control of Air Pollution, as amended August 19, 1969, applying to an emission source ~~shall~~ must remain in full force and effect unless and until ~~such~~ that source is required to comply with a corresponding provision of this Chapter.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: PROHIBITIONS

Section 201.141 Prohibition of Air Pollution

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or threaten or allow the discharge or emission of any contaminant into the environment in any State so as, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources, to cause or tend to cause air pollution in Illinois, or ~~so as to~~ violate the provisions of this Chapter, or ~~so as to~~ prevent the attainment or maintenance of any applicable ambient air quality standard.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.142 Construction Permit Required

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the construction of any new emission source or any new air pollution control equipment, or cause or allow the modification of any existing emission source or air pollution control equipment, without first obtaining a construction permit from the Agency, except ~~as provided in Sections~~under Section 201.146 or ~~Section~~ 201.170(b) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.143 Operating Permits for New Sources

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of any new emission source or new air pollution control equipment of a type for which a construction permit is required by Section 201.142 without first obtaining an operating permit from the Agency, except for ~~such~~ testing operations ~~as may be authorized by~~ the construction permit authorizes. Applications for operating permits ~~shall~~ must be made at ~~such~~ times and contain ~~such~~ information ~~(~~in addition to the information required by Section 201.157 as ~~shall be specified in~~ the construction permit specifies.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.144 Operating Permits for Existing Sources

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must cause or allow the operation of any existing emission source or any existing air pollution control equipment without first obtaining an operating permit from the Agency, except as ~~provided~~ exempted in Section 201.146. Appendix C lists dates~~Dates~~ on which permits were required ~~are shown in Appendix C~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.146 Exemptions from State Permit Requirements

Construction or operating permits~~, pursuant to~~ under Sections 201.142, 201.143, and 201.144 ~~of this Part,~~ are not required for the classes of equipment and activities listed ~~below~~ in this Section. The permitting exemptions in this Section do not relieve the owner or operator of any source from any obligation to comply with any other applicable requirements, including the obligation to obtain a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 9.1(d) and 39.5 of the Act, sections 165, 173, and 502 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA, or any other applicable permit or registration requirements.

a) Air contaminant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers, or combustion shutoffs;

b) Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;

c) Each fuel burning emission unit for indirect systems and for heating and reheating furnace systems used exclusively for residential~~,~~ or commercial establishments using gas and/or fuel oil exclusively with a design heat input capacity of less than 14.6 MW (50 MMbtu/hr), except that a permit ~~shall~~ must be required for any such emission unit with a design heat input capacity of at least 10 MMbtu/hr that was constructed, reconstructed, or modified after June 9, 1989, and ~~that~~ is subject to 40 CFR 60, subpart D;

d) Each fuel burning emission unit other than those ~~listed~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ for direct systems used for comfort heating purposes and indirect heating

systems with a design heat input capacity of less than 2930 kW (10 MMbtu/hr);

e) Internal combustion engines or boilers (including the fuel system) of motor vehicles, locomotives, ~~air craft~~aircraft, watercraft, ~~lifttrucks~~ lift trucks, and other vehicles powered by nonroad engines;

f) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated laboratory fume hoods, vacuum producing devices, and control devices installed primarily to address potential accidental releases;

g) Coating operations located at a source not using ~~not in excess of~~more than 18,925 l (5,000 gal) of coating (including thinner) per year;

h) Any emission unit acquired exclusively for domestic use, except that a permit ~~shall~~ must be required for any incinerator and for any fuel combustion emission unit using solid fuel with a design heat input capacity of 14.6 MW (50 MMbtu/hr) or more;

i) Any stationary internal combustion engine with a rated power output of less than 1118 kW (1500 bhp) or stationary turbine, except that a permit ~~shall~~ must be required for~~ the following~~:

1) Any internal combustion engine with a rating ~~at~~ equal to or greater than 500 bhp output that is subject to ~~the control requirements of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.388(a) or (b); or

2) Any stationary gas turbine engine with a rated heat input at peak load of 10.7 gigajoules/hr (10 MMbtu/hr) or more that is constructed, reconstructed, or modified after October 3, 1977, and ~~that is~~ subject to ~~requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60, subpart GG;

j) Rest room facilities and associated cleanup operations, and stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;

k) Safety devices designed to protect life and limb, ~~provided that~~if a permit is not otherwise required for the emission unit with which the safety device is associated;

l) Storage tanks and fuel dispensing equipment that are both used ~~for the dispensing of~~to dispense fuel to mobile sources, including on-road and off-road vehicles, for use in such mobile sources;

m) Printing operations with aggregate organic solvent usage that never exceeds 2,839 l (750 gal) per year from all printing lines at the source, including organic solvent from inks, ~~dilutents~~diluents, fountain solutions, and cleaning materials;

n) Storage tanks of:

1) Organic liquids with a capacity of less than 37,850 l (10,000 gal), ~~provided~~ if the storage tank is not used to store any amount of material or mixture of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

2) Any size containing exclusively soaps, detergents, surfactants, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions, ~~provided~~ if an organic solvent has not been mixed with ~~such~~ the materials; or

3) Any size containing virgin or re-refined distillate oil (including kerosene and diesel fuel), hydrocarbon condensate from natural gas pipeline or storage systems, lubricating oil, or residual fuel oils;

o) Threaded pipe connections, vessel manways, flanges, valves, pump seals, pressure relief valves, pressure relief devices, and pumps;

p) Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for testing and analyses;

q) All storage tanks of Illinois crude oil with capacity of less than 151,400 1 (40,000 gal) located on oil field sites;

r) All organic material-water single or multiple compartment effluent water separator facilities for Illinois crude oil of vapor pressure of less than 34.5 kPa absolute (5 psia);

s) Grain-handling operations, exclusive of grain-drying operations, with an annual grain through-put not exceeding 300,000 bushels;

t) Grain-drying operations with a total grain-drying capacity not exceeding 750 bushels per hour for 5% moisture extraction at manufacturer's rated capacity, using the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, incorporated by reference at Section 201.104(b);

u) Portable grain-handling equipment and one-turn storage space;

v) Cold cleaning degreasers that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the vapor pressure of the solvents used never exceeds 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at ~~38°C~~38 ºC (100ºF)(100 ºF) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at ~~20°C~~20 ºC ~~(68°F)~~(68 ºF);

w) Coin-operated dry cleaning operations;

x) Dry cleaning operations at a source that consume less than 30 gallons per month of perchloroethylene;

y) Brazing, soldering, wave soldering, or welding equipment, including associated ventilation hoods;

z) Cafeterias, kitchens, and other similar facilities, including smokehouses, used for preparing food or beverages, but not including facilities used in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution of food, beverages, food or beverage products, or food or beverage components;

aa) Equipment for carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, sand blast cleaning, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing ceramic artwork, leather, metals (other than beryllium), plastics, concrete, rubber, paper stock, wood, or wood products, where ~~such~~ this equipment is either:

1) Used for maintenance activity;

2) Manually operated;

3) Exhausted inside a building; or

4) Vented externally with emissions controlled by an appropriately operated cyclonic inertial separator (cyclone), filter, ~~electro-static precipitor~~electrostatic precipitator, or a scrubber;

bb) Feed mills that produce no more than 10,000 tons of feed per calendar year, ~~provided that~~if a permit is not otherwise required for the source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.142, 201.143, or 201.144;

cc) Extruders used for the extrusion of metals, minerals, plastics, rubber, or wood, excluding:

1) Extruders used in the manufacture of polymers;

2) Extruders using foaming agents or release agents that contain volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Title VI of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA; and

3) Extruders processing scrap material that was produced using foaming agents containing volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Title VI of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

dd) Furnaces used for melting metals, other than beryllium, with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches by volume;

ee) Equipment used for the melting or application of less than 22,767 kg/yr (50,000 lbs/yr) of wax to which no organic solvent has been added;

ff) Equipment used for filling drums, pails, or other packaging containers, excluding aerosol cans, with soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, glycerin, sweeteners, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions, ~~provided~~ if an organic solvent has not been mixed with ~~such~~ the materials;

gg) Loading and unloading systems for railcars, tank trucks, or watercraft that handle only the following liquid materials: soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions, ~~provided~~ if an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials;

hh) Equipment used for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperatures to make ~~water based~~water-based adhesives, ~~provided~~ if each material mixed or blended contains less than 5% organic solvent by weight;

ii) Die casting machines where a metal or plastic is formed under pressure in a die located at a source with a through-put of less than 2,000,000 lbs of metal or plastic per year, in the aggregate, from all die casting machines;

jj) Air pollution control devices used exclusively with other equipment that is exempt from permitting~~, as provided in~~ under this Section;

kk) (Reserved);

ll) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy;

mm) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;

nn) General vehicle maintenance and servicing activities conducted at a source, motor vehicle repair shops, and motor vehicle body shops, but not including motor vehicle refinishing;

oo) Equipment using water, water and soap, or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing, ~~provided~~ if no organic solvent has been added to the water;

pp) Administrative activities including~~, but not limited to,~~ paper shredding, copying, photographic activities, and blueprinting machines. This does not include

incinerators;

qq) Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing that have been cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents that are:

1) Located at a source and process clothing, bedding, and other fabric items used at the source, ~~provided that~~if any organic solvent present in ~~such~~ the items before processing that is retained from cleanup operations ~~shall~~ must be addressed as part of the VOM emissions from use of cleaning materials;

2) Located at a commercial laundry; or

3) Coin operated;

rr) Housekeeping activities for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials~~, including operation of~~ and operating fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for ~~such~~ these purposes, but not including use of cleaning materials that contain organic solvent;

ss) Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with ~~such~~ these systems;

tt) Activities associated with the construction, on-site repair, maintenance, or dismantlement of buildings, utility lines, pipelines, wells, excavations, earthworks, and other structures that do not constitute emission units;

uu) Piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas;

vv) Water treatment or storage systems, as follows:

1) Systems for potable water or boiler feedwater;

2) Systems, including cooling towers, for process water, ~~provided that such~~if this water has not been in direct or indirect contact with process streams that contain volatile organic material or materials listed as hazardous air pollutants ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

ww) Lawn care, landscape maintenance, and grounds keeping activities;

xx) Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively in dipping operations to coat objects with oils, waxes, or greases, ~~provided~~ if no organic solvent has been mixed with ~~such~~ these materials;

yy) Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 USC 1261 et seq.), where the

product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use;

zz) Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury, or other medical condition;

aaa) Activities associated with the construction, repair, or maintenance of roads or other paved or open areas, including operation of street sweepers, vacuum trucks, spray trucks, and other vehicles related to the control of fugitive emissions of such roads or other areas;

bbb) Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers, where the containers are sealed during storage and handling;

ccc) Activities at a source associated with the maintenance, repair, or dismantlement of an emission unit or other equipment installed at the source, not including the shutdown of the unit or equipment, including preparation for maintenance, repair, or dismantlement, and preparation for subsequent startup, including preparation of a shutdown vessel for entry, replacement of insulation, welding and cutting, and steam purging of a vessel prior to startup;

ddd) Equipment used for corona arc discharge surface treatment of plastic with a power rating of 5 kW or less or equipped with an ozone destruction device;

eee) Equipment used to seal or cut plastic bags for commercial, industrial, or domestic use;

fff) Each direct-fired gas dryer used for a washing, cleaning, coating, or printing line, excluding:

1) Dryers with a rated heat input capacity of 2930 kW (10 MMbtu/hr) or more; and

2) Dryers for which emissions other than those attributable to combustion of fuel in the dryer, including emissions attributable to use or application of cleaning agents, washing materials, coatings, or inks or other process materials that contain volatile organic material are not addressed as part of the permitting of ~~such~~ the line, if a permit is otherwise required for the line;

ggg) Municipal solid waste landfills with a maximum total design capacity of less than 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million m^3 that are not required to install a gas collection and control system ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 220 or 800 through 849 or Section 9.1 of the Act;

hhh) Replacement or addition of air pollution control equipment for existing emission units in circumstances where:

1) The existing emission unit is permitted and has operated in compliance for the past year;

2) The new control equipment will provide equal or better control of the target pollutants;

3) The new control device will not be accompanied by a net increase in emissions of any non-targeted criteria air pollutant;

4) Different State or federal regulatory requirements or newly proposed regulatory requirements will not apply to the unit; and

BOARD NOTE: All sources must comply with underlying federal regulations and future State regulations.

5) Where the existing air pollution control equipment had required monitoring equipment, the new air pollution control equipment will be equipped with the instrumentation and monitoring devices that are typically installed on the new equipment of that type.

BOARD NOTE: For major sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act, where the new air pollution control equipment will require a different compliance determination method in the facility's CAAPP permit, the facility may need a permit modification to address the changed compliance determination method;

iii) Replacement, addition, or modification of emission units at facilities with federally enforceable State operating permits limiting their potential to emit in circumstances where:

1) The potential to emit any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment from the new emission unit, or the increase in the potential to emit resulting from the modification of any existing emission unit, is less than 0.1 pound per hour or 0.44 tons per year;

2) The raw materials and fuels used or present in the emission unit that cause or contribute to emissions, based on the information contained in Material Safety Data Sheets for those materials, do not contain equal to or greater than 0.01 percent by weight of any hazardous air pollutant as defined under section 112(b) of the ~~federal Clean Air Act~~CAA;

3) The emission unit or modification is not subject to an emission standard or other regulatory requirement ~~pursuant to~~under section 111 of the ~~federal Clean Air Act~~CAA;

4) Potential emissions of regulated air pollutants from the emission unit or modification will not, in combination with emissions from existing units or other proposed units, trigger permitting requirements under Section 39.5, ~~permitting requirements under~~ section 165 or 173 of the ~~federal Clean Air Act~~CAA, or the requirement to obtain a revised federally enforceable State operating permit limiting the source's potential to emit; and

5) The source is not currently the subject of a Non-compliance Advisory, ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA Section 114 Request, Violation Notice, Notice of Violation, Compliance Commitment Agreement, Administrative Order, or civil or criminal enforcement action~~,~~ related to the air emissions of the source;

jjj) Replacement, addition, or modification of emission units at permitted sources that are not major sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and that do not have a federally enforceable State operating permit limiting their potential to emit, in circumstances where:

1) The potential to emit of any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment from the new emission unit, or the increase in the potential to emit resulting from the modification of any existing emission unit is either:

A) Less than 0.1 pound per hour or 0.44 tons per year; or

B) Less than 0.5 pound per hour, and the permittee provides prior notification to the Agency of the intent to construct or install the unit. The unit may be constructed, installed, or modified immediately after the notification is filed;

2) The emission unit or modification is not subject to an emission standard or other regulatory requirement under section 111 or 112 of the ~~federal Clean Air Act~~CAA;

3) Potential emissions of regulated air pollutants from the emission unit or modification will not, in combination with the emissions from existing units or other proposed units, trigger permitting requirements under Section 39.5 of the Act or the requirement to obtain a federally enforceable permit limiting the source's potential to emit; and

4) The source is not currently the subject of a Non-compliance Advisory, ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA Section 114 Request, Violation Notice, Notice of Violation, Compliance Commitment Agreement, Administrative Order, or civil or criminal enforcement action, related to the air emissions of the source;

kkk) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source is not required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit for the construction or modification of an emission unit or activity that is an insignificant activity ~~as addressed by~~under Section 201.210 or 201.211 ~~of this Part~~. The owner or operator must still follow Section 201.212 ~~of this Part must still be followed~~, as applicable. Other than excusing the owner or operator of a CAAPP source from the requirement to obtain an air pollution control construction permit for the emission units or activities, nothing in this subsection ~~shall~~ must alter or affect the liability of the CAAPP source for compliance with emission standards and other requirements that apply to the emission units or activities, either individually or in conjunction with other emission units or activities constructed, modified, or located at the source;

lll) Plastic injection molding equipment with an annual through-put not exceeding 5,000 tons of plastic resin in the aggregate from all plastic injection molding equipment at the source, and all associated plastic resin loading, unloading, conveying, mixing, storage, grinding, and drying equipment and associated mold release and mold cleaning agents.

mmm) Sources required to comply with Section 210.175 (Registration of Smaller Sources (ROSS)).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.147 Former Permits (Repealed)

~~Any permit issued by the Agency, or any predecessor, is subject to the requirements of Sections 201.121, 201.142 through 201.146 and Subparts D through F, and shall be revised or revoked as necessary to conform to this Chapter.~~

(Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 201.148 Operation Without Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of an emission source which is not in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 unless ~~such~~ the person is in compliance with a compliance program ~~as provided for in~~under Subpart H and ~~in~~ the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.

b) Any compliance plan or project completion schedule, where applicable, ~~shall~~ must be a binding condition of the operating permit for the source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____).

Section 201.149 Operation During Malfunction, Breakdown or Startups

A person must not cause or allow the continued operation of an emission source during malfunction or breakdown of the emission source or related air pollution control equipment if ~~such~~ that operation would cause a violation of the applicable standards or limitations ~~stated~~ in Subchapter c except as specifically provided for by ~~such~~ the standard or limitation. A person must not cause or allow violation of the applicable standards or limitations ~~stated~~ in Subchapter c during startup except as specifically provided for by ~~such~~ the standard or limitation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.150 Circumvention

Except as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.207, 214.162, and 214.182 through 214.185, and except as further provided by Section 201.151, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the construction or operation of any device or any means, including the creation or use of any corporations or other business entities having interlocking directorships or substantially identical ownerships which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of any air contaminant emitted, conceals, dilutes, or permits air contaminant emissions which would otherwise violate these regulations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.151 Design of Effluent Exhaust Systems

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of an emission source or ~~of~~ air pollution control equipment without providing one or more stacks or vents ~~that are~~ designed to prevent the concentration of any air contaminant from:

1) Exceeding any applicable ambient air quality standard, either alone or in combination with air contaminants from other sources; or,

2) Causing or tending to cause air pollution, either alone or in combination with air contaminants from other sources; or,

3) Exceeding the emission standards and limitations of subchapter (c) ~~of this Chapter~~.

b) Exception. This rule ~~shall~~ must not apply to emission sources~~,~~ such as stock piles of particulate matter which, because of the disperse nature of ~~such~~ the emission sources, cannot reasonably be expected to be emitted through a stack.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND REVIEW PROCESS

Section 201.152 Contents of Application for Construction Permit

a) An application for a construction permit ~~shall~~ must contain, ~~as~~ at a minimum, the following ~~data and information~~:

1) the nature of the emission unit and air pollution control equipment, including the expected life and deterioration rate;

2) information concerning processes to which the emission unit or air pollution control equipment is related;

3) the quantities and types of raw materials to be used in the emission unit or air pollution control equipment;

4) the nature, specific points of emission, and quantities of uncontrolled and controlled air contaminant emissions at the source that includes the emission unit or air pollution control equipment;

5) the type, size, efficiency, and specifications (including engineering drawings, plans, and specifications certified ~~to~~ by a registered Illinois professional engineer) of the proposed emission unit or air pollution control equipment; and

6) maps, statistics, and other data reasonably sufficient to describe the location of the emission unit or air pollution control equipment.

b) The Agency may waive the submission by the applicant of ~~such~~ engineering drawings, plans, specifications, or ~~such~~ other portions of the above data or information ~~as it shall deem~~it deems inappropriate or unnecessary to the construction permit application.

~~a)~~c) The Agency may adopt procedures that require data and information in addition to ~~and in amplification of the matters specified in the first sentence of this Section,~~that required by subsection (a) that are reasonably designed to determine compliance with this Chapter and ambient air quality standards, or that set forth the format by which all data and information ~~shall~~ must be submitted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.153 Incomplete Applications (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

Section 201.154 Signatures (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

Section 201.155 Standards for Issuance (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

Section 201.156 Conditions

The Agency may impose ~~such~~ in a construction permit conditions ~~in a construction permit as may be~~ necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act, and ~~as~~ that are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board ~~thereunder~~under the Act. Except as ~~herein~~ specified in it, nothing in this Chapter ~~shall~~ must be deemed to limit the power of the Agency ~~in this regard~~to impose conditions. ~~Such~~ These conditions may include conditions specifying any testing operations that may be conducted under the construction permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.157 Contents of Application for Operating Permit

a) An application for an operating permit must contain the data and information specified in Section 201.152. Each application must list all individual emission units and air pollution equipment for which a permit is sought. Any applicant may seek to obtain from the Agency a permit for each emission unit, or such emission units as are similar in design or principle of operation or function, or for all emission units encompassed in an identifiable operating unit, unless subject to the provisions of Section 201.169 ~~of this Subpart~~ or required to obtain an operating permit with federal enforceable conditions in compliance with Section 39.5 of the Act.

b) To the extent that the ~~above specified~~ data and information ~~has~~ in subsection (a) have previously been submitted to the Agency in compliance with this Subpart, the data and information need not be resubmitted, but the applicant must certify that the data and information previously submitted ~~remains~~ remain true, correct, and current.

~~a)~~c) An application for an operating permit must contain a description of the startup procedure for each emission unit, the duration and frequency of startups, the types and quantities of emissions during startup, and the applicant's efforts to minimize any such startup emissions, duration of individual startups, and frequency of startups.

~~b)~~d) The Agency may adopt procedures that require data and information in addition to ~~and in amplification of the matters specified in the first sentence of this Section,~~that required under subsection (a) that are reasonably designed to determine compliance with this Chapter~~,~~ and ambient air quality standards, and that specify the format by which all data and information must be submitted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.158 Incomplete Applications

An application ~~shall~~ must not be deemed to be filed until the applicant has submitted all information and completed application forms required by Section 201.152 or 201.157 ~~of this Subpart~~, whichever is applicable, and procedures adopted and effective ~~pursuant hereto~~under them. ~~Provided, however, that if~~However, if the Agency fails to notify the applicant within 30 days after the filing of a purported application that the application is incomplete and ~~of~~ the reasons the Agency deems it incomplete, the application ~~shall~~ must be deemed to have been filed as of the date of ~~such~~ the purported filing. The applicant may treat the Agency's notification that an application is incomplete as a denial of the application for purposes of review~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.159 Signatures

All applications and supplements ~~thereto shall~~ to them must be signed by the owner and operator of the source~~,~~ or their authorized agent~~,~~ and ~~shall~~ must be accompanied by evidence of authority to sign the application.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.160 Standards for Issuance

a) ~~No~~ A construction permit ~~shall~~ must not be granted unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

1) The emission unit or air pollution control equipment will be constructed or modified to operate so as not to cause a violation of the Act or of this Chapter; and

2) If subject to a future compliance date, the applicant has an approved compliance program and project completion schedule in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart H ~~of this Part~~

b) ~~No~~ An operating permit ~~shall~~ must not be granted unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

1) The emission unit or air pollution control equipment has been constructed or modified to operate so as not to cause a violation of the Act or of this Chapter, or has been granted a variance ~~therefrom~~ from them by the Board and is in full compliance with ~~such~~ the variance; and

2) The emission unit or air pollution control equipment has been constructed

or modified in ~~accordance~~ compliance with all conditions in the construction permit, where applicable; and

3) The emission unit or air pollution control equipment has been shown by tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart J ~~of this Part~~, applicable regulations, and permit conditions to operate in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Chapter, provided that the Agency may waive the requirement for actual tests where sufficient standard testing information is available; and

4) The applicant has taken all technically feasible measures, including changes in work rules, to minimize the duration and frequency of startups and to reduce the quantity of emissions during startup; and

5) If subject to a future compliance date, the applicant has an approved compliance program and project completion schedule in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart H ~~of this Subpart~~; and

6) If required, the applicant has an approved episode action plan in effect in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 244.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.161 Conditions

The Agency may impose ~~such~~ conditions in an operating permit ~~as may be~~ necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act~~,~~ and ~~as are~~ not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board ~~thereunder~~under it. Except as ~~herein~~ specified in this section, nothing in this Chapter ~~shall~~ must be deemed to limit the power of the Agency in this regard. When deemed appropriate as a condition to the issuance of an operating permit, the Agency may require that the permittee adequately maintain the air pollution control equipment covered by the permit. To assure that ~~such~~ a maintenance program is planned, the Agency may require that the permittee have a maintenance program and keep ~~such~~ maintenance records ~~as are~~ necessary to demonstrate compliance with this rule~~; provided, however,~~. However, the Agency ~~shall~~ must not have the authority to approve the maintenance programs required ~~thereunder~~under this section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.162 Duration

a) ~~No~~ An operating permit ~~shall~~ must not be valid longer than ten years or ~~such~~ a shorter period as the Agency may specify in the operating permit as necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this Chapter, unless the source is subject to:

1) Section 201.169 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

2) Section 39.5 of the Act, except for sources exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(1.1).

b) Applications for renewal of an operating permit ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least 90 days ~~prior to the expiration of~~before the prior permit expires and ~~shall~~ must conform to Sections 201.157, 201.158, and 201.159. The standards for issuance of renewal of operating permits ~~shall be as set forth~~must be those in Section 201.160.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.163 Joint Construction and Operating Permits

~~In cases where~~When the Agency determines that an emission unit or air pollution control equipment is sufficiently standard ~~so as~~ to obviate the need for separate construction and operating permits, the Agency may issue a joint construction and operating permit. The Agency may adopt procedures that~~:~~ set forth the circumstances under which joint construction and operating permits may be issued; require data and information designed to determine compliance with this Chapter~~,~~ and ambient air quality standards; and set forth the format by which all data and information ~~shall~~ must be submitted. The standards for issuance of joint construction and operating permits ~~shall~~ must be ~~as set forth~~those in Section 201.160. Except as ~~herein~~ provided in this section, nothing in this Chapter ~~shall~~ must be deemed to limit the power of the Agency in this regard. The term "operating permit" as used elsewhere in this Chapter ~~shall~~ must be deemed to include a joint construction and operating permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.164 Design Criteria (Repealed)

~~a) The Agency may adopt procedures that set forth criteria for the design, operation or maintenance of emission units and air pollution control equipment. These procedures shall be revised from time to time to reflect current engineering judgment and advances in the state of the art.~~

~~b) Before adopting new criteria or making substantive changes to any criteria adopted by the Agency, the Agency shall:~~

~~1) Publish a summary of the proposed changes in the Environmental Register or a comparable publication at the Agency's expense; and~~

~~2) Provide a copy of the full text of the proposed changes to any person who in writing so requests; and~~

~~3) Defer adoption of the changes for 45 days from the date of publication to allow submission and consideration of written comments on the proposed~~

~~changes.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.165 Hearings

a) The Agency may conduct hearings~~, prior to~~ before issuing a permit ~~pursuant to~~under this Chapter~~,~~ to determine whether an applicant has submitted proof that the emission source or air pollution control equipment is or will be in compliance with every rule of this Chapter.

b) The Agency ~~shall~~ must adopt procedural regulations for ~~the conduct of such~~conducting these hearings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.166 Revocation

Violation of any of the conditions of a permit, or the failure to comply with any rule or regulation of this Chapter, ~~shall~~ must be grounds for revocation of the permit, ~~as well as~~and for other sanctions provided in the Act. ~~Such~~ These sanctions ~~shall~~ must be sought by filing a complaint with the Board.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.167 Revisions to Permits

The Agency may revise any permit issued ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart D or any condition contained in ~~such~~ the permit~~, as follows~~:

a) Upon reapplication by the permittee; or

b) Upon the revision of the Act or this Chapter.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.168 Appeals from Conditions

An applicant may consider any condition imposed by the Agency in a permit as a refusal by the Agency to grant a permit, which ~~shall entitle~~entitles the applicant to appeal the Agency's decision to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.169 Special Provisions for Certain Operating Permits

a) Applicability~~:~~

1) Operating permits issued ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39 of the Act for sources of air pollution that are not subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 39.5 of the Act and are not required to have a federally enforceable State operating permit are subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Section.

2) This Section only applies to sources that meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~ and whose permit has not expired ~~pursuant to~~under a renewal request under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If this Section no longer applies to a source and its permit has not expired ~~pursuant to~~under a renewal request under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the terms and conditions of the permit ~~shall~~ must remain in effect until the permit is superseded by a new or revised permit or is withdrawn.

3) Nothing in this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be construed as exempting persons with permits issued ~~pursuant to~~under this Section from ~~the requirements of~~ Section 201.142 ~~of this Part~~ requiring a construction permit or from review under Part 203 procedures for new and modified emission units.

b) Expiration and Renewal~~:~~

1) The Agency may request the renewal of an operating permit subject to this Section for reasons including~~, but not limited to,~~ a change in the requirements applicable to the source; an indication that the information on the source's application is inaccurate; or information that the source may not be in compliance with the Act, a Board regulation, or an existing permit condition.

2) Notwithstanding Section 201.162 ~~of this Subpart~~, an operating permit subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must expire 180 days after the Agency sends a written request for renewal of the permit. A permit ~~shall~~ must terminate if it is withdrawn upon written request by the permittee or is superseded by a revised permit issued for the source.

3) In its request for renewal pursuant to subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~, the Agency may include a request for any supplemental information that the Agency may need to determine the continued applicability of this Section or the ability of the source to comply with any requirement.

4) An owner or operator may appeal to the Board only a final determination by the Agency to deny a permit or to include conditions as provided by Section 40 of the Act and Section 201.168 ~~of this Subpart~~, or a determination that a permit application is incomplete based upon insufficiencies such as~~, but not limited to,~~ a failure to submit information requested under subsection (b)(3) ~~above~~ or Section 201.158 ~~of this~~

~~Subpart~~.

c) Requirement for a Revised Permit~~:~~

1) Persons with operating permits subject to this Section must obtain a revised permit ~~prior to~~before any of the following changes at the source:

A) An increase in emissions above the amount the emission unit or the source is permitted to emit; or

B) A modification; or

C) A change in operations that will result in the source's noncompliance with a condition in the existing permit; or

D) A change in ownership, company name, or address, so that the application or existing permit is no longer accurate.

2) If changes in the source's emission units or control equipment remove a source from the applicability of this Section, an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must apply for a construction permit under Section 201.152 ~~of this Subpart~~, if applicable, and either a federally enforceable State operating permit or a ~~Clean Air Act Permit Program (~~CAAPP~~)~~ permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.170 Portable Emission Units

a) An emission unit is portable ~~provided that~~if the emission unit meets the following criteria.

1) Emissions from the emission unit are expected to occur for less than one year at any one site.

2) The emission unit of air pollution is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 201.169 ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) The emission unit or group of emission units that will be changing sites is permitted to emit less than 25 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants.

4) The emission unit is mounted on a chassis or skids and is designed to be moveable.

5) The emission unit is not used as a thermal desorption system ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.Table F or as an incinerator system.

b) An owner or operator of a portable emission unit meeting the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ may change the site of the unit without obtaining a new construction or operating permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.142, 201.143, or 201.169 ~~of this Part, provided that~~if the owner or operator meets the following requirements:

1) The owner or operator has obtained a construction and operating permit containing special conditions as required by subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ for the emission unit, or is exempt ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.

2) If a permit issued ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ includes more than one emission unit, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must move all emission units covered by the permit to the new site.

3) The owner or operator does not locate the emission unit on a site with a source:

A) That is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 39.5 of the Act; or

B) That would become subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 39.5 of the Act if the emissions of all regulated pollutants from the portable emission unit were included in such source's potential to emit.

4) The owner or operator does not modify the operation of the emission unit ~~in such a way so as~~ to:

A) Make the emission unit subject to New Source Review (NSR) requirements ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 or ~~to~~ Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1(a) of the Act; or

B) Make the emission unit a support facility of a source that is subject to Section 39.5 of the Act.

5) At least three days ~~prior to~~before moving the emission unit to a new site, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency by certified mail. The notification ~~shall~~ must include the items ~~listed~~ in this subsection (b)(5), unless the emission unit is exempt ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~:

A) The location of the new site;

B) The estimated emissions of all regulated air pollutants while located at the new site; and

C) That the operation for the emission unit will be consistent with its construction and operating permits.

6) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep a copy of the construction and operating permits for that emission unit on the site where the emission unit is in operation.

c) Permit Requirements~~.~~

1) The owner or operator of an emission unit must obtain a new or amended construction and operating permit containing special conditions for changing the site of the portable emission unit ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Sections 201.142, 201.143, and 201.169 ~~of this Subpart prior to~~before an initial change in site of an emission unit. The permit application, in addition to the information required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.152, 201.157, and 201.169 ~~of this Part~~, must contain the following information:

A) The initial site of the emission unit;

B) A permanent address where correspondence may be sent to the owner or operator; and

C) The permanent site of any required operating records.

2) If the portable emission unit has a permit ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection (c)~~,~~ but has not changed sites within the prior twelve months at least once, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must obtain a revised permit ~~prior to~~before changing the site of the emission unit.

d) The owner or operator of a portable emission unit that is included in more than one operating permit and meets the requirements of subsections (a)(2) through (a)(5), (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(6) ~~of this Section~~ may change the site of the unit without obtaining a new construction or operating permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.142, 201.143, or 201.169 ~~of this Part~~ when the unit is moved to a site covered by the permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.175 Registration of Smaller Sources (ROSS)

a) An owner or operator of an eligible source ~~shall~~ must annually register with the Agency instead of complying with the requirement to obtain an air pollution construction or operating permit under the Act or complying with a permit issued under Section 201.169. The owner and operator of a ROSS source are still subject to all applicable environmental statutes and regulations. The source must meet all of the following criteria to be an eligible source:

1) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.14 of the Act:

A) *The source must not be required to obtain a permit pursuant to the Clean Air Act Permit Program, or federally enforceable State operating permit program, or under regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act;*

B) *USEPA has not otherwise determined that a permit is required;*

C) *The source emits less than an actual 5 tons per year of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions;*

D) *The source emits less than an actual 0.5 tons per year of combined hazardous air pollutant emissions;*

E) *The source emits less than an actual 0.05 tons per year of lead air emissions;*

F) *The source emits less than an actual 0.05 tons per year of mercury air emissions; and*

G) *The source does not have an emission unit* or source *subject to a standard pursuant to 40 CFR 61 (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) or 40 CFR 63 (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), other than those regulations that USEPA has categorized as "area source."*

2) Emission units at the source are not used as thermal desorption systems ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Adm. Code 728.Table F or as incinerator systems.

3) The source or its emission units must not be subject to local siting under Section 39.2 of the Act.

b) For the purposes of determining whether the actual emissions from the source meet the criteria of subsections (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of a source ~~shall~~ must only use emissions from units that are not exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.146, as follows:

1) Initial registration or reentry into ROSS: the owner or operator must sum the actual emissions from all units associated with the source for the prior calendar year. If the source is new, or has been operating less than one calendar year, projected estimated emissions may be used for all of the remaining months in the prior calendar year, respectively.

2) Annual renewal of registration:

A) For the purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must:

i) Verify that the source still meets the eligibility criteria in subsection (a)(1)(C); or

ii) Calculate emissions by summing all actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions from all units associated with the source for the prior calendar year. The total sum of actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions for the prior calendar year must be less than or equal to 7 tons, or the total sum of actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions from the prior two calendar years must be less than or equal to 10 tons.

B) For the purposes of determining compliance with subsections (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must:

i) Verify that the source still meets the eligibility criteria in subsections (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~; or

ii) Calculate emissions by summing all actual emissions from all units at the source for the prior calendar year. Summed emissions of HAPs, mercury, or lead must be less than or equal to 0.5 tons per year, 0.05 tons per year, or 0.05 tons per year, for the prior calendar year, respectively.

c) The following must be included in each initial registration and each re-entry registration:

1) The name, address, and telephone number of the source and of the person responsible for submitting and retaining copies of the registration information and the records;

2) A statement that the source meets the requirements of this Section;

3) A certification that the information submitted in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section is correct or a correction of the information; and

4) The applicable fee pursuant to Section 9.14 of the Act.

d) The owner or operator of an eligible source ~~shall~~ must submit the registration required by subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ as follows:

1) Initial registration:

A) The owner or operator of a source holding a permit may register after the effective date of this Section and no later than their annual fee payment date in fiscal year 2013 (July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013). The terms and conditions of a permit issued ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.169 do not apply during the period the source is registered. The owner and operator of a ROSS source are still subject to all applicable environmental statutes and regulations.

B) The owner or operator of an operating source not holding a permit ~~shall~~ must register no later than July 1, 2012.

C) The owner or operator of a new source ~~shall~~ must register at least 10 days before commencing construction or operation and may commence construction or operation 10 days after submittal to the Agency.

2) Annual registration. The owner or operator of a ROSS source must pay an annual fee on or before their annual fee payment date. Annual payment of the fee is verification by the owner or operator that the source continues to meet the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(2), as applicable.

3) Re-entry into ROSS under subsection (h). The owner or operator of a source that re-enters ROSS based on the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1), must register and pay an annual fee on or before their annual fee payment date.

e) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep the following records and make them available for inspection by the Agency:

1) A description of the emission units associated with the source and their associated control devices;

2) A description of control efficiency or emission rates of any control devices that are relied upon to meet the criteria for ROSS in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), as applicable;

3) Documentation of the source's actual emissions and calculations demonstrating that the source is eligible for ROSS ~~pursuant to~~under the criteria in subsections (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), as applicable. This documentation may include~~, but is not limited to,~~ annual material usage or emission rates;

4) A copy of the source's initial registration; and

5) A copy of the owner's or operator's annual fee payment for at least the most recent 5 calendar years.

f) Changes to a ROSS source requiring notification: The owner or operator of the source must notify the Agency in writing within 45 days after the change to the source, if the information provided in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~ changes.

g) Changes requiring a new or modified construction or operating permit, or compliance with conditions in an existing permit issued ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.169:

1) The owner or operator must apply for a permit by the date required by the new regulation or statute if there is a change in a regulation or statutory requirement or a new regulation or statutory requirement that makes a source ineligible for ROSS under the criteria in subsection (a), as determined in subsection (b)(2), as applicable.

2) If the source no longer meets the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(2), as applicable:

A) The owner or operator of a source that did not have a permit under Section 201.169 ~~prior to~~beforeegistration must apply and comply with the applicable requirements of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203, as follows:

i) If the source is eligible for a permit under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a permit within 90 days ~~of~~ after the source's annual fee payment date.

ii) If the source is not eligible under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a permit as provided for under the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203.

iii) If the source was not constructed or operated at the time of initial registration and has actual emissions in excess of the eligibility levels during the first or second year of operations as determined in subsection (b)(2), the owner or operator must apply for an operating permit and pay construction permit application fees.

B) The owner or operator of a source that had a permit under Section 201.169 ~~prior to~~before registration:

i) If the source is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency no later than the source's annual fee payment date of the calendar year following the change in status from a ROSS eligible source to a permitted source.

ii) If the source is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, but is still eligible for a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a new or revised permit within 90 days of the source's annual fee payment date.

iii) If the source is not eligible for a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable permitting requirements under the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203.

h) Reentry into ROSS: the owner or operator of a source that changed status to become a permitted source ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must submit a registration for ROSS if the source meets the criteria in ~~subsections~~ subsection (a), as determined in subsection (b)(1), in the prior calendar year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR OPERATING PERMITS FOR CERTAIN SMALLER SOURCES

Section 201.180 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

Section 201.181 Expiration and Renewal (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

Section 201.187 Requirement for a Revised Permit (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 23, 1998)

SUBPART F: CAAPP PERMITS

Section 201.207 Applicability

This Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply only to sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act. The requirements of Sections 201.143 through ~~201.148 of Subpart C~~201.146, Sections 201.157 through 201.165 and 201.169 ~~of Subpart D~~, and Subparts G and H ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 39.5 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.208 Supplemental Information

Notwithstanding Sections 201.210, 201.211, and 201.212, an applicant for a CAAPP permit ~~shall~~ must supplement its application with any information for an emission unit of the source that is needed to determine the applicability of any applicable requirement or to set forth in a permit any applicable requirement, when ~~such~~ the information is requested by the Agency~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 39.5(5)(g) of the Act~~,~~ or when the applicant becomes aware that ~~such~~ the information has not been submitted or that incorrect information has been submitted, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(5)(i) of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.209 Emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants

a) For the purposes of establishing whether an emission unit qualifies as an insignificant activity and providing emission data for an emission unit in a CAAPP application, an applicant may presume that an emission unit does not emit an air pollutant listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA if:

1) Raw material, other than fuel, for the emission unit contains a concentration by weight of ~~such~~ the pollutant that is equal to or less than the following:

A) 0.01 percent by weight for the following pollutants if more than 1 ton of the raw material is used annually: alkylated lead compounds, polycyclic organic matter, ~~hexachloro~~

~~benzene~~hexachlorobenzene, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofurans, and 2,3,7,8-~~tetrachloridibenzo~~tetrachlorodibenzene-p-dioxin; or

B) 0.01 percent by weight for pollutants other than those in subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~above~~ if more than 1,000 tons of the raw material are used annually; or

C) 0.1 percent by weight for pollutants other than those addressed in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (B) ~~above~~.

2) The fuel used in the emission unit does not qualify as a hazardous waste, and the emission unit is not subject to an applicable requirement for the pollutant.

b) Notwithstanding ~~the above~~subsection (a), ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(5)(g) of the Act, the Agency may require an applicant to submit specific information for an emission unit concerning emissions of an air pollutant listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.210 Categories of Insignificant Activities or Emission Levels

a) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source, ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270, ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency within its CAAPP application a list of the following activities or emission levels:

1) Any emission unit determined to be an insignificant activity by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.211 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Emission units with emissions that never exceed 0.1 lbs/hr of any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment and that do not emit any air pollutant listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

3) Emission units with emissions that never exceed 0.44 tons/year of any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment and that do not emit any air pollutant listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

4) Direct combustion units designed and used for comfort heating purposes and fuel combustion emission units as follows:

A) Units with a rated heat input capacity of less than 2.5 mmbtu/hr that fire only natural gas, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas;

B) Units with a rated heat input capacity of less than 1.0 mmbtu/hr that fire only oil or oil in combination with only natural gas, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas;

C) Units with a rated capacity of less than 200,000 btu/hr which never burn refuse or treated or chemically contaminated wood;

5) Extruders used for the extrusion of metals, minerals, plastics, rubber, or wood, excluding extruders used in the manufacture of polymers, ~~provided that~~if volatile organic materials or class I or II substances subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Title VI of the Clean Air Act are not used as foaming agents or release agents or were not used as foaming agents in the case of extruders processing scrap material;

6) Furnaces used for melting metals other than beryllium with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches by volume;

7) Equipment used for the melting or application of less than 50,000 lbs/yr of wax to which no organic solvent has been added;

8) Equipment used for filling drums, pails, or other packaging containers, excluding aerosol cans, with soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, glycerin, sweeteners, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions;

9) Equipment used for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water based adhesives ~~provided~~ if each material contains less than 5% organic solvent by weight;

10) Storage tanks, as follows:

A) Storage tanks of organic liquids with a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons and an annual throughput of less than 100,000 gallons ~~provided~~ if the tank is not used for the storage of any amount of gasoline, including gasoline/ethanol blend fuels, or any amount of material or mixture of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

B) Storage tanks of gasoline, including gasoline/ethanol blend fuels, with a capacity of less than 2000 gallons;

11) Storage tanks of virgin or rerefined distillate oil (including kerosene and diesel fuel), hydrocarbon condensate from natural gas pipeline or storage systems, lubricating oil, or residual fuel oils;

12) Die casting machines where a metal or plastic is formed under pressure in a die;

13) Coating operations (excluding powder, architectural and industrial maintenance coating) with aggregate VOM usage that never exceeds 15 lbs/day from all coating lines at the source, including VOM from coating, ~~dilutents~~diluents, and cleaning materials;

14) Printing operations with aggregate organic solvent usage that never exceeds 750 gallons per year from all printing lines at the source, including organic solvent from inks, ~~dilutents~~diluents, fountain solutions, and cleaning materials;

15) Gas turbines and stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines of less than 112 kW (150 horsepower) power output;

16) Gas turbines and stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines of between 1118 and 112 kW (1500 and 150 horsepower) power output that are emergency or standby units;

17) Storage tanks of any size containing exclusively soaps, detergents, surfactants, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions ~~provided~~ if an organic solvent has not been mixed with ~~such~~ the materials;

18) Loading and unloading systems for railcars, tank trucks, or watercraft that handle only the following liquid materials ~~provided~~ if an organic solvent has not been mixed with ~~such~~ the materials: soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions, or aqueous caustic solutions; and

19) Fuel dispensing operations and fuel dispensing equipment for the fuels ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(19)(A) and (B)~~,~~ for mobile sources, including on-road and off-road vehicles, for use in those mobile sources. For purposes of this subsection (a)(19), fuel dispensing equipment means equipment for transferring fuel to a mobile source, including nozzles, hoses, swivels, breakaways, hose retractors, vapor valves, dispensers, vacuum-assist devices, vapor-return piping, and liquid collection points. Storage tanks and storage tank equipment are not included in fuel dispensing operations or fuel dispensing equipment and are addressed separately.

A) Gasoline, including gasoline/ethanol blend fuels, if the annual throughput of the fuel dispensed is less than 120,000 gallons (rolling 12 month total).

B) Distillate oil (including kerosene and diesel fuel), biodiesel, and biodiesel/distillate oil blends.

b) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source is not required to individually list the following activities in a CAAPP application ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270. The applicant ~~shall~~ must denote whether any of the following activities are present at the source in its CAAPP application:

1) Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;

2) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy;

3) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;

4) General vehicle maintenance and servicing activities at the source, other than fuel handling or dispensing of gasoline (including gasoline/ethanol blend fuels), distillate oil (including kerosene and diesel fuel), biodiesel, or biodiesel/distillate oil blends;

5) Cafeterias, kitchens, and other facilities used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption at the source;

6) Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing ~~provided~~ if no organic solvent has been added to the water;

7) Administrative activities including~~, but not limited to,~~ paper shredding, copying, photographic activities, and blueprinting machines. This does not include incinerators;

8) Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing clothing, bedding, and other fabric items used at the source that have been cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents ~~provided that~~if any organic solvent present in ~~such~~ the items before processing that is retained from clean-up operations ~~shall~~ must be addressed as part of the VOM emissions from use of cleaning materials;

9) Housekeeping activities for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials at the source~~, including operation of~~ and operating fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for ~~such~~ these

purposes, but not including use of cleaning materials that contain organic solvent;

10) Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with ~~such~~ these systems;

11) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated laboratory fume hoods, vacuum producing devices, and control devices installed primarily to address potential accidental releases;

12) Restroom facilities and associated clean-up operations, and stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;

13) Activities associated with the construction, on-site repair, maintenance or dismantlement of buildings, utility lines, pipelines, wells, excavations, earthworks, and other structures that do not constitute emission units;

14) Storage tanks of organic liquids with a capacity of less than 500 gallons, ~~provided~~ if the tank is not used for storage of any amount of material or mixture of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

15) Piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas;

16) Water treatment or storage systems, as follows:

A) Systems for potable water or boiler feedwater;

B) Systems, including cooling towers, for process water ~~provided that such~~if that water has not been in direct or indirect contact with process streams that contain volatile organic material or materials listed as hazardous air pollutants ~~pursuant to~~under section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA;

17) Lawn care, landscape maintenance, and groundskeeping activities;

18) Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively in dipping operations to coat objects with oils, waxes, or greases, ~~provided~~ if no organic solvent has been mixed with ~~such~~ those materials;

19) Cold cleaning degreasers that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the vapor pressure of the solvents used never exceed 2kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3

psi) measured at ~~38°C~~ 38 °C (~~100°F~~100 °F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at ~~20°C~~ 20 °C (~~68°F~~68 °F);

20) Manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, scarfing, surface grinding, or turning;

21) Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as ~~that term is~~ defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 USC 1261 et seq.), where the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use;

22) Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury, or other medical condition;

23) Firefighting activities and training in preparation for fighting fires conducted at the source

BOARD NOTE: Open burning permits may be required for certain training activities.

24) Internal combustion engine or boiler (including the fuel system) of motor vehicles, locomotives, aircraft, watercraft, ~~lifttrucks~~lift trucks, and other vehicles powered by nonroad engines;

25) Activities associated with the construction, repair, or maintenance of roads or other paved or open areas, including operation of street sweepers, vacuum trucks, spray trucks, and other vehicles related to the control of fugitive emissions of ~~such~~ those roads or other areas;

26) Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers where the containers are sealed during storage and handling;

27) Individual points of emission or activities as follows:

A) Individual flanges, valves, pump seals, pressure relief valves, and other individual components that have the potential for leaks;

B) Individual sampling points, analyzers, and process instrumentation, whose operation may result in emissions;

C) Individual features of an emission unit such as each burner and sootblowers in a boiler or each use of cleaning materials on a coating or printing line;

D) Individual equipment that is transportable or activities within a facility established for testing units ~~prior to~~before sale or distribution or for purposes of research; and

E) Individual equipment or activities within a pilot plant facility that is used for research or training;

BOARD NOTE: Notwithstanding the foregoing, ~~such~~ these points of emissions or activities ~~shall~~ must be addressed in a CAAPP application in sufficient detail to identify applicable requirements and demonstrate compliance with ~~such~~ the requirements. Emission data for ~~such~~ these activities ~~shall~~ must be addressed in the aggregate for each emission unit or group of related emission units.

28) Activities at a source associated with the modification only or construction only of a facility, an emission unit, or other equipment at the source; and

BOARD NOTE: Notwithstanding the status of this activity as insignificant, a particular activity that entails modification or construction of an emission unit or construction of air pollution control equipment may require a construction permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.142 ~~of this Part~~ and may subsequently require a revised CAAPP permit. A revised CAAPP permit may also be necessary for operation of an emission unit after completion of a particular activity if the existing CAAPP permit does not accommodate the new state of the emission unit.

29) Activities at a source associated with the maintenance, repair, or dismantlement of an emission unit or other equipment installed at the source, not including the shutdown of the unit or equipment, including preparation for maintenance, repair, or dismantlement, and preparation for subsequent startup, including preparation of a shutdown vessel for entry, replacement of insulation, welding and cutting, and steam purging of a vessel prior to startup.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.211 Application for Classification as an Insignificant Activity

a) An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may propose to the Agency in its CAAPP application that an emission unit at the source be treated as an insignificant activity consistent with Section 201.210 ~~of this Part, provided~~if the emission unit meets the following criteria and the owner or operator provides the information required in subsection (b) ~~below~~ regarding the emission unit:

1) The emission unit would not emit more than 1.0 lb/hr of any regulated air pollutant not listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA in the absence of air pollution control equipment;

2) The emission unit would not emit more than 0.1 lb/hr of any regulated air pollutant that is listed as hazardous ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(b) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA in the absence of air pollution control equipment; and

3) The emission unit is not a process unit.

b) The owner or operator of such emission unit ~~shall~~ must include the following information in its CAAPP application:

1) A description of the emission unit including the function and expected operating schedule of the unit;

2) A description of any air pollution control equipment or control measures associated with the emission unit;

3) The emissions of regulated air pollutants in lb/hr and ton/yr;

4) The means by which emissions were determined or estimated;

5) The estimated number of such emission units at the source; and

6) Other information upon which the applicant relies to support ~~treatment of such~~treating the emission unit as an insignificant activity.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must determine whether ~~such~~ the emission unit may be treated as an insignificant activity considering factors including~~, but not limited to,~~ the following:

1) The amount and nature of emissions;

2) The basis by which emissions were determined;

3) The expected consistency and reliability of operation of the emission unit;

4) The operating schedule or intended use of the emission unit;

5) The air pollution control equipment or control measures applied to the emission unit;

6) The nature of applicable requirements;

7) The environmental impact of ~~such~~ the emission unit; and

8) The potential benefits to the environment if the emission unit were not treated as an insignificant activity.

d) Unless the Agency notifies the applicant in writing that the emission unit cannot be treated as an insignificant activity following the Agency's determination in subsection (c) ~~above~~, the emission unit ~~shall~~ must be deemed an insignificant activity for purposes of Section 201.210(a) ~~of this Part~~. If the Agency determines that an emission unit cannot be treated as an insignificant activity ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the owner or operator in writing and request that ~~such~~ the owner or operator submit the information required in a CAAPP application ~~pursuant to~~under Agency procedures regarding the emission unit within a reasonable time ~~frame~~. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit the requested information to the Agency within the time ~~frame stated~~ in the request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.212 Revisions to Lists of Insignificant Activities or Emission Levels

a) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source is not required to notify the Agency of additional insignificant activities present at the source of a type that were previously listed in its CAAPP application ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.210(a) or 201.211 ~~of this Part,~~ until it submits its renewal CAAPP application ~~is submitted~~.

b) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source seeking to add a new insignificant activity of a type ~~provided~~ under Section 201.210(a) or 201.211 ~~of this Part~~ that was not previously listed in its CAAPP application must notify the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(12)(b) of the Act.

c) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source is not required to notify the Agency of additional insignificant activities present at the source of a type that were previously listed in its CAAPP application ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.210(b) ~~of this Part~~ or any new insignificant activities of a type provided under Section 201.210(b) ~~of this Part~~ that were not previously listed in its CAAPP application, until it submits its renewal CAAPP application ~~is submitted~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS AND PROJECT COMPLETION SCHEDULES

Section 201.241 Contents of Compliance Program

A compliance program ~~shall~~ must contain~~,~~ as a minimum~~,~~ the following data and information:

a) the nature and/or type of the proposed air pollution control equipment or proposed air pollution control technique which has been chosen to achieve compliance;

~~a)~~b) the cost, availability, and technical reasonableness of the proposed air pollution control equipment or proposed air pollution control technique, including detailed cost analyses and copies of engineering reports or studies sufficient to prove to the Agency that the compliance program will result in compliance with applicable standards and limitations of Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.242 Contents of Project Completion Schedule

a) A project completion schedule ~~shall~~ must contain, as a minimum, the following data and information:

1) a final compliance date~~, which date shall be~~ no later than the applicable date ~~prescribed~~ in Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~; and

~~1)~~2) reasonable interim dates by which various increments of the proposed compliance program ~~shall~~ must be completed, such as dates when contracts will be awarded, ~~dates~~ for equipment delivery, and ~~dates~~ for construction of preliminary structural work.

b) The Agency may adopt procedures which require data and information in addition to ~~and in amplification of the matters specified~~information in subsection (a), and which set forth the format by which all data and information ~~shall~~ must be submitted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.243 Standards for Approval

~~No~~ A compliance program and project completion schedule ~~shall~~ must not be approved unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

a) The compliance program will result in timely compliance with applicable standards and limitations of Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~; and

b) The owner or operator has provided adequate proof that it is committed to the compliance program or project completion schedule, including, in the case of a corporation, certification by a duly authorized officer of ~~such~~ the corporation that ~~such~~ the corporation approves each ~~and every~~ provision of ~~such~~ the program and ~~of such~~ schedule.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.244 Revisions

The owner or operator of an emission source or air pollution control equipment subject to an approved compliance program and project completion schedule may request a revision of ~~such~~ the program or schedule at any time. In addition, the Agency may require a revision upon any change in the Act or this Chapter. The Agency ~~shall~~ must not approve any revision which contains a final compliance date later than the applicable date ~~prescribed~~ in Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.245 Effects of Approval

The ~~approval of~~Agency must approve a compliance program and project completion schedule ~~shall be a condition precedent to the issuance and effectiveness of~~before it issues a permit ~~pursuant to~~and before the permit becomes effective under Subpart D. An approved compliance program and project completion schedule~~,~~ and full compliance ~~therewith~~with it, and a current operating permit, ~~shall be~~are a prima facie defense to any enforcement action alleging a violation of the standards or limitations ~~set forth~~ in Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~ with respect to any air contaminant included in ~~such~~ the program and schedule during the period of the program. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule ~~shall constitute~~constitutes a violation of this Part for which appropriate sanctions may be sought ~~in accordance with~~under the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.246 Records and Reports

Any person subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~such~~ records and make ~~such~~ reports ~~as may be~~ required in procedures adopted by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart K.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.247 Submission and Approval Dates

The owner or operator of an emission source required to have a compliance plan and project completion schedule ~~shall~~ must have a compliance plan and a project completion schedule, where applicable, approved by the Agency by the dates ~~indicated~~ in Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~. A compliance plan and project completion schedule, where applicable, ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 90 days before the date required in Subchapter c ~~of this Chapter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: MALFUNCTIONS, BREAKDOWNS OR STARTUPS

Section 201.261 Contents of Request for Permission to Operate During a Malfunction, Breakdown or Startup (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023)

Section 201.262 Standards for Granting Permission to Operate During a Malfunction, Breakdown or Startup (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023)

Section 201.263 Records and Reports (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023)

Section 201.264 Continued Operation or Startup Prior to Granting of Operating Permit (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023)

Section 201.265 Effect of Granting of Permission to Operate During a Malfunction, Breakdown or Startup (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 12089, effective July 25, 2023)

SUBPART J: MONITORING AND TESTING

Section 201.281 Permit Monitoring Equipment Requirements

Except as otherwise provided at Subpart L ~~of this Part~~, every emission source or air pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must be equipped with ~~such~~ monitoring instruments as ~~may be~~ required as a condition to a permit issued by the Agency. The permit may require that ~~such~~ the monitoring instruments be continuous or intermittent. ~~Such~~ The monitoring instruments ~~shall~~ must be installed, maintained, and operated at the expense of the owner or operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment. A permit condition to monitor is appealable to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 40 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.282 Testing

Every emission source or air pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following testing requirements ~~for the purpose of determining~~to determine the nature and quantities of specified air contaminant emissions and ~~for the purpose of determining~~ ground level and ambient air concentrations of such air contaminants:

a) Testing by Owner or Operator. The Agency may require the owner or operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment to conduct ~~such~~ tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with procedures adopted by the Agency, at ~~such~~ reasonable times ~~as may be~~ specified by the Agency, and at the expense of the owner or operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment. The Agency may adopt procedures detailing methods of testing and formats for reporting results of testing. ~~Such~~ These procedures~~,~~ and revisions ~~thereto, shall~~shallot them must not become effective until filed with the Secretary of State, as required by the ~~APA~~ Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100]. All such tests ~~shall by~~must be made by or under the direction of a person qualified by training and/or experience in the field of air pollution testing. The Agency ~~shall~~ must have the right to observe all aspects of ~~such~~ these tests.

b) Testing by the Agency. The Agency ~~shall~~ must have the right to conduct such tests at any time at its own expense. Upon request of the Agency, the owner or operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must provide, without charge to the Agency, necessary holes in stacks or ducts and other safe and proper testing facilities, including scaffolding, but excluding instruments and sensing devices, as may be necessary.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.283 Records and Reports

Any person subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~such~~ records and make ~~such~~ reports as ~~may be~~ required in procedures adopted by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart K.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section 201.301 Records

a) The owner or operator of any emission source or air pollution control equipment must maintain:

1) records detailing all activities under any compliance program and project completion schedule in compliance with Subpart H;

2) records of all monitoring and testing conducted in compliance with Subpart J~~, plus~~; and

~~1)~~3) ~~-~~records of all monitoring and testing of any type ~~whatsoever~~ conducted with respect to specified air contaminants.

~~2)~~4) All records must be made available to the Agency at any reasonable time.

~~a~~b) The Agency may adopt procedures which:

1) Require maintaining additional records ~~be maintained~~ consistent with this Part; and

2) Specify the format in which all records must be maintained.

~~b~~c) The procedures and formats~~,~~ and revisions~~,~~ to them will not become effective until filed with the Secretary of State as required by the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.302 Reports

a) The owner or operator of any emission unit or air pollution control equipment meeting the applicability criteria ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254.102 ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency, as a minimum, annual reports detailing the nature, specific emission units, and total annual quantities of all specified air contaminant emissions.~~; provided, however~~ However, ~~that~~ the Agency may require more frequent reports when necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this Chapter.

b) The Agency may adopt procedures which require ~~that~~ submitting additional reports ~~be submitted,~~ and which ~~set forth~~provide the format in which all reports ~~shall~~ must be submitted. ~~Such~~ These procedures and formats~~,~~ and revisions ~~thereto, shall~~ to them must not become effective until filed with the Secretary of State as required by the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100].

c) All emission data received by the Agency~~, shall~~ must be available for public inspection at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART L: CONTINUOUS MONITORING

Section 201.401 Continuous Monitoring Requirements

a) Except as otherwise provided at ~~Section~~ Sections 201.402 and ~~Section~~ 201.403, the owners and operators of the following emission sources ~~shall~~ must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain continuous monitoring equipment for the indicated pollutants.

1) Fossil fuel-fired steam generators with an annual average capacity factor greater than 30%, as reported to the Federal Power Commission for

calendar year 1974, or as otherwise demonstrated to the Agency through ~~the use of~~ annual production data and equipment rating information representative of the facility's operations, ~~shall~~ must monitor for:

A) Opacity, when the steam generator is greater than 250 million Btu per hour heat input unless:

i) Gas is the only fuel burned; or

ii) Oil or a mixture of gas and oil are the only fuels burned, and the source can comply with the limitations applicable to ~~that~~ the source for particulate matter and opacity without use of collection equipment for particulate matter, and the source has never been found to be in violation of an applicable visible or particulate emission standard through any administrative or judicial proceedings.

B) Nitrogen oxides, when:

i) The steam generator is greater than 1000 million Btu per hour heat input;

ii) The facility is located in an Air Quality Control Region where the Administrator~~,~~ of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency~~,~~ has specifically determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 107 of the Clean Air Act (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7407) that a control strategy for nitrogen dioxide is necessary to attain the national standards; and

iii) The owner or operator has not demonstrated during compliance tests that the source emits nitrogen oxides at levels less than 30% or more below the emissions standards applicable to that source. ~~Such~~ These compliance tests ~~shall~~ must be performed ~~pursuant to~~in compliance with regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 USC 7411), as amended. *The provisions of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act…relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources…are applicable in this state and are enforceable under* the Environmental Protection Act ~~*[the Environmental Protection Act]*~~. [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)] ~~*(Ill Rev. State. Ch. 111½, par. 1009.1(b))*~~

C) Sulfur dioxide, when the steam generator is greater than 250 million Btu per hour heat input and ~~which~~ has installed and operates sulfur dioxide pollution control equipment.

D) Percent oxygen or carbon dioxide, when measurements of oxygen or carbon dioxide in the flue gas are required in regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA, (42 USC 7411) as amended, to convert sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxide continuous emissions data to units of the emission standard applicable to that source. *The provisions of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources are applicable in this state and are enforceable under* the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)] ~~*[the Environmental Protection Act] (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(b))*~~

2) Sulfuric acid plants of greater than 300 tons per day production capacity, the production ~~being~~ expressed as 100 percent acid, ~~shall~~ must monitor for sulfur dioxide at each point of sulfur dioxide emission.

3) Nitric acid plants of greater than 300 tons per day production capacity, the production capacity ~~being~~ expressed as 100 percent acid, located in an Air Quality Control Region where the Administrator~~,~~ of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency~~,~~ has specifically determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 107 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA that a control strategy for nitrogen dioxide is necessary to attain the national standard, ~~shall~~ must monitor for nitrogen oxides at each point of nitrogen oxide emission.

4) Petroleum refineries ~~shall~~ must monitor for opacity at each catalyst regenerator for fluid bed catalytic cracking units of greater than 20,000 barrels per day fresh feed capacity.

b) Except for sources permitted to use alternative monitoring ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.402, compliance with the Illinois emissions limitations by the owners and operators of emission sources required to monitor continuously ~~shall~~ must be determined by the use of equipment which meets the performance specifications ~~set forth~~ in paragraphs 3.1 through 3.8 of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P (1987) ~~(this incorporation includes no later amendments or editions),~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104(f), and relevant regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 USC 7411), as amended. *The provisions of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this state and are enforceable under* ~~*[the Environmental Protection Act]*~~ the Environmental Protection Act. ~~*(Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(b))*~~[415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)]

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.402 Alternative Monitoring

Alternative monitoring requirements for sources subject to Section 201.401(a) ~~shall~~ must be prescribed by permit upon a demonstration by the owner or operator that continuous monitoring is technically unreasonable or infeasible due to physical plant limitations or would impose an extreme economic burden. It ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated that the installation, location, or operation of a continuous monitoring system or device:

a) Would not provide accurate determinations of nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, percent oxygen, or opacity; or

b) Cannot be installed due to the facility's physical constraints such as size, space, or strength of materials, or due to safety considerations; or

c) Would impose an extreme economic burden in proportion to the significance of the monitoring information which would be provided, in that the cost of monitoring would exceed the norm for similar sources and those costs would have a significant adverse effect on the profitability of the operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.403 Exempt Sources

The following emission sources are exempt from the requirements of this Subpart:

a) Any source subject to monitoring requirements which are part of a new source performance standard adopted by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 111 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA and made applicable in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Act; or

b) Any source not subject to either the generally applicable emission limitation established ~~pursuant to~~under the Act or Board regulation or an alternative, adjusted, or site specific standard approved by the Board.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.404 Monitoring System Malfunction

The monitoring and recording requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not be applicable during any period of a monitoring system or device malfunction if demonstrated by the owner or operator of the source that the malfunction was unavoidable and is being repaired as expeditiously as practicable. This demonstration may include~~, but is not limited to,~~ evidence that the device has been properly calibrated and maintained, adequate spare parts are on hand, and trained technicians are available to make repairs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.405 Excess Emission Reporting

Owners and operators of sources subject to the continuous monitoring requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must report the following information:

a) For periods of emissions ~~in excess of~~exceeding any emission limitation applicable to the source adopted by the Board:

1) The starting date and time of the excess emissions;

2) The duration of the excess emissions;

3) The magnitude of excess emissions;

4) The cause of the excess emissions, if known;

5) Corrective actions and actions taken to lessen the emissions;

6) The operating status of the monitoring system, including the dates and times of any periods during which it was inoperative; and

7) Other information, including ~~but not limited to,~~ monitoring location, monitoring maintenance records, and source operating hours, which the Agency may require by permit.

b) For gaseous sulfur dioxide, percent oxygen, or carbon dioxide measurements, the averaging period used for data reporting ~~shall~~ must correspond to the averaging period used to determine compliance with the emission limitation applicable to the source. The report ~~shall~~ must consist of emission averages in the units of the applicable limitation for each averaging period during which the limitation was exceeded.

c) For opacity measurements, the report ~~shall~~ must be based on ~~six minute~~six-minute averages of opacity and contain.

1) The percent opacity for each continuous opacity excess period; and

2) The start and stop time in ~~six minute~~six-minute increments of any opacity measurements ~~in excess of~~exceeding the limitation.

d) If there were no excess emissions during the reporting period, the report ~~shall~~ must so state and include information about the operating status of the monitoring equipment during that period.

e) Reports ~~shall~~ must be submitted within 45 days ~~of~~ after the end of every calendar quarter.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.406 Data Reduction

To convert monitoring data to the units of the emission limitation, owners and operators of sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must use:

a) The procedures ~~specified~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. ~~code~~ Code 230 or in regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and made applicable in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act; or where necessary

b) The procedures ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, paragraph 5 (1987)~~. This incorporation includes no later amendments or editions~~incorporated by reference in Section 201.104(f); or

c) Alternative measurement and data reduction methods may be ~~utilized~~ used if demonstrated by the owner or operator of the affected source by means including~~, but not limited to,~~ instrument accuracy tests that ~~such~~ the alternative methods will provide information equivalent to the information which would be provided by the ~~above~~ methods in subsections (a) and (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.407 Retention of Information

Owners and operators of sources which are subject to the monitoring and recording requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must maintain files of emission information at the facility and make the information available to the Agency upon request. This information ~~shall~~ must be retained for at least two years from the date of collection, and ~~shall~~ must include:

a) Emission measurements;

b) Continuous monitoring system performance testing measurements;

c) Performance evaluations;

d) Calibration checks;

e) Maintenance and adjustments performed;

f) Quarterly reports submitted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.405; and

g) Data reduction information used ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.406.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.408 Compliance Schedules

Owners and operators of sources subject to Section 201.401 ~~shall~~ must install all necessary equipment and monitor in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the compliance schedule ~~contained~~ in the permit issued by the Agency. This schedule ~~shall~~ must provide that monitoring and recording begin within 18 months ~~of~~ after USEPA approves this Subpart ~~being approved by the USEPA pursuant to~~under Section 110(a)(3)(A) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan, unless the owner or operator has been granted a variance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 35(a) of the Act allowing a longer compliance schedule.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART M: PERMIT BY RULE (PBR) –
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 201.500 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart is to implement the PBR program ~~provided for in~~under Section 39.12 of the Act for classes of emission units described in this and following Subparts that address specific types of units covered by the PBR program. By fulfilling all the applicable requirements of this Subpart and the applicable Subpart for the specific type of emission unit, an owner or operator of a source seeking a PBR for an emission unit is considered to have met the requirement to submit an application for a construction permit and obtain such a construction permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9(b) of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.152, and 201.160(a).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.505 Applicability

a) An owner or operator of a source is eligible to obtain a PBR for a proposed new or modified emission unit if:

1) The proposed emission unit will be located at a CAAPP source that has a CAAPP permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5 of the Act;

2) There is a PBR that has been adopted and become effective within this Part that is applicable to the proposed emission unit;

3) The proposed emission unit, either alone or as part of a larger project, is not subject to any pre-construction permitting requirements for a major new source or major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 52.21 or

Section 9.1(c) of the Act, including 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 and any other regulations adopted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1(c) of the Act; and

4) The proposed emission unit is not an element in a larger project that otherwise requires a construction permit ~~pursuant to~~under this Part or the Act.

b) A PBR does not:

1) Exempt any owner or operator from the requirements of the CAA or the Act, including determining whether construction or modification of an emission unit, by itself or as part of a project, constitutes a major modification or major source;

2) Exempt any owner or operator from any requirement to notify the Agency or list insignificant activities and emissions levels for CAAPP permit purposes;

3) Relieve the owner or operator of a source from the requirement of including the emissions associated with the emission unit in any pre-construction permitting application for a major new source or major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 52.21 or Section 9.1(c) of the Act, including 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 and any other regulations adopted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1(c) of the Act;

4) Relieve the owner or operator of the emission unit from any applicable requirements of Section 39.5 of the Act for the emission unit, including any requirement to submit a timely application for a new or modified CAAPP permit that addresses the emission unit; or

5) Relieve the owner or operator of the source from compliance with other applicable statutes and regulations of the United States~~,~~ or the State of Illinois~~,~~ or with applicable local laws, ordinances, and regulations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.510 Notice of Intent to Be Covered by a PBR (Notification)

a) An owner or operator of a source seeking to construct or modify an emission unit ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart M and the applicable PBR Subpart must submit a complete Notification, including fees, ~~prior to~~before commencing construction or modification of the emission unit. A complete Notification containing the following information and fees must be submitted to the Agency's Permit Section at the address ~~provided~~ in Section 201.530(f)(1):

1) The owner's or operator's name, the name of the source, and the applicable Agency Bureau of Air Identification Number;

2) Name, site address, mailing address (if different from site address), e-mail address, and telephone number of the source's contact;

3) Statement ~~noting~~ whether the emission unit is a new emission unit or a modified emission unit (including a reconstructed emission unit);

4) The location of the emission unit at the source;

5) The identity of the new emission unit or the identity of the current emission unit ~~prior to~~before modification, applicable permit numbers, and the description of the modification or reconstruction of the emission unit;

6) A statement that indicates which PBR applies to the emission unit;

7) A statement ~~as to~~ whether the proposed emission unit will be an element in a larger project; if it is, all of the following information must also be included:

   A) A description of the larger project;

   B) A statement describing why a construction permit will not be required for any element of that project; and

   C) A demonstration that the potential emissions of each regulated NSR pollutant, as defined in 40 CFR 52.21, as incorporated by reference in Section 201.104, from the project will be less than 80 percent of the relevant significant emission rates under 40 CFR 52.21, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, and any other regulations adopted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1(c) of the Act;

8) Identification of construction permits and PBRs received in the last two years and a demonstration that the requested PBR should not be aggregated with, and considered an element of, any of these projects that were addressed by the construction permits and PBRs identified;

9) The specific information required by the applicable PBR Subpart Notification requirement for this type of emission unit;

10) A statement ~~noting~~ whether the source is major or non-major for emissions of HAPs ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(2)(c)(i) of the Act. If the source is non-major, the Notification must include documentation for the determination;

11) A certification signed by the responsible official, as defined in Section 39.5 of the Act, that, under penalty of law, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information ~~contained~~ in the Notification are true, accurate, and complete and that the emission unit is eligible for the PBR selected ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(6); and

12) Payment of the fee that applies to the owner or operator of the source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.12 of the Act for the proposed construction or modification of a single emission unit.

b) The Agency ~~will~~ must acknowledge receipt of the Notification within 30 days.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.515 Commencing Construction or Modification

a) For the emission unit addressed by a complete Notification, the owner or operator of the source may commence construction or modification after submittal of a complete Notification in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 201.510.

b) If the submitted Notification is incomplete, the emission unit is not covered by a PBR, and the owner or operator has not met the requirement to submit an application for a construction permit and to obtain the construction permit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9(b) of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.152, and 201.160(a). The owner or operator of the source may not commence construction or modification of the emission unit until it has submitted a complete Notification to the Agency in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 201.510 or received a construction permit issued by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.520 Modification or Change in Status of an Emission Unit Covered by a PBR

a) If the owner or operator proposes to modify an emission unit covered by a PBR, the owner or operator of the source must submit a new Notification for a PBR or obtain a construction permit for the modification ~~pursuant to~~under this Part and the Act, as applicable.

b) If a proposed modification of the source at which an emission unit covered by a PBR is located will cause the source to become a major source of HAPs as defined in Section 39.5(2)(c)(i) of the Act, the owner or operator must submit a new Notification for a PBR for the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.525 Standard Conditions for PBR

a) Duration. A PBR ~~will expire~~expires one year ~~from~~ after the date of submittal of the complete Notification unless a continuous program of construction on this project has commenced by that time.

b) The construction covered by a PBR must be performed in compliance with applicable provisions of the PBR, the Act, and regulations adopted by the Board.

c) The owner or operator of the emission unit must comply with all applicable requirements of Subpart M and the applicable PBR Subpart.

d) The owner or operator of the emission unit must submit an updated Fee Determination for CAAPP Permit form ~~prior to~~before commencing operation of the proposed emission unit if there is an increase in allowable emissions over the existing permitted allowable emissions for fee purposes as a result of the construction or modification of the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.530 Recordkeeping and Reporting

The owner or operator of the emission unit must:

a) Keep and maintain all records used to demonstrate initial compliance and ongoing compliance with the applicable requirements of Subpart M and the applicable PBR Subpart, as well as any additional records required by and reported ~~pursuant to~~under those Subparts, for at least five years from the date the document is created and make all records available to the Agency for inspection and copying upon request. These records include any records required by State or federal laws or regulations and any materials submitted to the Agency or USEPA pertaining to the emission unit. Any record retained in an electronic format must be capable of being retrieved and printed on paper during normal source office hours.

b) Notify the Agency of the emission unit's actual start-up date no later than 30 days after that date, unless an earlier date is specified in the applicable PBR.

c) Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart M or the applicable PBR Subpart, submit a written report of any deviations from the applicable emission standards, emission limitations, operational restrictions, qualifying criteria, work practice requirements, or control equipment operating parameter limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Subpart M and the applicable PBR Subpart. The report must be submitted to the Agency within 30 days after the date the deviation occurred and must describe the deviation (including the date, time, and duration of the deviation), identify the specific requirement from which the deviation occurred and the total amount of excess emissions during the deviation, and describe the probable cause of the

deviation and any corrective actions or preventive measures that have been or will be taken.

d) If required to conduct a performance test:

1) Submit to the Agency a testing protocol as required by the applicable PBR Subpart at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before the scheduled performance test. Upon written request directed to the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, the Agency may waive the 45-day requirement. A waiver is only effective if ~~it is provided~~the Bureau of Air provides it in writing ~~by the Bureau of Air~~;

2) Notify the Agency in writing of the date of performance testing at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before testing and again 5 days ~~prior to~~before the testing, unless the emission unit is subject to other State or federal requirements that specify a longer notification period. Upon written request directed to the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, the Agency may waive either or both of these requirements. ~~Such~~ A waiver is only effective if ~~it is provided~~the Bureau of Air provides it in writing ~~by the Bureau of Air~~;

3) If, after the 30-day notice for an initially scheduled performance test is sent, there is a delay (e.g., due to operational problems) in conducting the test as scheduled, notify the Agency of the delay in the original test date, directed to the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, as soon as practicable. This must be done either by providing at least a 7-day notice of the rescheduled date of the test or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement;

4) Not later than 60 days after ~~the completion of~~completing the performance test, submit the results of the test to the Agency.

e) Submit any monitoring information required by the PBR as part of the Semi-Annual Monitoring Report required by the source's CAAPP permit.

f) Provide copies of all required reports and Notifications as follows:

1) One copy of the new or amended Notification must be sent to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Air
Permit Section (#11)
~~P.O. Box 19506~~1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois ~~62794-9506~~62702

2) One copy of all other reports and notices must be sent to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Air
Compliance Section (#40)
~~P.O. Box 19276~~1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois ~~62794-9276~~62702

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.535 Authority to Operate

For eligible emission units under Section 201.505, the owner or operator of a proposed emission unit must submit a complete application to the Agency for a minor modification to the CAAPP permit for the source to address the emission unit, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(14) of the Act, before the emission unit begins operation. The application for minor permit modification must address all applicable requirements ~~contained~~ in this Subpart M, the applicable PBR Subpart, and Section 39.5(14) of the Act. ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 39.5(14)(a)(vi) of the Act, the owner or operator may begin operating the emission unit immediately after it files the application. Until the Agency takes any of the actions ~~specified~~ in Section 39.5(14)(a)(v)(A) through (C) of the Act, the owner or operator must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the emission unit and the proposed terms and conditions of the suggested draft of the modified CAAPP permit in the application, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(14)(a)(iii)(B) of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.540 Enforcement Authority

Nothing in this Subpart limits the State's authority to seek penalties and injunctive relief for any violation of any applicable State law or regulation. Nothing in this Subpart limits the right of the federal government or any person to directly enforce against owners or operators due to actions or omissions that constitute violations of permits required by the CAA or applicable laws and regulations.

a) Any owner or operator of a source that commences construction or modification of an emission unit and submits a Notification ~~pursuant to~~under Section 201.510 that is incomplete, or fails to submit any Notification, is deemed to have constructed without the benefit of a permit under Section 9(b) of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.152, and 201.160(a) unless the Agency has issued a construction permit other than a PBR for the emission unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9(b) of the Act. A violation exists even if it is determined that the Notification was incomplete after construction or modification has already occurred.

b) Any owner or operator of a source that submits a Notification and commences operation of an emission unit covered by a PBR, but fails to submit a complete application for a minor modification to the CAAPP permit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 39.5(14) of the Act, is deemed to have operated without

the benefit of a permit under Section 39.5(6)(b) of the Act. A violation exists even if it is determined that the application for a minor permit modification was incomplete after operation has already occurred.

c) Any owner or operator of an emission unit covered by a PBR that violates any condition of this Subpart or the applicable PBR Subpart is deemed to have violated Sections 39.12(e) and 9(b) of the Act, as well as any other applicable State or federal regulation or portion of the Act. If such a violation occurs after the emission unit has commenced operation, the owner or operator is also deemed to have violated Section 39.5(6)(a) of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART N: PERMIT BY RULE (PBR) – BOILERS
LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100 MMBTU/HR

Section 201.600 Applicability

An owner or operator of a source seeking a PBR for a new or modified boiler is eligible to obtain a PBR under this Subpart N if:

a) The boiler has a maximum design heat input capacity of:

1) Less than or equal to 50 MMBtu/hr; or

2) Greater than 50 MMBtu/hr and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr and is equipped with low-NO_x burners designed by the manufacturer to meet a NO_x emission limit of not greater than 0.05 lb/MMBtu;

b) The boiler primarily burns pipeline natural gas, butane, propane, or refinery fuel gas;

c) The only backup or reserve fuel burned in the boiler is diesel fuel, butane, or propane. If diesel fuel is the backup fuel, ~~the~~ burning ~~of~~ diesel fuel in the boiler must be such that, as appropriate, the boiler is a "unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory," as defined by 40 CFR 63.7575, incorporated by reference in Section 201.104(e), or a "gas-fired boiler," as defined by 40 CFR 63.11237 as incorporated by reference in Section 201.104(e); and

d) The emissions from the boiler consist entirely of the products of fuel combustion.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.605 Boiler Notice of Intent to Be Covered by a PBR (Notification)

The Notification for a PBR ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart must also include the following information, in addition to the information ~~specified by~~in Section 201.510:

a) The primary fuel that will be burned by the boiler, along with the maximum rated heat input capacity of the boiler (MMBtu/hr) and a copy of the manufacturer's specifications for the boiler.

b) Whether the boiler would be a temporary boiler as defined by 40 CFR 60.41c and 63.7575 or 63.11237, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104, and, if it would be, a demonstration that the criteria ~~set forth~~ in the definition of a temporary boiler are met, and the expected period or periods in which the boiler would be at a location or locations at the source.

c) The potential emissions of individual pollutants from the boiler in lb/hr, tons/month, and tons/year, including emissions of PM, PM_{10} (including both filterable and condensable particulate), $PM_{2.5}$ (including both filterable and condensable particulate), NO_x, CO, VOM, and SO_2, based on continuous operation of the boiler at its rated heat input capacity combusting its primary fuel, with supporting documentation and calculations.

d) Whether the boiler will have the capability to burn diesel fuel, butane, propane, or refinery fuel gas, and, if so, the potential SO_2 emissions of the boiler from the use of such fuel.

e) If the boiler or the source at which the boiler would be located does not meet the applicability criteria in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.150(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B), an identification of the criteria that are not met, with explanation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.610 Federal NSPS and NESHAP Requirements

The owner or operator must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ all applicable federal regulations for the PBR boiler, including the following limits, work practice standards, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements:

a) 40 CFR 60, subpart A, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: General Provisions: General Provisions, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.

b) 40 CFR 60, subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.

c) 40 CFR 63, subpart A, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: General Provisions, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in

Section 201.104.

d) 40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.

e) 40 CFR 63, subpart JJJJJJ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.615 Opacity Requirements

The owner or operator of the source must comply with the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.Subpart B.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.620 Requirements for Use of Diesel Fuel and Refinery Fuel Gas

a) For a PBR boiler to burn diesel fuel as a backup fuel, the owner or operator must:

1) Comply with the applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.Subpart B or D when burning diesel fuel;

2) Comply with the particulate emission standard in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.206 when diesel fuel is burned;

3) Maintain records that include the following information:

A) Date, time, and duration of any period when diesel fuel was fired in the boiler~~,~~; the amount of diesel fuel that was fired~~,~~; and the reason diesel fuel was fired, e.g., gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, or periodic operational testing;

B) The total duration of periodic operational testing or other activity while firing diesel fuel (number of hours of operation per calendar year); and

C) The actual SO_2 emissions of the boiler from use of diesel fuel (tons/month and tons/year), with supporting calculations.

b) For a PBR boiler to burn refinery fuel gas, the owner or operator must use fuel gas at a petroleum refinery from a fuel gas system that is subject to and meeting

the requirements for compliance with the limits for H_2S content of fuel gas in 40 CFR 60.102a(g)(l)(ii), ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.625 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Requirements

~~Pursuant to~~Under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 216.121, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a PBR boiler ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the emission of CO into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input greater than 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr) to exceed 200 ppm, corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.630 Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Requirements

The owner or operator of the PBR boiler must comply with the following, as applicable:

a) If the PBR boiler is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.Subpart D, comply with all the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.Subparts D and E;

b) If the PBR boiler is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 63.subpart DDDDD, comply with all applicable requirements, including the combustion tuning work practice requirements of 40 CFR 63.7440(a)(10), ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104; and

c) For a boiler with a maximum design heat input capacity greater than 50 MMBtu/hr~~,~~ and not subject to either 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.Subpart D or 40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD, conduct combustion tuning for the boiler. This tuning must be conducted in each calendar year in which the boiler is operated, except for the calendar year in which the boiler first starts up and the calendar year in which the boiler is permanently removed from service. The combustion tuning must be conducted as specified by 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi), ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 201.104, and must be conducted while burning the type of fuel that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler over the 12 months ~~prior to~~before the tune-up.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.635 PBR Boiler Recordkeeping Requirements

The owner or operator of the PBR boiler must maintain records containing the following information, in addition to the records required by Section 201.530:

a) The maximum design heat input capacity of the boiler, in MMBtu/hr, with

supporting documentation;

b) An inspection, maintenance, and repair log with dates and the nature of those activities for the boiler;

c) The quantity of each fuel used per month and per year;

d) The hours of operation, in hours/month and hours/year;

e) Emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_x, CO, and VOM, in tons/month and tons/year, with supporting calculations; and

f) SO_2 emissions, in tons/month and tons/year, with supporting calculations if the boiler has the capability to burn refinery fuel gas, butane, or propane.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 201.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table ~~(Repealed)~~

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~101~~	~~201.102~~
~~102~~	~~201.141~~
~~103(a)(1)~~	~~201.142~~
~~103(a)(2)~~	~~201.152~~
~~103(a)(3)~~	~~201.153~~
~~103(a)(4)~~	~~201.154~~
~~103(a)(5)~~	~~201.155~~
~~103(a)(6)~~	~~201.156~~
~~103(b)(1)~~	~~201.143~~
~~103(b)(2)~~	~~201.144, Appendix C~~
~~103(b)(3)~~	~~201.157~~
~~103(b)(4)~~	~~201.158~~
~~103(b)(5)~~	~~201.159~~
~~103(b)(6)(A) (F)~~	~~201.160~~
~~103(b)(6)(G)~~	~~Appendix C~~
~~103(b)(7)~~	~~201.161~~
~~103(b)(8)~~	~~201.162~~
~~103(c)~~	~~201.163~~
~~103(d)~~	~~201.164~~
~~103(e)~~	~~201.165~~
~~103(f)~~	~~201.207~~
~~103(g)~~	~~201.209~~
~~103(h)~~	~~201.121~~
~~103(i)~~	~~201.146~~
~~103(j)~~	~~201.147~~

~~103(k)~~	~~201.210~~
~~104(a)(1)~~	~~201.148(a)~~
~~104(a)(2)~~	~~215.606, 215.182~~
~~104(a)(3)~~	~~201.148(b)~~
~~104(b)(1)~~	~~201.241, 215.213~~
~~104(b)(2)~~	~~201.242(a)~~
~~104(b)(3)~~	~~201.242(b)~~
~~104(c)~~	~~201.243~~
~~104(d)~~	~~201.244~~
~~104(e)~~	~~201.245~~
~~104(f)~~	~~201.246~~
~~104(g)~~	~~201.247, Appendix C~~
~~104(h)~~	~~215.126, 215.212, 215.407, 215.466, 215.605~~
~~105(a)~~	~~201.149~~
~~105(b)~~	~~201.261~~
~~105(c)~~	~~201.262~~
~~105(d)~~	~~201.263~~
~~105(e)~~	~~201.264~~
~~105(f)~~	~~201.265~~
~~106(a)~~	~~201.281~~
~~106(b)~~	~~201.282~~
~~106(c)~~	~~201.283~~
~~107(a)~~	~~201.301~~
~~107(b)~~	~~201.302~~
~~108~~	~~201.122~~
~~109~~	~~201.150~~
~~110~~	~~201.151~~
~~111~~	~~201.123~~
~~112~~	~~201.124~~
~~113~~	~~201.125~~
~~114~~	~~201.126~~

Section 201.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~201.101~~	~~---~~
~~201.102~~	~~101~~
~~201.103~~	~~---~~
~~201.104~~	~~---~~
~~201.121~~	~~103(h)~~
~~201.122~~	~~108~~
~~201.123~~	~~111~~
~~201.124~~	~~112~~
~~201.125~~	~~113~~

~~201.126~~	~~114~~
~~201.141~~	~~102~~
~~201.142~~	~~103(a)(1)~~
~~201.143~~	~~103(b)(1)~~
~~201.144~~	~~103(b)(2)~~
~~201.146~~	~~103(i)~~
~~201.147~~	~~103(j)~~
~~201.148(a)~~	~~104(a)(1)~~
~~201.148(b)~~	~~104(a)(3)~~
~~201.149~~	~~105(a)~~
~~201.150~~	~~109~~
~~201.151~~	~~110~~
~~201.152~~	~~103(a)(2)~~
~~201.153~~	~~103(a)(3)~~
~~201.154~~	~~103(a)(4)~~
~~201.155~~	~~103(a)(5)~~
~~201.156~~	~~103(a)(6)~~
~~201.157~~	~~103(b)(3)~~
~~201.158~~	~~103(b)(4)~~
~~201.159~~	~~103(b)(5)~~
~~201.160~~	~~103(b)(6)(A)-(F)~~
~~201.161~~	~~103(b)(7)~~
~~201.162~~	~~103(b)(8)~~
~~201.163~~	~~103(c)~~
~~201.164~~	~~103(d)~~
~~201.165~~	~~103(e)~~
~~201.207~~	~~103(f)~~
~~201.209~~	~~103(g)~~
~~201.210~~	~~103(k)~~
~~201.241~~	~~104(b)(1)~~
~~201.242~~	~~104(b)(2) and (3)~~
~~201.243~~	~~104(c)~~
~~201.244~~	~~104(d)~~
~~201.245~~	~~104(e)~~
~~201.246~~	~~104(f)~~
~~201.247~~	~~104(g)~~
~~201.261~~	~~105(b)~~
~~201.262~~	~~105(c)~~
~~201.263~~	~~105(d)~~
~~201.264~~	~~105(e)~~
~~201.265~~	~~105(f)~~
~~201.281~~	~~106(a)~~
~~201.282~~	~~106(b)~~
~~201.283~~	~~106(c)~~
~~201.301~~	~~107(a)~~
~~201.302~~	~~107(b)~~

~~Appendix C~~ ~~103(b)(2), 103(b)(6)(G), 104(g)~~

Section 201.APPENDIX C ~~Part~~ Past Compliance Dates

Rule 103(b)(2)

Operating permits were required as follows:

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION	DATE OPERATING PERMIT REQUIRED
Primary Metal Industry Operations as defined by code 33 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By December 1, 1972
Rubber and Plastics Products Industry Operations as defined by code 30 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By December 1, 1972
Chemicals and Allied Products Industry Operations as defined by code 28 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By January 1, 1973
Food and Kindred Products Industry Operations as defined by code 20 and Printing and Publishing Industry Operations as defined by code 27 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By February 1, 1973
Petroleum and Coal Products ~~Indusry~~ Industry Operations as defined by code 29 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" and bituminous cement (asphalt) plants	By February 1, 1973
Stone, Clay and Glass Products and Paper and Allied Products Industry Operations as defined by code 32 and 26 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" and all painting operations using in excess of 5,000 gallons of paint (including thinner) per year	By March 1, 1973
Incinerators	By April 1, 1973
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services as defined by code 49 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" and coal fired boilers	By May 1, 1973
Gas and Oil fired boilers and all other emission sources or air pollution control equipment not listed previously in this paragraph except equipment excluded under paragraph (i) of this Rule	By June 1, 1973

Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operations	By March 1, 1976
Grain-Handling and Grain-Drying Operations	By March 1, 1976

(B) All applications for Operating Permits ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least 90 days ~~prior to~~before the date on which an Operating Permit is required. ~~Provided, however, the~~The Agency may waive this ~~90-day~~90-day requirement when appropriate. If necessary, to prevent an unmanageable workload as ~~may be deemed~~it deems appropriate, the Agency may extend the dates by which Operating Permits are required under Section 103(b)(2)(A) for ~~a period~~ not to exceed four months. The Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the persons affected and the Board in writing of the extension at least four months before the dates ~~set forth~~ in Section 103(b)(2)(A).

(C) Nothing in this Rule ~~shall preclude~~precludes any person from applying for an Operating Permit earlier than the dates ~~specified~~ in part (b)(2)(A) of this Rule 103.

Rule 103(b)(6)(G)

No operating permit could be granted unless the applicant submitted proof to the Agency that: if subject to a future compliance date, the applicant was, on the effective date of this Chapter, and is at the time of application for an Operating Permit ~~pursuant to~~under Rule 103(b)(2), in compliance with any applicable emission standards of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution of the former State of Illinois Air Pollution Control Board; or was, on the effective date of this Chapter, in full compliance with any variance from those regulations granted by the Pollution Control Board; or has been, since the effective date of this Chapter, granted a variance from those regulations, and is in full compliance with ~~such~~ that variance.

Rule 104(g)

Submission and Approval Dates. The owner or operator of an emission source subject to the following rules was required to have a Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, approved by the Agency by the following dates. A Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 90 days before the following dates.

(1) By February 1, 1980. Gasoline Dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) and degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties.

(2) By March 1, 1980. Petroleum refineries subject to Rule 205(l), except (l) (4)-(10). Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) in Boone, Madison, St. Clair, Peoria, Tazewell, Rock Island, and Winnebago counties.

(3) By April 1, 1980. Degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in counties other than Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, or Will. Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o) (3), located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties.

(4) By April 1, 1980. Coating lines subject to Rule 205(n), except (n)(1)(J)~~,~~ and (K). Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), which are located in counties other than Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, McHenry, or Will.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: PERMITS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 202
ALTERNATIVE CONTROL STRATEGIES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATION

SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS AND ISSUANCE

SUBPART D: PERMIT DURATION, REVISION AND RENEWAL

SUBPART E: ALTERNATIVE CONTROL STRATEGIES INVOLVING MORE THAN ONE PERSON

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 9.3 and authorized by Sections 5 and 27 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1005, 1009.3, and 1027)~~[415 ILCS 5/5, 9.3, 27].

SOURCE: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212 adopted in R81-20 (Interim) at 6 Ill. Reg. 6703, effective May 20, 1982; renumbered to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 202 and amended in R81-20(A) at 7 Ill. Reg. 8091, effective June 27, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13584; corrected at 7 Ill. Reg. 14561; amended in R81-20(B) at 8 Ill. Reg. 4171, effective March 16, 1984; amended in R23-18 at 47 Ill. Reg. 12101, effective July 25, 2023; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 202.101 Definitions

Unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the definitions of terms used ~~for~~ in this Part ~~shall be the same as~~are those used in ~~this Chapter,~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle B, Chapter I ~~(Chapter)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.104 Actual Emissions

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of annual emissions of a pollutant from an operational emission source for a particular date equal to the mean rate at which the emission source actually emitted the pollutant during the two-year period which immediately precedes the particular date and which is determined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) to ~~be representative of~~represent normal emission source operation; however:

a) The Agency ~~shall~~ must allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal emission source operation. The burden ~~shall~~ must be on the applicant to demonstrate that another time period is more representative. Actual emissions ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the emission source's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

b) If the Agency determines that there is inadequate information to determine actual emissions ~~as indicated in the preceding paragraphs~~under this section, the Agency ~~shall~~ must use the potential to emit of the emission source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.107 Allowable Emissions

a) "Allowable emissions" means the emission rate of an emission source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emission source (unless the emission source is subject to permit conditions or other enforceable limits that restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the more stringent of the following:

1) The applicable emission standard or limitation ~~contained~~ in this Chapter, including those with a future compliance date; or

2) The emissions rate specified as a permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

b) The allowable emissions may be expressed as a permit condition limiting annual emissions or material or fuel throughput.

c) If an emission source is not subject to an emission standard under subsection (a) and is not conditioned ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b), the allowable emissions will be the source's potential to emit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.110 Alternative Control Strategy (ACS)

"Alternative control strategy" means a specific program of emissions limitations and requirements which is environmentally equivalent to that which would otherwise be required by applicable statutes or regulations, and under which the owner or operator of an emission source increases emissions of a regulated pollutant beyond the emission baseline at one or more emission sources and correspondingly reduces emissions of the same pollutant below the emission baseline at other emission sources.

Section 202.113 Chapter

References to "this Chapter" or "Chapter 2" in this Part ~~shall mean~~means Pollution Control Board air pollution rules and regulations ~~as contained in Chapter 2: Air Pollution Regulations and as codified~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle B, Chapter I.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.116 Emission Baseline

"Emission baseline" means the starting point or reference level from which increases and decreases in emissions are measured. The rules governing determination of emission offsets, calculation of net emission increases, and evaluation of ACS strategies specify the ~~particular~~ emission baseline that applies for ~~that purpose~~those purposes.

Section 202.119 Multi-person ACS

"Multi-person ACS" means an ACS which includes emission sources which are owned and controlled by different persons who have formed a joint venture for purposes of the ACS.

Section 202.122 Potential to Emit

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of an emission source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the emission source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, ~~shall~~ must be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.125 Abbreviations

This Part uses the following abbreviations:

"ug" ~~is an abbreviation for~~ _____micrograms.

"m^3" ~~is an abbreviation for~~ _____cubic meter.

"SO_2""~~SO2" is an abbreviation for~~ _____sulfur dioxide.

"TSP" ~~is an abbreviation for~~ _____particulate matter.

"NO_x" ~~is an abbreviation for~~ _____nitrogen oxides.

"CO" ~~is an abbreviation for~~ _____carbon monoxide.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.140 Scope

~~Pursuant to~~Under a permit issued by the Agency under this Part, a person or persons may use an ACS for emission sources, including fugitive emission sources, ~~in lieu~~instead of ~~compliance~~ complying with conflicting requirements ~~which would~~ otherwise ~~be~~ applicable under this Chapter.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.142 Severability

Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.125, if any provision of Part 202 is stayed or declared invalid by a final order, no longer subject to appeal, of any court of competent jurisdiction, then the ~~entirety of~~entire Part 202 ~~shall~~ must be deemed stayed or invalidated until the stay is lifted or the Pollution Control Board ~~(Board) acts to revalidate~~revalidates the Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: PERMIT APPLICATION

Section 202.201 Emission Baseline for Alternative Control Strategies

a) The baseline for reviewing decreases or increases of emissions from emission sources which are the subject of an ACS ~~shall~~ must be the lesser of the actual emissions or the allowable emissions prescribed by this Chapter.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an increment of emission reduction ~~shall~~ must be creditable under an ACS to the extent that it:

1) Was achieved as a result of ~~the installation of~~installing pollution control equipment~~,~~; changes in process, procedures, or materials~~,~~; or the shutdown of an emission source which would not have occurred but for the purpose of creating an emission reduction;

2) Reduced emissions beyond the requirements of Board regulations; and

3) Was not relied upon in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) demonstration to demonstrate compliance with ambient air quality standards in the compliance year in nonattainment areas or maintenance of air quality in other areas.

c) For purposes of subsection (b), the burden ~~shall~~ must generally be on the permit applicant. However, for the purpose of subsection (b)(3) it ~~shall~~ must be the

responsibility of the Agency to demonstrate that the SIP demonstration either did or did not rely upon the emission reduction in question, whether from the particular emission source or the category to which it belongs.

d) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(3), if an emission source is located in an area for which the SIP does not demonstrate attainment of the air quality standards by the compliance year for the pollutant which is the subject of the ACS, it may ~~utilize~~ use an emission reduction credit only to the extent that that reduction reduces its emissions below actual emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.210 Permit Application Information

In addition to other information which may be required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, a permit application under this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

a) List the emission sources to be included in the ACS, the emission baseline the applicant believes to be applicable to each emission source, and the remaining useful life of each emission source.

b) Describe the proposed modifications to the emission sources and quantify the emission increases and decreases anticipated to occur as a result of each modification.

c) Identify the Board regulations and the terms of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.)~~ to which the applicant believes the ACS provides an alternative.

d) Describe the methods currently used to assure compliance and the methods proposed to be used under the ACS. ~~Such~~ These methods may include~~, but are not limited to~~ recordkeeping, equipment or emissions monitoring, source testing, and material or process specifications.

e) Provide an analysis of the ACS ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart.

f) Contain a certification, signed by all ACS applicants, stating that a copy of the ACS application has been sent by certified mail to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) if any of the emission sources included in the ACS are presently the subject of a federal notice of violation or federal enforcement action under the provisions of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), including civil actions filed under Section 113(b), criminal actions filed under Section 113(c), a notice imposing non-compliance penalties ~~issued~~ under Section 120, administrative orders ~~issued~~ under Section 113(a), or a citizen suit ~~filed~~ under Section 304 ~~where~~ in which the USEPA has intervened (42 U.S.C. 7413 and 7420).

g) Provide ~~such~~ other information as the Agency ~~can demonstrate to be~~demonstrates is necessary ~~for the determination of~~to determine compliance with the standards of issuance in Section 202.306, including the results of any source tests or ambient air monitoring.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.211 Analysis of Emissions

a) A permit application under this Subpart must provide a comparison of the baseline emissions and the emissions that would be permitted under the proposed ACS for each emission source involved in the ACS. Where appropriate, this analysis must address differences between the emission sources to be covered by the ACS regarding:

1) Methods of determining emissions;

2) Consistency and reliability of the performance of the emission sources and any associated control devices;

3) Frequency and duration of operating during malfunction or breakdown with excess emissions, or during start-up with excess emissions;

4) Methods of operation, including operating schedules~~,~~ and range of raw materials or products; and

5) Other characteristics of the emission sources or their operation which may affect equivalence of emissions.

b) The analysis must describe any increases in emissions from emission sources outside the ACS which may accompany the proposed ACS.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.212 Analysis of Environmental Quality

a) A permit application under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must provide a comparison of the ambient air quality under existing requirements and the ambient air quality ~~which would exist~~ under the proposed ACS. This analysis ~~shall~~ must include dispersion modeling based on the best and most appropriate models for the pollutant and emission sources involved, unless the Agency finds that:

1) Due to the characteristics of the pollutant and emission source, dispersion modeling is inappropriate or unnecessary for determining effects on air quality; or

2) The location of emission sources included in the ACS are not more than 250 meters apart, the effective plume height of the emission increases and decreases are not significantly different, and the differences in the characteristics of the emission sources are not likely to affect ambient air quality; or

3) Differences in location, plume height, operating practice, and other characteristics of the emission sources subject to the ACS are not likely to significantly affect ambient air quality. An effect on ambient air quality is significant if it equals or exceeds the levels ~~specified~~ in the following table:

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

Pollutant	Annual	24- Hour	8- Hour	3- Hour	1- Hour
SO_2	1.0 ug/m^3	5 ug/m^3		25 ug/m^3	
TSP	1.0 ug/m^3	5 ug/m^3			
NO_x	1.0 ug/m^3				
CO			0.5 mg/m^3		2 mg/m^3

b) The applicant ~~shall~~ must analyze the air quality impacts resulting from trades between emission sources, including the impact of emissions which differ in their qualitative impact on health or the environment.

c) The analysis ~~shall~~ must describe any other impacts on the environment which may accompany the proposed ACS.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.213 Analysis of Methods of Assuring Compliance

A permit application under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must provide a comparison of the methods of assuring compliance under existing requirements and the methods of assuring compliance ~~which would be used~~ under the proposed ACS. As a minimum, the analysis ~~shall~~ must address the effectiveness, reliability, and accessibility of these methods.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: PERMIT CONDITIONS AND ISSUANCE

Section 202.301 Permit Conditions

a) The permit ~~shall~~ must specify:

1) All emission limits which apply to emission sources under the ACS, and

2) Any compliance procedures which ~~shall~~ must be followed by the permittee.

b) The permit may ~~be conditioned~~include conditions so that compliance with the terms of the ACS will continue ~~in the event of change of~~if ownership of emission sources changes, and ~~such~~ the terms will ~~be made applicable~~apply to the new owner.

c) The Agency may impose ~~such~~ other permit conditions ~~in a permit as are~~ necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or ~~of~~ this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.302 Records and Reports

a) The Agency ~~shall~~ must require that a permittee operating under an ACS maintain ~~such~~ records ~~as~~ necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of the ACS.

1) These records ~~shall~~ must include~~, but shall not be limited to~~ the actual and allowable emission rates, or the parameters from which these rates are determined, or related operational parameters of the equipment.

2) The records ~~shall~~ must be maintained as prescribed in the permit.

3) These records ~~shall~~ must be available to the Agency, and copies of these records ~~shall~~ must be sent to the Agency upon written request. The Agency ~~shall~~ must make ~~such~~ these records available to the public ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 7 and 7.1 of the Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1007 and 1007.1)~~ and regulations promulgated ~~hereunder~~under them.

b) A permittee operating under an ACS ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency reports containing such reasonable information and at such reasonable frequency as the Agency may specify ~~pursuant to~~under a permit condition ~~of a permit~~ or general procedures established by the Agency, to assure that the terms of the ACS are met.

c) A permittee operating under an ACS ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency within 72 hours by telephone or telegram of circumstances~~,~~ which will make compliance with the requirements of the ACS impossible.

1) This notice ~~shall~~ must be followed within ten days by written confirmation which describes the circumstances which prevent compliance with the

requirements of the ACS and supplies a preliminary Compliance Program which will result in compliance with this Chapter.

2) The permittee ~~shall~~ must take all reasonable steps to come into compliance with the ACS or this Chapter as expeditiously as possible.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.303 Monitoring and Testing

The Agency may require that equipment testing and monitoring~~, as~~ authorized ~~elsewhere~~ in this Chapter~~,~~ accompany the construction or operation of emission sources under a permit containing an ACS.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 202.304 Compliance Dates

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator subject to a permit utilizing an ACS is not relieved of the responsibility ~~for achieving and maintaining~~to achieve and maintain a reduction of emissions as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than the compliance date required under other applicable regulations.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an owner or operator may demonstrate compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 ~~pursuant to~~under an Agency approved alternative compliance plan ~~contained~~ in a permit ~~utilizing~~ using an ACS ~~which is~~the owner or operator applied for ~~prior to~~before December 31, 1982. The Agency ~~shall~~ must approve such an alternative compliance plan if, and only if, the applicant demonstrates that:

1) The alternative compliance plan extends the compliance date for each emission source subject to the ACS no longer than necessary to enable that emission source to ~~utilize~~ use the ACS, but in no case later than December 31, 1987;

2) The emission source belongs to a category of emission sources having a compliance date of December 31, 1982, or later under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215;

3) ~~The use of~~Using an ACS will result in either greater or faster overall emission reductions than would otherwise be achieved; and

4) ~~Such~~ The extension is consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.305 Public Participation

The initial issuance of a permit containing an ACS ~~shall~~ must be subject to applicable Agency public participation procedures (35 Ill. Adm. Code 166) ~~prior to issuance~~before the Agency issues the permit. At a minimum, the Agency ~~shall~~ must provide an opportunity for public comment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.306 Standards for Issuance

The Agency ~~shall~~ must issue a permit containing an ACS if, and only if, the permit applicant demonstrates that:

a) The ACS provides, in the aggregate with respect to each regulated pollutant, equivalent or less total emissions than would otherwise be required.

b) The impact of the ACS is environmentally equivalent to that which would otherwise be achieved and maintained under existing requirements.

c) The methods for assuring compliance with the conditions and requirements of the permit under the ACS are equivalent to the those that are associated with otherwise applicable requirements.

d) The ACS complies with any applicable requirements ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, 230, or 231.

e) USEPA has not disapproved the proposed ACS or any compliance schedule it ~~may contain due to the existence~~contains because of a federal enforcement action pending against a participant in the ACS.

f) The ACS does not permit an increase in emissions of any pollutant ~~which is~~ listed or regulated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 U.S.C. 7412 et seq.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.307 Notification to USEPA

~~Upon issuance of~~When it issues an ACS permit, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify USEPA of emission limitations, alternative compliance plans, and any other permit conditions applicable to emission sources under an ACS.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: PERMIT DURATION, REVISION AND RENEWAL

Section 202.401 Duration

a) A permit containing an ACS ~~shall~~ must be issued for no longer than five years~~,~~ or ~~for such~~a shorter period ~~as~~ the Agency ~~may specify~~specifies as necessary for periodic review of the ACS or to accomplish the purposes of the Act or ~~of~~ this Chapter. However, an ACS permit may not be issued for a period ~~of time which is~~ greater than the useful life of an emission source which contributes an emission reduction to the ACS. The burden of proving the useful life of the emission source is on the applicant.

b) ~~Upon the initial issuance or renewal of~~When it issues or renews an ACS permit, the Agency ~~shall~~ must consider all factors which it reasonably construes as bearing upon the useful life of an emission source which contributes an emission reduction to the ACS. Where a shutdown emission source contributes an emission reduction to an ACS, the Agency ~~shall~~ must specify the useful life of the shutdown emission source in a permit condition. Factors which the Agency considers ~~shall~~ must include~~, as a minimum~~:

1) The anticipated useful life of the principal components of the emission source upon purchase;

2) The physical condition of the principal components of the emission source;

3) The technological acceptability of the emission source;

4) The economic viability of the emission source; and

5) The demonstrated useful life of emission sources of the same category or functional type.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must make a record of the factors considered and the basis for its initial or modified determination of useful life made ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.402 Revision

a) Timing

1) An application for revision of a permit containing an ACS shall be submitted at least 180 days prior to the date on which the revision is required to go into effect.

2) If the standard under this Chapter changes for an emission source included in the ACS ~~is changed~~ and the permittee proposes a revised ACS ~~is being proposed~~, an application ~~for revision of~~to revise a permit containing the ACS ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 90 days ~~prior to~~before the date a compliance plan must be submitted.

b) The applicant ~~shall~~ must submit the information ~~specified~~ in Section 202.210 which is necessary to show that the revised ACS will meet the standards ~~of~~ to issue a permit ~~issuance specified in~~under Section 202.306.

c) Unless the Agency finds that the proposed revisions to the ACS are not substantive in nature and do not alter fundamental details of the ACS ~~which was~~ approved under the prior permit, ~~issuance of~~issuing the revised permit ~~shall~~ must be subject to public participation ~~pursuant to~~under Section 202.305.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.403 Renewal

a) An application ~~for renewal of~~to renew a permit containing an ACS ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 180 days ~~prior to the expiration of~~before the previous permit expires.

b) Applications for renewal ~~shall~~ must contain the information ~~specified~~ in Section 202.210. However, an analysis of the effect of the ACS on air quality ~~pursuant to~~under Section 202.212 need be provided only if:

1) The other information submitted ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection is different from the information upon which the Agency previously issued the permit ~~was previously issued~~, and

2) the differences include a change in the applicable emission limit or operation of the source or may otherwise significantly affect air quality.

c) Unless the Agency finds that changes in the application are not substantive in nature and do not alter fundamental details of the ACS ~~which was~~ approved under the prior permit, renewal of the permit ~~shall~~ must be subject to public participation ~~pursuant to~~under Section 202.305.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: ALTERNATIVE CONTROL STRATEGIES INVOLVING MORE THAN ONE PERSON

Section 202.501 Applicability

Persons who propose or participate in a multi-person ACS ~~shall~~ must be subject to the rules ~~found~~ in this Subpart ~~in addition to~~and in the remainder of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.502 Permit Application

In addition to ~~the~~ information required in Section 212.210, persons who propose a multi-person ACS ~~shall~~must:

a) Identify the persons having ownership and control of the emission sources to be included in the ACS.

b) Provide a written agreement showing the participants' intent to pursue the multi-person ACS and ~~to~~ be jointly bound by the terms and conditions of any permits ~~which are~~ issued ~~pursuant to~~through the application.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.503 Duration

All permits issued under a multi-person ACS ~~shall~~ must have the same expiration date.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.504 Permit Conditions

Each participant in a multi-person ACS ~~shall~~ must be issued an individual permit, which ~~shall~~ must be conditioned on the continuing compliance of the other participants with the limitations in their permits.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.505 Records and Reports

All records and reports of the participants in a multi-person ACS which are not confidential in nature ~~shall~~ must be available for inspection to the other participants upon reasonable notice of a request to inspect.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.506 Revocation

Permit revocation or other sanctions may be initiated before the Board against any and all persons in ~~the~~ a multi-person ACS, regardless of the ownership and control of the emission

source at which the violations occurred or any contracts or other agreements between the participants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 202.507 Termination

a) If a participant in a multi-person ACS intends to terminate involvement in the ACS, it ~~shall~~ must give written notice to the Agency and the other participants in the ACS at least 180 days ~~prior to~~before the anticipated termination date.

b) If the ACS will not meet the standards of issuance with only the remaining participants, they may:

1) Propose a revised ACS to include the remaining sources and persons. ~~;~~ ~~this~~This proposal ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least 120 days before new permits are required; or

2) Apply for revised permits~~, pursuant to~~ under the otherwise applicable regulations in this Chapter. ~~; such~~This applications ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 90 days before the permits are required; or

c) If the notice of termination of the multi-person ACS does not allow sufficient time to meet the ~~time periods~~deadlines in ~~Subsection~~ Section 202.507(b) ~~above~~, the participants may ~~seek variance relief from~~petition the Board for variance relief from the requirements of this Chapter and of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.APPENDIX A Pre-Codification into Codified (Repealed)

~~Pre-Codification Section~~	~~Section~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.104~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.107~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.110~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.113~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.116~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.119~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.122~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.125~~
~~202.102~~	~~202.140~~
~~202.105~~	~~202.201~~
~~202.110~~	~~202.210~~

~~202.111~~	~~202.211~~
~~202.112~~	~~202.212~~
~~202.113~~	~~202.213~~
~~202.120~~	~~202.306~~
~~202.125~~	~~202.305~~
~~202.130~~	~~202.304~~
~~202.140~~	~~202.302~~
~~202.145~~	~~202.401~~
~~202.150~~	~~202.301~~
~~202.155~~	~~202.303~~
~~202.157~~	~~202.307~~
~~202.160~~	~~202.402~~
~~202.165~~	~~202.403~~
~~202.190~~	~~202.142~~
~~202.201~~	~~202.501~~
~~202.202~~	~~202.502~~
~~202.204~~	~~202.503~~
~~202.206~~	~~202.504~~
~~202.208~~	~~202.505~~
~~202.210~~	~~202.506~~
~~202.211~~	~~202.507~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 202.APPENDIX B Codified into Pre-Codification (Repealed)

~~Section~~	~~Pre-Codification Section~~
~~202.101~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.104~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.107~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.110~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.113~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.116~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.119~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.122~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.125~~	~~202.101~~
~~202.140~~	~~202.102~~
~~202.142~~	~~202.190~~
~~202.201~~	~~202.105~~
~~202.210~~	~~202.110~~
~~202.211~~	~~202.111~~
~~202.212~~	~~202.112~~
~~202.213~~	~~202.113~~
~~202.301~~	~~202.150~~

~~202.302~~	~~202.140~~
~~202.303~~	~~202.155~~
~~202.304~~	~~202.130~~
~~202.305~~	~~202.125~~
~~202.306~~	~~202.120~~
~~202.307~~	~~202.157~~
~~202.401~~	~~202.145~~
~~202.402~~	~~202.160~~
~~202.403~~	~~202.165~~
~~202.501~~	~~202.201~~
~~202.502~~	~~202.202~~
~~202.503~~	~~202.204~~
~~202.504~~	~~202.206~~
~~202.505~~	~~202.208~~
~~202.506~~	~~202.210~~
~~202.507~~	~~202.211~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: PERMITS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS
PART 203
MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES CONSTRUCTION AND MODIFICATION

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 9.1 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1009.1, 1010 and 1027)~~[415 ILCS 5/9.1, 10, 27, 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted and codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 9344, effective July 22, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13588; amended in R85-20 at 12 Ill. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13551, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R92-21 at 17 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 30, 1993; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16630, effective September 27, 1993; amended in R93-26 at 18 Ill. Reg. 6335, effective April 15, 1994; amended in R98-10 at 22 Ill. Reg. 5674, effective March 10, 1998; amended in R19-1 at 44 Ill. Reg. 14916, effective September 4, 2020; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 203.101 Definitions

Unless otherwise specified ~~within~~ in this Part, the definitions of the terms ~~used~~ in this Part ~~shall be~~are the same as ~~those used in the Pollution Control Board (Board) Rules and Regulations~~the definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.102 Incorporation by Reference

The following material is incorporated by reference. This incorporation does not include any later amendments or editions:

Definitions, 40 CFR 51.100 (1987)

(Source: Added at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 203.103 Actual Construction

"Actual Construction" generally means ~~in general, initiation of~~initiating physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. ~~Such~~ These activities include~~, but are not limited to, installation of~~ installing building supports and foundations, laying ~~of~~ underground pipework, and ~~erection of~~erecting permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to ~~those~~ on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.104 Actual Emissions

"Actual Emissions" means the actual rate of annual emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as of a particular date. Actual emissions are equal to the average rate~~,~~ in tons per year~~,~~ at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during the two-year period which immediately precedes the particular date or ~~such~~ other period ~~which is~~ determined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) to ~~be representative of~~represent normal source operation. Actual emissions ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period; however:

a) The Agency ~~shall~~ must allow the use of a different time period ~~upon a demonstration by~~if the applicant demonstrates to the Agency that the time period is more representative of normal source operation. ~~Such~~ This demonstration may include~~, but need not be limited to,~~ operating records or other documentation of

events or circumstances indicating that the preceding two years is not representative of normal source operations.

b) The Agency may presume in the absence of reliable data on actual emissions that the source-specific allowable emissions for the emissions unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.

c) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, the Agency ~~shall~~ must presume that the potential to emit of the emissions unit is equivalent to the actual emissions on that date.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.107 Allowable Emissions

a) "Allowable emissions" means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable permit conditions or other such federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

1) Any applicable standards adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 111 and 112 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401, et seq.) and made applicable in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.)~~ [415 ILCS 5/~~1 et seq.~~9.1];

2) The applicable emission standards or limitations ~~contained~~ in this Chapter and approved by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 110(a)(2) or 110(a)(3) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA, including ~~those~~ standards or limitations with a future compliance date and any other emission standard or limitation enforceable under the Environmental Protection Act or by ~~the~~ USEPA under Section 113 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA; or

3) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition including ~~those~~ emissions rates with a future compliance date.

b) The allowable emissions may be based on a federally enforceable permit condition limiting material or fuel throughput.

c) If a source is not subject to an emission standard ~~described in~~under subsection (a) ~~above~~ and is not subject to a permit condition ~~described in~~under subsection (b) ~~above~~, the allowable emissions ~~shall~~ must be the source's potential to emit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.110 Available Growth Margin

"Available growth margin" means the portion which remains of any emission allowance for new or modified major stationary sources ~~expressly~~ identified in the attainment demonstration approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Section 172(c)(4) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7502(c)(4)) for a particular pollutant and area in a zone (within a nonattainment area) to which economic development should be targeted~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 173(a)(1)(B) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7503(a)(1)(B)).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.112 Building, Structure and Facility

a) The terms "building", "structure", and "facility" include all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities ~~shall~~ must be considered as part of the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, ~~1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively)~~1987, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 720.111.

b) The terms "building", "structure", and "facility" shall also include:

1) the transfer of materials, including ~~but not limited to~~ grain, gasoline, petroleum liquids, coal, fertilizer, crushed stone, and ore~~,~~ from vessels, motor vehicles, or other conveyances, ~~irrespective~~ regardless of ownership or industrial grouping, to or from a building, structure, or facility as defined in subsection (a) ~~above~~, and

2) activities at or adjacent to such building, structure, or facility which are associated with such transfer, including ~~but not limited to the operation of~~operating engines to provide heat, refrigeration, or lighting~~,~~; operating ~~of~~ auxiliary engines for pumps or cranes~~,~~; and ~~transfer of~~transferring materials from hold to hold or tank to tank during onloading or offloading operations except those activities causing emissions resulting directly from internal combustion engines from transportation purposes or from a ~~non road~~non-road engine or ~~non road~~non-road vehicle as defined in Section 216 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.113 Commence

As applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, "commence" means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

b) Entered into binding agreements or contractural obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

c) For purposes of this Section, a "reasonable time" ~~shall~~ must be determined considering the following factors: ~~The~~ the nature and size of the project, the extent of design engineering, the amount of off-site preparation, whether equipment can be fabricated or can be purchased, when the project begins (considering both the seasonal nature of construction activity, ~~and~~ the existence of other projects competing for construction labor at the same time, and the ~~place of the environmental permit in the sequence of corporate and overall governmental approval~~time necessary to apply for and receive any environmental permit the construction requires), and the nature of the permittee (private, public, regulated, etc).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.116 Construction

"Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation, including ~~but not limited to~~ fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions source unit, which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.117 Dispersion Enhancement Techniques

"Dispersion Enhancement Techniques" mean so much of the stack height of any source ~~as exceeds~~exceeding good engineering practice or any other dispersion technique, determined by ~~regulations at~~ 40 CFR 51.100 (1987) ~~(no future amendments or editions are included),~~ incorporated by reference at Section 203.102.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.119 Emission Baseline

"Emission baseline" means the starting point or reference level from which increases and decreases in emissions are measured. The rules governing determination of emission offsets,

calculations of net emission increases, and evaluation under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 202~~, Alternative Control Strategies~~ specify the particular emission baseline that applies ~~for that purpose~~.

Section 203.121 Emission Offset

"Emission offset" means a creditable emission reduction used to compensate for the increase in emissions resulting from a new major source or a major modification in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 203.302 and 203.303 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.122 Emissions Unit

"Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act or this Chapter or by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 203.123 Federally Enforceable

"Federally enforceable" means enforceable by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(Source: Former Section 203.123 renumbered to Section 203.122, new Section 203.123 added at 17 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 30, 1993)

Section 203.124 Fugitive Emissions

"Fugitive Emissions" means ~~those~~ emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.125 Installation

"Installation" means an identifiable piece of equipment, including~~, but not limited to,~~ boilers, furnaces, reactors, dryers, incinerators, heaters, and coating lines.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 203.126 Lowest Achievable Emission Rate

"LAER" is an acronym for lowest achievable emission rate.

(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 6973, effective April 30, 1993)

Section 203.127 Nonattainment Area

"Nonattainment area" means an~~An~~ area designated by USEPA as nonattainment for a given pollutant ~~pursuant to~~under Section 107 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7407).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.128 Potential to Emit

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, ~~shall~~ must be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.131 Reasonable Further Progress

"Reasonable Further Progress" means the annual incremental reductions in the emissions of the applicable air pollutant as determined by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Part D of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7501 et seq.) and federal regulations adopted ~~pursuant thereto~~under it.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.134 Secondary Emissions

"Secondary Emissions" means the emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification~~,~~ but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this Part, secondary emissions must be specific, ~~well defined~~well-defined, and quantifiable~~,~~ and must impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ emissions from any off-site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.136 Stationary Source

"Stationary Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act or this Chapter or by USEPA under the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.145 Volatile Organic Material (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16630, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 203.150 Public Participation

~~Prior to~~Before the initial issuance or revision of a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart B, the Agency ~~shall~~ must provide, at a minimum, notice of the proposed issuance of a permit, a comment period, and opportunity for public hearing ~~pursuant to the~~under Agency public participation procedures ~~set forth~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 252.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.155 Severability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

SUBPART B: MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS

Section 203.201 Prohibition

In any nonattainment area, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the construction of a new major stationary source or major modification that is major for the pollutant for which the area is designated a nonattainment area, except ~~as~~ in compliance with this Part for that pollutant. In areas designated nonattainment for ozone, this prohibition ~~shall~~ must apply to new major stationary sources or major modifications of sources that emit volatile organic materials or nitrogen oxides. Revisions to this Part ~~which were~~ adopted to implement the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 ~~shall~~ must not apply to any new major stationary source or major modification for which a permit application was submitted by June 30, 1992, for PM-10, May 15, 1992, for SO_2, or ~~by~~ November 15, 1992, for nitrogen oxides and volatile organic material emissions for sources located in all ozone nonattainment areas.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.202 Coordination with Permit Requirement and Application ~~Pursuant to~~Under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201

For new major sources and major modifications, ~~the fulfillment of~~meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 related to construction, including the permit requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, ~~shall~~ must be combined with the requirements of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.203 Construction Permit Requirement and Application

a) A construction permit is required ~~prior to~~before actual construction of a major new source or major modification.

b) Applications for construction permits required under this Section ~~shall~~ must contain sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and the requirements of this Part including~~, but not limited to,~~ Subpart C.

c) The permit ~~shall~~ must include conditions specifying the manner in which the requirements of Subparts B and C ~~of this Part~~ are satisfied.

d) ~~No~~ A permittee ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition ~~contained~~ in a construction permit issued for a new major stationary source or major modification which is subject to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.204 Duration of Construction Permit (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.205 Effect of Permits

The issuance of a permit for a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Part ~~shall~~ must not relieve any person of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars 1001 et seq.)~~, this Chapter, and any other applicable requirements under local, state, or federal law.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____) .

Section 203.206 Major Stationary Source

a) For purposes of this Part, the term "major stationary source" ~~shall~~ exclusively ~~mean~~ means "building, structure and facility," as those terms are defined in Section ~~203.113 of this Part~~203.112.

b) The following constitute a major stationary source:

1) For an area designated as nonattainment for ozone, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit volatile organic material in an amount equal to or greater than the following:

A) 100 tons per year in an area classified as marginal or moderate nonattainment for ozone;

B) 50 tons per year in an area classified as serious nonattainment for ozone;

C) 25 tons per year in an area classified as severe nonattainment for ozone; and

D) 10 tons per year in an area classified as extreme nonattainment for ozone.

2) For an area designated as nonattainment for nitrogen dioxide, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen dioxide.

3) For an area designated as nonattainment for ozone, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit nitrogen oxides in an amount equal to or greater than the following, unless United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has made a finding under Sections 110 and 182(f) of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA that controlling ~~of~~ emissions of nitrogen oxides from ~~such~~ the source ~~shall~~ is not ~~be~~ required:

A) 100 tons per year in an area classified as marginal or moderate nonattainment for ozone,

B) 50 tons per year in an area classified as serious nonattainment for ozone,

C) 25 tons per year in an area classified as severe nonattainment for ozone, and

D) 10 tons per year in an area classified as extreme nonattainment for ozone.

4) For an area designated nonattainment for PM-10, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit:

A) 100 tons per year or more of PM-10 in an area classified as moderate nonattainment area, or

B) 70 tons per year or more of PM-10 in an area classified as serious nonattainment.

5) For an area designated nonattainment for carbon monoxide, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit:

A) 100 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide in a nonattainment area, except as provided in subsection (b)(5)(B),

B) 50 tons per year or more in an area classified as "serious" nonattainment for carbon monoxide where stationary sources significantly contribute to ambient carbon monoxide levels, as determined under rules issued by USEPA~~, pursuant to~~ under the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA.

6) For an area designated nonattainment for a pollutant other than ozone, nitrogen dioxide, PM-10, or carbon monoxide, a major stationary source is a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of the pollutant.

c) Any physical change that occurs at a stationary source which does not qualify under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ as a major stationary source will be considered a major stationary source~~,~~ if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

d) For purposes of this Part, in areas that are classified as serious, severe, or extreme nonattainment, the fugitive emissions of a stationary source ~~shall~~ must be included in determining whether it is a major stationary source. In areas that are not classified as serious, severe, or extreme nonattainment, the fugitive emissions of a stationary source ~~shall~~ must not be included in determining whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

1) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

2) Kraft pulp mills;

3) Portland cement plants;

4) Primary zinc smelters;

5) Iron and steel mills;

6) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

7) Primary copper smelters;

8) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

9) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

10) Petroleum refineries;

11) Lime plants;

12) Phosphate rock processing plants;

13) Coke oven batteries;

14) ~~Sulfer~~ Sulfur recovery plants;

15) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

16) Primary lead smelters;

17) Fuel conversion plants;

18) Sintering plants;

19) Secondary metal production plants;

20) Chemical process plants;

21) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination ~~thereof~~of them) totaling more than 250 million Btu per hour heat input;

22) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

23) Taconite ore processing plants;

24) Glass fiber processing plants;

25) Charcoal production plants;

26) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million Btu per hour heat input;

27) Any other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under Section 111 or 112 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7411, 7412), but only with respect to ~~those~~ air pollutants that have been regulated for that category;

28) Any other stationary source category designated by the USEPA by rule.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.207 Major Modification of a Source

a) Except ~~as provided in~~under subsection (c), (d), (e)~~,~~, or (f), a physical change~~,~~ or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant for which the area is designated a nonattainment area~~, shall~~ must constitute a major modification of a source.

b) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides ~~shall~~ must be considered significant for ozone.

c) A physical change or change in the method of operation ~~shall~~ must not include:

1) Routine maintenance and repair.

2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of any order under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (15 USC 791), the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 USC 8301) (or any superseding legislation)~~,~~ or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan under the Federal Power Act (16 USC 791, et seq.).

3) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 USC 7425).

4) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste.

5) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that:

A) Was capable of accommodating ~~such~~ the alternative fuel or raw material before December 21, 1976, and that has continuously remained capable of accommodating ~~such~~ the fuels or materials unless ~~such~~ the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition established after December 21, 1976, under 40 CFR 52.21, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, this Part, or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 or 201.143; or

B) Is approved for use under any permit issued under this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 or 201.143.

6) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless ~~such~~ the change is prohibited under any enforceable permit condition ~~that was~~ established after December 21, 1976~~,~~ under 40 CFR 52.21, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 204, this Part, or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 or 201.143.

7) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

d) In an area classified as serious or severe nonattainment for ozone, increased emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides resulting from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source located in the area ~~shall~~ must be considered de minimis for purposes of this Part if the increase in net emissions of ~~such~~ the air pollutant from ~~such~~ the source does not exceed 25 tons when aggregated with all other net increases in emissions from the source over any period of five consecutive calendar years that includes the year in which such increase occurred.

e) In the case of any major stationary source of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides located in an area classified as serious or severe nonattainment for ozone (other than a source that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons or more of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides per year), whenever any change at that source results in any increase (other than a de minimis increase) in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides, respectively, from any discrete operation, unit, or other pollutant emitting activity at the source, ~~such~~ the increase ~~shall~~ must be considered a major modification for purposes of this Part, except ~~such~~ the increase ~~shall~~ must not be considered a major modification for such purposes if the owner or operator of the source elects to offset the increase by a greater reduction in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides, respectively, from other operations, units, or activities within the source at an internal offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1.

f) In areas classified as extreme nonattainment for ozone, beginning on the date that an area is classified by USEPA as an extreme nonattainment area for ozone, any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that results in any increase in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides from a discrete operation, unit, or other pollutant emitting activity ~~shall~~ must be considered a major modification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.208 Net Emission Determination

A net emissions increase is the amount by which the sum of any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a source, and any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable, exceeds zero. The following steps determine whether the increase or decrease in emissions is available.

a) Except for increases or decreases in volatile organic material and nitrogen oxides emissions in serious and severe ozone nonattainment areas, which are addressed in Section 203.209(b), an increase or decrease in actual emissions is

contemporaneous only if it occurs between the date that an increase from a particular change occurs and the date five years before a timely and complete application is submitted for the particular change. It must also occur after either April 24, 1979, or the date the area is designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a nonattainment area for the pollutant, whichever is more recent.

b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable:

1) Only if there is not in effect for the source at the time the particular change occurs, a permit which relied on the same increase or decrease in actual emissions; and

2) Only to the extent the new and old levels differ.

c) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable to the extent that:

1) It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

2) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change;

3) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions; and

4) It is demonstrated by the Agency not to have been previously relied on in issuing any permit ~~pursuant to~~under this Part or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 or 201.143 or for demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress in the nonattainment area which the particular change will impact.

d) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a shakedown period not to exceed 180 days.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.209 Significant Emissions Determination

a) A net emission increase in the pollutant emitted is significant if the rate of emission is equal to or ~~in excess of~~exceeds the following:

1) Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)

2) Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy for a nonattainment area for nitrogen dioxide and 40 tpy for an ozone nonattainment area, except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~

3) Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy

4) Particulate matter measured as PM-10: 15 tpy

5) Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic material, except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~

6) Lead: 0.6 tpy

b) For areas classified as serious or severe nonattainment for ozone, an increase in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides ~~shall~~ must be considered significant if the net emissions increase of ~~such~~ the air pollutant from a stationary source located within ~~such~~ the area exceeds 25 tons when aggregated with all other net increases in emissions from the source over any period of 5 consecutive calendar years which includes the calendar year in which such increase occurred. This provision ~~shall~~ must become effective beginning November 15, 1992, or ~~such~~ the later date ~~that~~ in which an area is classified as a serious or severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.210 Relaxation of a Source-Specific Limitation

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a source so as to exceed any enforceable limitation which affects or defines the applicability of the requirements of this Part to a stationary source or modification by specifying the permissible emission rate~~,~~; operating hours~~,~~; the type or amount of material processed, stored, or combusted~~,~~; or other aspects of source operation.

b) ~~At such time that~~When a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely ~~by virtue of a relaxation in, or expiration of,~~because any enforceable limitation ~~which was~~ established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, relaxes or expires, then the requirements of this Part ~~shall~~ must apply as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.211 Permit Exemption Based on Fugitive Emissions

The provisions of this Part ~~shall~~ must not apply to a source or modification that would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable ~~as evidenced by~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.122, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the categories ~~enumerated~~ in Section 203.206(d).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS

Section 203.301 Lowest Achievable Emission Rate

a) For any source, lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) will be the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

1) The most stringent emission limitation ~~which is contained~~ in the implementation plan of any state for ~~such~~ the class or category of stationary source, unless it is demonstrated that ~~such~~ the limitation is not achievable; or

2) The most stringent emission limitation ~~which is~~ achieved in practice by ~~such a~~the class or category of stationary source. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within the stationary source. In no event ~~shall~~ must the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source performance standard adopted by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 111 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA and made applicable in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Act.

b) The owner or operator of a new major stationary source ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that the control equipment and process measures applied to the source will produce LAER.

c) Except as provided in subsection (e) or (f) ~~below~~, the owner or operator of a major modification ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that the control equipment and process measures applied to the major modification will produce LAER. This requirement applies to each emissions unit at which a net increase in emissions of the pollutant has occurred or would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation.

d) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must provide a detailed showing that the proposed emission limitations constitute LAER. ~~Such~~ This demonstration ~~shall~~ must include:

1) A description of the manner in which the proposed emission limitation was selected, including a detailed listing of information resources,

2) Alternative emission limitations, and

3) Such other reasonable information as the Agency may request as necessary to determine whether the proposed emission limitation is LAER.

e) If the owner or operator of a major stationary source (other than a source which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides) located in an area classified as serious or severe nonattainment for ozone does not elect to provide internal offsets for a change at the source in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 203.207(e) ~~of this Part~~, ~~such~~ the change ~~shall~~ must be considered a major modification for purposes of this Part, but in applying this Section in the case of any such modification, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in section 169 of the Clean Air Act, ~~shall~~ must be substituted for the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). BACT ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with policies and procedures published by USEPA.

f) In the case of any major stationary source of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides located in an area classified as serious or severe nonattainment for ozone which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides~~, respectively~~, whenever any change at that source results in any increase (other than a de minimis increase) in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides~~, respectively,~~ from any discrete operation, unit, or other pollutant emitting activity at the source, ~~such~~ the increase ~~shall~~ must be considered a major modification for purposes of this Part, except that if the owner or operator elects to offset the increase by a greater reduction in emissions of volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides~~, respectively,~~ from other operations, units, or activities within the source at an internal offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1, the requirements of this Section concerning LAER ~~shall~~ must not apply.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.302 Maintenance of Reasonable Further Progress and Emission Offsets

a) The owner or operator of a new major source or major modification ~~shall~~ must provide emission offsets equal to or greater than the allowable emissions from the source or the net increase in emissions from the modification sufficient to allow the Agency to determine that the source or modification will not interfere with reasonable further progress ~~as set forth in~~under Section 173 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.).

1) For new major sources or major modifications in ozone nonattainment areas the ratio of total emission reductions provided by emission offsets for volatile organic material or nitrogen oxides to total increased emissions of such contaminants ~~shall~~ must be at least as follows:

A) 1.1 to 1 in areas classified as marginal;

B) 1.15 to 1 in areas classified as moderate;

C) 1.2 to 1 in areas classified as serious;

D) 1.3 to 1 in areas classified as severe; and

E) 1.5 to 1 in areas classified as extreme.

2) The offset requirement ~~provided~~ in subsection (a)(1) ~~above shall~~must not be applicable in extreme areas to a modification of an existing source:

A) if ~~such~~ the modification consists of installation of equipment required to comply with the implementation plan or the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA; or

B) if the owner or operator of the source elects to offset the increase by a greater reduction in emissions of ~~such~~ the pollutant from other discrete operations, units, or activities within the source at an internal offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1.

b) The Agency ~~shall~~ must allow the use of all or some portion of the available growth margin to satisfy subsection (a) ~~above~~ if the owner or operator can present evidence that the possible sources of emission offsets were investigated, none were available at that time, and the new or modified major stationary source is located in a zone (within the nonattainment area) identified by United States Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as a zone to which economic development should be targeted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.303 Baseline and Emission Offsets Determination

a) An emission offset must be obtained from a source in operation ~~prior to~~before the permit application for the new or modified source. Emission offsets must be effective ~~prior to~~before start-up of the new or modified source.

b) The emission offsets provided:

1) Must be of the same pollutant and ~~further be of~~ a type with approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from a particular change;

2) Must, in the case of a fuel combustion source, be based on the type of fuel being burned at the time the permit application is filed, and, if offset is to be produced by a future switch to a cleaner fuel, be accompanied by evidence that long-term supplies of the ~~clean~~ cleaner fuel are available and a commitment to a specified alternative control measure which would achieve the same degree of emission reduction if return ~~of~~ to the dirtier fuel is proposed;

3) Must, in the case of a past shutdown of a source or permanent curtailment of production or operating hours, have occurred since April 24, 1979, or the date the area is designated a nonattainment area for the pollutant, whichever is more recent, and, until the United States Environmental Protection Agency has approved the attainment demonstration and state trading or marketing rules for the relevant pollutant, the proposed new or modified source must be a replacement for the shutdown or curtailment;

4) Must be federally enforceable by permit;

5) Must not have been previously relied on, as demonstrated by the Agency, in issuing any permit ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 or 201.143 or this Part, or for demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.

c) The baseline for determining the extent to which emission reductions are creditable as offsets ~~shall~~ must be the actual emissions of the source from which the offset is to be obtained, to the extent they are within any applicable emissions limitations of this Chapter or the Act or any applicable standards adopted by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 111 and 112 of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA, and made applicable in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1)~~ [415 ILCS 5/9.1].

d) The location of sources providing the emission reductions to fulfill the offset requirements of this Section:

1) Must be achieved in the same nonattainment area as the increase being offset, except ~~as provided~~ as follows:

A) An owner or operator may obtain the necessary emission reductions from another nonattainment area ~~where such~~when the other area has an equal or higher nonattainment classification than the area in which the source is located, and

B) The emission reductions from ~~such~~ the other area contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standard in the nonattainment area in which the new or modified source is located.

2) Must, for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide, be such that, relative to the site of the proposed new or modified source, the location of the offset, together with its effective stack height, ensures a positive net air quality benefit. This ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated by atmospheric simulation modeling, unless the sources providing the offset are on the same premises or in the immediate vicinity of the new or modified source and the pollutants disperse from substantially the same effective stack height. In determining effective stack height, credit ~~shall~~ must not be given for dispersion enhancement techniques. The owner or operator of a proposed new or modified source ~~shall~~ must perform the analysis to demonstrate the acceptability of the location of an offset, if the Agency declines to make ~~such~~ that analysis. Effective stack height means actual stack height plus plume rise. Where actual stack height exceeds good engineering practices, as determined ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 51.100 (1987) ~~(no future amendments or editions are included)~~, incorporated by reference at Section 203.102, the creditable stack height ~~shall~~ must be used.

e) ~~Replacement of~~Replacing one volatile organic material with another of lesser reactivity does not constitute an emission reduction.

f) Emission reductions otherwise required by the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7401 et seq.) ~~shall~~ must not be creditable for purposes of any such offset requirement. Incidental emission reductions ~~which are~~ not otherwise required by the ~~Clean Air Act shall~~CAA must be creditable as emission reductions for such purposes if ~~such~~ the emissions reductions meet the requirements of this subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.304 Exemptions from Emissions Offset Requirement (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.305 Compliance by Existing Sources

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that all major stationary sources which he or she owns or operates (or which are owned or operated by any entity controlling or controlled by, or under common control, with the owner or operator) in Illinois are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable state and federal air pollution control requirements. For purposes of this Section, a schedule for compliance must be federally enforceable or ~~contained~~ in an order of the Illinois Pollution Control Board or a court decree.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.306 Analysis of Alternatives

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that benefits of the new major source or major modification significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification, based upon an analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques for ~~such~~ the proposed source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: OPERATION OF A MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE OR MAJOR MODIFICATION

Section 203.601 Lowest Achievable Emission Rate Compliance Requirement

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a new major stationary source or major modification subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart C, except ~~as~~ in compliance with applicable LAER provisions ~~established pursuant to~~under Section 203.301 for ~~such~~ the source or modification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.602 Emission Offset Maintenance Requirement

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a new major stationary source or major modification where the owner or operator has demonstrated that it would not interfere with reasonable further progress by providing emission offsets ~~pursuant to~~under Section 203.302 without maintaining those emission offsets or other equivalent offsets.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 203.603 Ambient Monitoring Requirement (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 12 Ill. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

SUBPART G: GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF EMISSION OFFSETS

Section 203.701 General Maintenance of Emission Offsets

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cease to maintain emission offsets ~~which were~~ provided for a source or modification ~~which is~~ subject to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: OFFSETS FOR EMISSION INCREASES FROM ROCKET ENGINES AND MOTOR FIRING

Section 203.801 Offsetting by Alternative or Innovative Means

A source may offset, by alternative or innovative means, emission increases from rocket engine and motor firing, and cleaning related to ~~such~~ that firing, at an existing or modified major source that tests rocket engines or motors under the following conditions:

a) Any modification proposed is solely for the purpose of expanding the testing of rocket engines or motors at an existing source ~~that is~~ permitted to test ~~such~~ those engines on November 15, 1990;

b) The source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Agency that it has used all reasonable means to obtain and ~~utilize~~ use offsets, as determined on an annual basis, for the emissions increases beyond allowable levels, that all available offsets are being used, and that sufficient offsets are not available to the source;

c) The source has obtained a written finding from the Department of Defense, Department of Transportation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or other appropriate Federal agency, that the testing of rocket motors or engines at the facility is required for a program essential to ~~the~~ national security; and

d) The source will comply with an alternative measure, imposed by the Agency or Board, designed to offset any emission increases beyond permitted levels not directly offset by the source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER b: ALTERNATIVE REDUCTION PROGRAM

PART 205
EMISSIONS REDUCTION MARKET SYSTEM

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: APPLICABILITY

SUBPART C: OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

SUBPART D: SEASONAL EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

SUBPART E: ALTERNATIVE ATU GENERATION

SUBPART F: MARKET TRANSACTIONS

SUBPART G: PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 9.8 and authorized by Sections 25 and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.8, 27 and 28].

SOURCE: Adopted in R97-13 at 21 Ill. Reg. 15777, effective November 27, 1997; amended in R05-11 at 29 Ill. Reg. 8848, effective June 13, 2005; amended in R18-22 at 43 Ill. Reg. 441, effective December 26, 2018; amended in R 18-21 at 48 Ill Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 205.100 Severability

If any ~~Section, subsection, sentence or clause~~provision of this Part is judged invalid, ~~such~~ that adjudication ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or of any ~~Section, subsection, sentence or clause thereof~~provision not judged invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.110 Purpose

The purpose of this Part is to implement the Emissions Reduction Market System (ERMS) regulatory program consistent with ~~the assurances that are specified in~~ Section 9.8 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.8]. The ERMS is designed~~, as further specified in this Part,~~ to achieve the following:

a) Implement innovative and cost-effective strategies to attain the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone and to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act;

b) Increase flexibility for participating sources and lessen the economic impacts associated with implementation of the Clean Air Act;

c) Take into account the findings of the national ozone transport assessment coordinated by the Environmental Council of States with participation by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and by the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium; and

d) Assure that sources subject to the ERMS regulatory program will not be required to reduce emissions to an extent that exceeds their proportionate share of the total emissions reductions required of all emission sources, including mobile and area sources.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.115 Sunset Provision

This Part does not apply after April 29, 2018. Subject sources must comply with this Part before April 30, 2018.

Section 205.120 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Unless otherwise specified within this Part, the abbreviations used in this Part ~~shall be~~are the same as those ~~found~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations and acronyms~~ are used in this Part~~:

ACMA	Alternative Compliance Market Account
Act	Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5]
ATU	Allotment Trading Unit
BAT	Best Available Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 [42 U.S.C. 7401 through 7671q]
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
ERMS	Emissions Reduction Market System
FESOP	Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
RFP	Reasonable Further Progress
~~ROP~~	~~Rate of Progress~~
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOM	Volatile Organic Material

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.130 Definitions

Unless otherwise specified within this Part, the definitions for the terms used in this Part ~~shall be~~are the same as those ~~found~~ in Section 39.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5] and ~~in~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Account officer" means a natural person who has been approved by the Agency~~, as specified in~~under Section 205.620 ~~of this Part,~~ and is ~~subsequently~~ responsible for one or more Transaction Accounts to which he or she is designated.

"Allotment" means the number of allotment trading units (ATUs) allotted to a source by the Agency, as established in the source's CAAPP permit or FESOP.

"Allotment Trading Unit (ATU)" means a tradable unit that represents 200 lbs of VOM emissions and is a limited authorization to emit 200 lbs of VOM emissions during the seasonal allotment period.

"Annual Emissions Report" means the report submitted to the Agency annually ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254.

"Baseline emissions" means a participating source's VOM emissions for the seasonal allotment period based on historical operations as determined under Subpart C ~~of this Part~~. Baseline emissions ~~shall be~~are the basis of the allotment for each participating source.

"Best Available Technology (BAT)" means an emission level based on the maximum degree of reduction of VOM emitted from or which results from any emission unit, which the Agency, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts, determines is achievable for ~~such~~ the unit through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques for control of VOM, considering the features and production process and control methods, systems, and techniques already used for the unit. BAT for an emission unit ~~shall~~ must not be more stringent than Best Available Control Technology (BACT) as would be determined contemporaneously for ~~such~~ the unit under the federal rules for Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD), 40 CFR 52.21 (1996). ~~In no event shall application~~Application of "best available technology" must not result in emissions of VOM which exceed the emissions allowed by any standard established ~~pursuant to~~under

Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, if ~~such a~~the standard is applicable to the category of emission unit.

"CAAPP" means the Clean Air Act Permit Program~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 39.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5].

"Chicago area" means the area ~~composed of~~comprising Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties~~;~~ ~~and~~ Aux Sable Township and Goose Lake Township in Grundy County~~;~~ and Oswego Township in Kendall County.

"Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, such as an act of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation.

"Emissions excursion" refers to the event that occurs when a participating source or new participating source does not hold sufficient ATUs at the end of a reconciliation period to account for its VOM emissions from the preceding seasonal allotment period, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.150(c) or (d)~~ of this Subpart~~.

"Excursion Compensation Notice" means an administrative notice issued by the Agency~~,~~ ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 205.720 ~~of this Part,~~ that notifies the owner or operator of a participating source or new participating source that the Agency has determined that the source has had an emissions excursion.

"General participant" means any person, other than a participating source or new participating source, that obtains a Transaction Account and is allowed to buy and sell ATUs.

"New participating source" means a source not operating ~~prior to~~before May 1, 1999, located in the Chicago area~~,~~ that emits or has the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOM or is required to obtain a CAAPP permit~~;~~ and has or will have seasonal emissions of at least 10 tons of VOM.

"Participating source" means a source operating ~~prior to~~before May 1, 1999, located in the Chicago area, that emits or has the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOM or is required to obtain a CAAPP permit~~;~~ and has baseline emissions of at least 10 tons, as specified in Section 205.320(a)~~ of this Part~~, or seasonal emissions of at least 10 tons in any seasonal allotment period beginning in 1999.

"Reconciliation period" means the period from October 1 through December 31 of each year during which the owner or operator of a participating source or new participating source must compile actual VOM emissions for the previous seasonal allotment period and may also buy or sell ATUs so that sufficient ATUs are held by the source by the conclusion of the reconciliation period.

"Seasonal allotment period" means the period from May 1 through September 30 of each year.

"Seasonal emissions" means actual VOM emissions at a source that occur during a seasonal allotment period.

"Sell" means to transfer ATUs to another person through sale, lease, trade, or other means of transfer.

"Special participant" means any person that registers with the Agency and may purchase and retire ATUs but not sell ATUs, ~~as specified in~~under Section 205.610 ~~of this Part~~.

"Throughput" means the activity of an emission unit during a particular period relevant to its generation of VOM emissions, including~~, but not limited to,~~ the amount of material transferred for a liquid storage operation, the amount of material processed through or produced by the emission unit, fuel usage, or the weight or volume of coatings or inks.

"Transaction Account" means an account authorized by the Agency or its designee that allows an account officer to buy or sell ATUs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.150 Emissions Management Periods

a) The VOM emissions control period is the seasonal allotment period, which is from May 1 through September 30, annually.

b) The reconciliation period is from October 1 to December 31, annually. During each reconciliation period, participating sources and new participating sources ~~shall~~must:

1) Compile data of actual VOM emissions during the immediately preceding seasonal allotment period; and

2) Submit its seasonal emissions component of its Annual Emissions Report, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.300 ~~of this Part~~.

c) At the end of each reconciliation period, on and after the dates ~~specified~~ in Section 205.200 ~~of this Part~~, each participating source ~~shall~~must:

1) Hold ATUs in an amount not less than its VOM emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period, except as provided in Sections 205.220, 205.225, 205.315, 205.316, 205.320(e)(3) or (f) and 205.750 ~~of this Part~~; or

2) Except as provided in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, hold ATUs in an amount not less than 1.3 times its emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period that are attributable to a major modification, if a participating source commences operation of a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 on or after May 1, 1999. Additionally, ~~such~~ the source must hold ATUs in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~ for VOM emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period that are not attributable to this major modification.

d) At the end of each reconciliation period, beginning with the reconciliation period immediately following the seasonal allotment period in which the source first becomes a new participating source, as specified in Section 205.210 ~~of this Part~~, each new participating source ~~shall~~must:

1) Except as provided in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, if the new participating source is a new major source ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, hold ATUs in an amount not less than 1.3 times its VOM emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period; or

2) If the new participating source is not a new major source ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, hold ATUs in an amount not less than its VOM emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period, except as provided in Sections 205.220, 205.225 and 205.750 ~~of this Part~~.

e) Except as provided in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, any participating source that commences operation of a major modification on or after May 1, 1999, or any new participating source that is a new major source, which, at the end of each reconciliation period, holds ATUs in an amount not less than 1.3 times the VOM emissions during the preceding seasonal allotment period, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(2) or (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable, ~~shall~~ will be deemed to have satisfied the VOM offset requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203.302(a), 203.602 and 203.701.

f) Chicago area classification

1) If the nonattainment classification of the Chicago area for ozone is changed ~~such~~ so that the required offset ratio is no longer 1.3 to 1 and a new offset ratio applies~~, as specified in~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203.302, that ratio ~~shall~~ then ~~apply~~ applies in lieu of the 1.3 to 1 ratio ~~set forth~~ in subsections (c)(2), (d)(1), and (e) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The new ratio ~~shall~~ does not apply to any part of a source or any modification already subject to the 1.3 to 1 ratio or other previously-effective offset ratio established ~~prior to~~before the effective date of the new ratio.

2) If the Chicago area is designated as attainment for ozone, the 1.3 to 1 ratio ~~set forth~~ in subsections (c)(2), (d)(1), and (e) ~~of this Section~~ or any new ratio established ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section shall cease~~ceases to apply. However, ~~such~~ the ratio ~~shall~~ will continue to apply to any part of a source or any modification that is already subject to the ratio ~~prior to such~~before the designation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART B: APPLICABILITY

Section 205.200 Participating Source

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Part ~~shall apply~~applies to any source operating ~~prior to~~before May 1, 1999, located in the Chicago area, that

1) emits or has the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOM or is required to obtain a CAAPP permit; and

2) has baseline emissions of at least 10 tons, ~~as specified in~~under Section 205.320(a) ~~of this Part~~, or seasonal emissions of at least 10 tons in any seasonal allotment period beginning in 1999.

b) Each participating source ~~shall~~ must hold ATUs~~, as specified in~~ under Section 205.150(c) ~~of this Part~~, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following schedule:

1) For any participating source that has baseline emissions of at least 10 tons of VOM, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320(a) ~~of this Part~~, beginning with the 1999 seasonal allotment period;

2) For any source that first becomes a participating source because its VOM emissions increase to 10 tons per season or more in any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999 and this emissions increase is not a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, beginning with the first seasonal allotment period after ~~such~~ the increased emissions occurred; or

3) For any source that will first be subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Part because of a VOM emissions increase at any time on or after May 1, 1999, that constitutes a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, upon commencing operation of this modification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.205 Exempt Source

a) Any source that otherwise meets the criteria for participating sources ~~shall be~~is exempt from the requirements of this Part, except that any such source ~~shall~~ will be required to obtain a CAAPP permit or FESOP and submit the seasonal emissions component of the Annual Emissions Report ~~as specified in~~under Section 205.300 ~~of this Part~~, if the source accepts a 15 tons per seasonal allotment period limit on its VOM emissions in its CAAPP permit or FESOP for each seasonal allotment period in which the source would be required to participate in the ERMS in accordance with the following:

1) If the source would be required to participate in the ERMS beginning with the 1999 seasonal allotment period in accordance with Section 205.200(b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~such~~ the source ~~shall~~ must apply for the applicable permit limitation by March 1, 1998; or

2) If the source is required to participate in the ERMS in any seasonal allotment period after 1999 because its VOM emissions increase to 10 tons or more in any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999 ~~in accordance with~~under Section 205.200(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~such~~ the source ~~shall~~ must apply for the applicable permit limitation by December 1 of the first year in which its seasonal emissions are at least 10 tons.

b) Any source that otherwise meets the criteria for participating sources ~~shall be~~is exempt from the requirements of this Part, except that any such source ~~shall~~ will be required to submit the seasonal emissions component of the Annual Emissions Report and an ERMS application ~~as specified in~~under Sections 205.300 and 205.310(d) ~~of this Part~~, respectively, if ~~such~~the source reduces its seasonal emissions by at least 18 percent beginning in 1999. Any such source ~~shall~~ must accept conditions in its CAAPP permit or FESOP limiting its seasonal emissions to at least 18 percent less than its baseline emissions, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Part~~. Any such source ~~shall~~ must apply for the applicable permit limitation(s) by March 1, 1998. ATUs equivalent to any amount of VOM emissions reductions achieved by the source beyond 12 percent (at least six percent) ~~shall~~ must be issued by the Agency to the ACMA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.210 New Participating Source

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Part ~~shall apply~~applies to any new participating source, a source not operating ~~prior to~~before May 1, 1999, located in the Chicago area, that

1) emits or has the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of VOM or is required to obtain a CAAPP permit; and

2) has or will have seasonal emissions of at least 10 tons of VOM.

b) Each new participating source ~~shall~~ must hold ATUs, as specified in Section 205.150(d) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.220 Insignificant Emission Units

a) Emission units identified as insignificant activities ~~pursuant to~~under the CAAPP permit for a participating or new participating source are exempt from the requirements of this Part.

b) Emission units that the Agency determines would qualify as insignificant activities under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.Subpart F if the source were a CAAPP source and for which a statement to this effect is ~~contained~~ in the FESOP for a participating or new participating source are exempt from the requirements of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.225 Startup, Malfunction, or Breakdown

Participating or new participating sources permitted to operate during startup, malfunction, or breakdown ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.262, 270.407 and 270.408 are not required to hold ATUs for excess VOM emission during startup, malfunction, and breakdown as authorized in the source's permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART C: OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Section 205.300 Seasonal Emissions Component of the Annual Emissions Report

a) For each year in which the source is operational, the owner or operator of each participating source and new participating source ~~shall~~ must submit, as a component of its Annual Emissions Report, seasonal emissions information to the Agency for each seasonal allotment period after the effective date of this Part in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following schedule:

1) For each participating source or new participating source that generates VOM emissions from less than 10 emission units, by October 31 of each year; and

2) For each participating source or new participating source that generates VOM emissions from 10 or more emission units, by November 30 of each year.

b) In addition to any information required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254, the seasonal emissions component of the Annual Emissions Report ~~shall~~ must contain the following information for the preceding seasonal allotment period for each emission unit emitting or capable of emitting VOM, except that ~~such~~ the information is not required for emission units excluded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.220 ~~of this Part~~ or for VOM emissions attributable to startup, malfunction, or breakdown, as specified in Section 205.225 ~~of this Part~~:

1) Actual seasonal emissions of VOM from the source;

2) A description of the methods and practices used to determine VOM emissions, as required by the source's CAAPP permit or FESOP, including any supporting documentation and calculations;

3) A detailed description of any monitoring methods that differ from the methods specified in the CAAPP permit or FESOP for the source~~, as provided in~~ under Section 205.337 ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) If a source has experienced an emergency~~, as provided in~~ under Section 205.750 ~~of this Part~~, it ~~shall reference~~must refer to the associated emergency conditions report that has been approved by the Agency;

5) If a source's baseline emissions have been adjusted because of a variance, consent order, or CAAPP permit compliance schedule~~, as provided for in~~ under Section 205.320(e)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, it ~~shall~~ must provide documentation quantifying the adjusted VOM emissions amount; and

6) If a source is operating a new or modified emission unit for which three years of operational data is not yet available~~, as specified in~~ under Section 205.320(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, it ~~shall~~ must specify seasonal emissions attributable to the new emission unit or the modification of the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.310 ERMS Applications

a) The owner or operator of each participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an ERMS application in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following schedule:

1) For a participating source with baseline emissions of at least 10 tons of VOM, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, by March 1, 1998;

2) For any source that first becomes a participating source or new participating source because its VOM emissions increase to 10 tons or greater during any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999, on or before December 1 of the year of the first seasonal allotment period in which its VOM emissions are at least 10 tons, ~~provided that~~if this emissions increase is not a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203;

3) For any source that first becomes a participating source or new participating source due to a major modification subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 based on VOM emissions, at the time a construction permit application is submitted or due for the modification, whichever occurs first; or

4) For a source that will be a new participating source when it commences construction and that is also a major new source under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 based on VOM emissions, at the time a construction permit application is submitted or due for the source, whichever occurs first.

b) Except as provided in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~, each ERMS application for participating sources ~~shall~~ must contain all information required by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5] or ~~reference such~~refer to that information if previously submitted to the Agency, including the following information:

1) Data sufficient to establish the appropriate baseline emissions for the source in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Subpart~~, including ~~but not limited to~~ the following:

A) VOM emissions data and production types and levels from the baseline emissions year(s), as specified in Section 205.320(a)(1), (b) or (c) ~~of this Subpart~~, as appropriate;

B) If the source is proposing a substitute baseline emissions year(s), as provided in Section 205.320(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, a justification that the year is more representative than 1994, 1995, or 1996, including data on production types and levels from the proposed substitute year(s) and historical production data, as needed to justify that the proposed substitute year(s) is representative; and

C) If the source is proposing a baseline emissions adjustment based on voluntary over-compliance, as provided in Section 205.320(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, sufficient information for the Agency to determine the appropriate adjustment;

2) A description of methods and practices used to determine baseline emissions and that will be used to determine seasonal emissions for purposes of demonstrating compliance with this Part, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 205.330 and 205.335 ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Identification of any emission unit for which exclusion from further reductions is sought ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.405(b) ~~of this Part~~ and including all of the information required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.405(b) ~~of this Part~~;

4) Identification of any emission unit excluded from further reductions ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.405(a) ~~of this Part~~; and

5) Identification of any new or modified emission unit for which a construction permit was issued ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1998, but for which three years of operational data ~~is~~ are not available, and the permitted VOM emissions or the permitted increase in VOM emissions from such emission unit(s), adjusted for the seasonal allotment period.

c) Except as provided in subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~, the ERMS application submitted by each participating source ~~shall~~ must also be an application for a significant modification of its CAAPP permit or a revision to its FESOP, or a revision to its CAAPP or FESOP application if a CAAPP permit or FESOP has not yet been issued for the source.

d) The ERMS application for any source that elects to reduce its seasonal emissions by at least 18 percent from its baseline emissions, as provided in Section 205.205(b) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must include:

1) VOM emissions data sufficient to establish the appropriate baseline emissions for the source in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) A description of methods and practices used to determine baseline emissions and that will be used to demonstrate that its seasonal emissions will be at least 18 percent less than its baseline emissions, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 205.330 and 205.335 ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Within 120 days after receipt of an ERMS application, the Agency ~~shall~~ must provide written notification to the source of a preliminary baseline emissions determination. Public notice of a draft CAAPP permit or FESOP ~~shall~~ will fulfill this requirement for a preliminary baseline emissions determination if issued within 120 days.

f) The ERMS application for each source applying for a major modification, as provided in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must include the information

~~specified~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and a certification by the owner or operator recognizing that the source will be required to hold ATUs by the end of each reconciliation period in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.150(c)(2) ~~of this Part~~, and provide a plan explaining the means by which it will obtain ATUs for the VOM emissions attributable to the major modification for the first three seasonal allotment periods in which this major modification is operational.

g) The ERMS application for each new participating source ~~shall~~ must include:

1) A description of methods and practices that will be used to determine seasonal emissions for purposes of demonstrating compliance with this Part, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 205.330 and 205.335 ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) A certification by the owner or operator recognizing that the source will be required to hold ATUs by the end of each reconciliation period in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.150(d) ~~of this Part~~ for each seasonal allotment period in which it is operational; and

3) If the source is a new major source subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, a plan explaining means by which it will obtain ~~such~~ ATUs for the first three seasonal allotment periods in which it is operational.

h) The owner or operator of any participating source that has identified a new or modified emission unit~~, as specified in~~ under subsection (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must submit a written request for, or an application for, a revised emissions baseline and allotment. ~~Such~~ The written request or application ~~shall~~ must be submitted by December 1 of the year of the third complete seasonal allotment period in which ~~such~~ the newly constructed emission unit is operational, which submittal ~~shall~~ must include information on the seasonal emissions for these first three seasonal allotment periods.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.315 CAAPP Permits for ERMS Sources

a) Except as provided in Section 205.316(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must determine the baseline emissions for each participating source in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Subpart,~~ through its final permit action on a new or modified CAAPP permit for the source. The Agency's baseline emissions determination may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the CAAPP appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40.2 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40.2]. If the permit conditions establishing a source's baseline emissions are appealed, the baseline emissions for the source ~~shall~~ will be as proposed in the source's ERMS application during the pendency of the appeal. During the pendency of the appeal, ATUs ~~shall~~ must be allotted to the source ~~pursuant to~~under the part of the

source's proposed baseline emissions that is not disputed in the appeal. If ~~such~~ the source's seasonal VOM emissions exceed the ATUs it holds at the end of reconciliation periods during the pendency of the appeal, the source will not be deemed to have had an emissions excursion to the extent that ~~such~~ the seasonal VOM emissions do not exceed the amount it proposed as its baseline in its ERMS application, less reductions required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.400(c) or (e) ~~of this Part~~, if applicable. ~~Such~~ The source ~~shall~~ must not be allowed to sell ATUs during the pendency of the appeal.

b) Except as provided in Section 205.316(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must determine, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 205.330 and 205.335 ~~of this Subpart~~, the methods and practices applicable to each participating source and new participating source to determine seasonal emissions through its final permit action on a new or modified CAAPP permit for the source. The Agency's determination of the methods and practices applicable may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the CAAPP appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40.2 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40.2].

c) Except as provided in Section 205.316(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must determine, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.405(b) ~~of this Part~~, if an emission unit qualifies for exclusion from further reductions in its final permit action on a new or modified CAAPP permit for each such source. The Agency's determination may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the CAAPP appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40.2 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40.2]. If the permit conditions establishing the Agency's BAT determination are appealed, ATUs ~~shall~~ will be allotted to the source for any emission unit for which the Agency's BAT determination is being appealed with the emissions reduction required by Section 205.400(c) or (e) ~~of this Part~~ during the pendency of the appeal. If the seasonal VOM emissions for the subject emission unit(s) exceed the ATUs that are attributed to the unit(s) during the pendency of the appeal, the source will not be deemed to have an emissions excursion to the extent that ~~such~~ the seasonal VOM emissions do not exceed the amount of ATUs that would be attributed to this unit if the BAT exclusion was accepted. ~~Such~~ The source ~~shall~~ must not be allowed to sell ATUs during the pendency of the appeal.

d) The CAAPP permit for a participating source ~~shall~~ must specify the allotment for each seasonal allotment period.

e) To the extent possible, the Agency ~~shall~~ must initiate the procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 252, as required by Section 39.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5], by grouping the draft CAAPP permits and supporting documents for participating sources. ~~Specifically, to~~To the extent possible, the Agency ~~shall~~ must issue a joint public notice and hold a joint hearing, as appropriate, addressing participating sources for which a hearing is requested.

f) When a CAAPP permit for a participating source or new participating source is transferred from the current permittee to another person:

1) In the case of a name change of the participating source or new participating source where ownership is not altered, appropriate documentation ~~shall~~ must be submitted to revise the Transaction Account to reflect the name change; or

2) In the case of an ownership change of the participating source or new participating source, the allotment ~~shall~~ must also be transferred by the owner or operator of the permitted source to the new owner or operator, or the new owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a statement to the Agency certifying that ~~such~~ the transfer is not occurring and demonstrating that necessary ATUs are or will be available by other means for the intended operation of the source.

g) Upon reopening or renewal of the CAAPP permit for any participating source or new participating source, any multiple season transfer agreement, as provided in Section 205.630(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Part~~, that has three or more years of transfers remaining ~~shall~~ must be identified in the renewed or reissued CAAPP permit for each such source.

h) Upon reopening or renewal of the CAAPP permit for any participating source or new participating source, any ATUs that will be issued by the Agency for three years or more to any such source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.410, 205.500 or 205.510 ~~of this Part shall~~must be identified in the renewed or reissued CAAPP permit for each such source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.316 Federally Enforceable State Operating Permits for ERMS Sources

a) Any participating or new participating source ~~shall~~ must not operate without a CAAPP permit or FESOP.

1) If a source has a CAAPP permit containing ERMS provisions and the source elects to obtain a different permit in lieu of the CAAPP permit, the source ~~shall~~ must apply for and obtain a FESOP that contains ERMS provisions including~~, but not limited to,~~ emissions calculation methodologies, baseline emissions, and allotment for each seasonal allotment period, all of which are identical to those provisions ~~contained~~ in its CAAPP permit.

2) If a participating or new participating source does not have a CAAPP permit containing ERMS provisions and the source elects to obtain a permit other than a CAAPP permit, the source ~~shall~~ must apply for and

obtain a FESOP that contains, in addition to other necessary provisions, federally enforceable ERMS provisions, including baseline emissions, allotment for each seasonal allotment period, identification of any units deemed to be insignificant activities for the purposes of the ERMS, emissions calculation methodologies, and provisions addressing all other applicable requirements of this Part.

b) When determining the baseline emissions and allotment for a participating source as required under subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The Agency ~~shall~~ must determine baseline emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Subpart,~~ through its final permit action on the new or modified FESOP for the source. The Agency's baseline emissions determination may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40]. If the permit conditions establishing a source's baseline emissions are appealed, the baseline emissions for the source ~~shall~~ must be as proposed in the source's ERMS application during the pendency of the appeal. During the pendency of the appeal, ATUs ~~shall~~ will be allotted to the source ~~pursuant to~~under the part of the source's proposed baseline emissions that is not disputed in the appeal. If ~~such~~ the source's seasonal VOM emissions exceed the ATUs it holds at the end of reconciliation periods during the pendency of the appeal, the source will not be deemed to have had an emissions excursion to the extent that ~~such~~ the seasonal VOM emissions do not exceed the amount it proposed as its baseline in its ERMS application, less reductions required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.400(c) or (e) ~~of this Part~~, if applicable. ~~Such~~ The source ~~shall~~ must not be allowed to sell ATUs during the pendency of the appeal.

2) The Agency ~~shall~~ must determine, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.405(b) ~~of this Part~~, if an emission unit qualifies for exclusion from further reductions in its final permit action on a new or modified FESOP for the source. The Agency's determination may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40]. If the permit conditions establishing the Agency's BAT determination are appealed, ATUs ~~shall~~ will be allotted to the source for any emission unit for which the Agency's BAT determination is being appealed with the emissions reduction required by Section 205.400(c) or (e) ~~of this Part~~ during the pendency of the appeal. If the seasonal VOM emissions for the subject emission unit(s) exceed the ATUs that are attributed to the unit(s) during the pendency of the appeal, the source will not be deemed to have an emissions excursion to the extent that ~~such~~ the seasonal VOM emissions do not exceed the amount of ATUs that would be attributed to this unit if the BAT exclusion was accepted. ~~Such~~ The source ~~shall~~ must not be allowed to sell ATUs during the pendency of the appeal.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must determine, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 205.330 and 205.335 ~~of this Subpart~~, the methods and practices applicable to the participating source or new participating source to determine seasonal emissions through its final permit action on the new or modified FESOP for ~~such~~ the source. The Agency's determination of the methods and practices applicable may be appealed ~~in accordance with~~under the appeal procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

d) When a FESOP for a participating source or new participating source is transferred from the current permittee to another person:

1) In the case of a name change of the participating source or new participating source where ownership is not altered, appropriate documentation ~~shall~~ must be submitted to revise the Transaction Account to reflect the name change; or

2) In the case of an ownership change of the participating source or new participating source, the allotment ~~shall~~ must also be transferred by the owner or operator of the permitted source to the new owner or operator, or the new owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a statement to the Agency certifying that ~~such~~ the transfer is not occurring and demonstrating that necessary ATUs are or will be available by other means for the intended operation of the source.

e) Upon reopening or renewal of the FESOP for any participating source or new participating source, any multiple season transfer agreement, as provided in Section 205.630(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Part~~, that has three or more years of transfers remaining ~~shall~~ must be identified in the renewed or reissued FESOP for such source.

f) Upon reopening or renewal of the FESOP for any participating source or new participating source, any ATUs that will be issued by the Agency for three years or more to any such source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.410, 205.500, or 205.510 ~~of this Part shall~~must be identified in the renewed or reissued FESOP for ~~such~~ the source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.318 Certification for Exempt CAAPP Sources

The owner or operator of any source that is located in the Chicago area that is required to obtain a CAAPP permit~~,~~ and has seasonal emissions, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, of less than 10 tons ~~shall~~ must submit a written certification to the Agency by March 1, 1998, certifying that its VOM emissions are below 10 tons per season as specified in Section 205.320(a) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include the

amount of VOM emissions at the source during the 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 seasonal allotment periods~~,~~ and supporting calculations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.320 Baseline Emissions

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c)~~ of this Section~~, baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined by the Agency in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following, adjusted as specified in subsections (d), (e), and (f)~~ of this Section~~:

1) Baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the average of the two seasonal allotment periods with the highest VOM emissions during 1994, 1995, or 1996.

2) Any source may propose to substitute seasonal emissions on a year-for-year basis due to non-representative conditions in 1994, 1995, or 1996, but must stay within the period from 1990 through 1997, and must have accurate seasonal emissions data for the substitute year(s). When considering whether to substitute a seasonal baseline emission year(s), the Agency must consider the information submitted by the source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 205.310(b)(1)(B)~~ of this Subpart~~, as well as the accuracy of that data. For the purposes of this subsection (a)(2), "non-representative conditions" include~~, but are not limited to,~~ events such as strikes, fires, floods, and market conditions.

b) Except as provided ~~below~~ in subsection (c)~~ of this Section~~, for any source that has seasonal emissions of less than 10 tons, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)~~ of this Section~~, but becomes a participating source because its seasonal emissions increase to 10 tons or more in any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999, baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined by the Agency based on actual VOM emissions from the first seasonal allotment period in which the source's emissions equaled or exceeded 10 tons, adjusted as specified in subsections (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Section,~~, ~~provided such~~if the emissions increase is not a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203.

c) For any source that has seasonal emissions of less than 10 tons, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)~~ of this Section~~, but becomes a participating source because its seasonal emissions increase to 10 tons or more in any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999 and this emissions increase constitutes a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined by the Agency based on the average of the actual seasonal emissions from the two seasonal periods ~~prior to~~before a timely submittal of its application for the major modification, adjusted as specified in subsections (d) and (e)~~ of this Section~~. Any such source may substitute seasonal emissions on a year-for-year basis due to non-representative conditions in either

of the two seasonal allotment periods ~~prior to submittal of~~before submitting its application for the major modification but must stay within the five year period ~~prior to submittal of such~~before submitting the application. For the purposes of this subsection, "non-representative conditions" include~~, but are not limited to,~~ conditions such as strikes, fires, floods, and market conditions.

d) The baseline emissions of any participating source ~~shall~~ must be increased for voluntary over-compliance that occurred after October 31, 1990 and results in a VOM emissions level that is lower than the level required by applicable requirements effective in 1996, including limitations in the source's permit(s) based on ~~such~~ the applicable requirements. Voluntary over-compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following:

1) Determine the actual activity or production types and levels from the seasonal allotment period(s) selected for baseline emissions ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Determine seasonal emissions for each emission unit as the product of the amount of activity or production, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, and the actual emissions level;

3) Determine seasonal emissions for each emission unit as the product of the amount of activity or production, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, and the allowable emissions level ~~pursuant to~~under all applicable requirements effective through 1996, including limitations in the source's permit(s) based on ~~such~~ the applicable requirements; and

4) Determine the appropriate adjustment to baseline emissions by subtracting the seasonal emissions determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ from the seasonal emissions determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~.

e) The baseline emissions of any participating source ~~shall~~ must be decreased if any of the following circumstances exist:

1) If a source is out of compliance with any applicable requirements, including limitations in the source's permit(s) based on ~~such~~ the applicable requirements, in any of the seasonal allotment periods used for baseline emissions, its baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be lowered to reflect the amount of VOM emissions that would be achieved if in compliance with such requirements.

2) If any of the seasonal allotment periods selected for baseline emissions do not reflect compliance with requirements effective through 1996 that became applicable after any of the years selected as baseline years, the

source's baseline emissions ~~shall~~ mustl be lowered to reflect the amount of VOM emissions that would be achieved if in compliance with such requirements.

3) If, in any of the years selected for baseline emissions, a source's VOM emissions are in excess of the amount of VOM emissions allowed by applicable rules because it has been granted a variance, has entered into a consent order, or is operating ~~pursuant to~~under a CAAPP permit compliance schedule, the baseline emissions for such source ~~shall~~ must be lowered to reflect the VOM emissions amount that would be achieved if in compliance with such requirements, subject to the following:

A) Each such source ~~shall~~ will be allowed to emit VOM emissions in excess of the ATUs it holds at the end of the reconciliation period each year until compliance with the applicable regulation is achieved, or upon expiration of the relief allowed for in the variance, consent order, or CAAPP permit compliance schedule, whichever occurs first;

B) ~~Such~~ The excess VOM emissions ~~shall~~ will be allowed to the extent allowed in the variance, consent order, or CAAPP permit compliance schedule; and

C) The seasonal component of the Annual Emissions Report for each such source ~~shall~~ must be adjusted each year until compliance with the applicable requirement(s) is achieved, or upon expiration of the relief allowed for in the variance, consent order, or CAAPP permit compliance schedule, whichever occurs first, as specified in subsection (e)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

4) For any participating source that operated with excess emissions during startup, malfunction, or breakdown during any year used to determine its baseline emissions, whether or not ~~such~~ the operation was authorized ~~pursuant to~~under the source's permit, excess VOM emissions attributable to startup, malfunction, or breakdown ~~shall~~ must be excluded from the baseline emissions.

f) For new or modified emission units at a source for which a construction permit was issued ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1998, but for which three years of operational data ~~is~~ are not available, the baseline emissions determination for the source ~~shall~~ must include VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the new emission unit or the increase in emissions from the modification of ~~such~~ the emission unit based on the two seasonal allotment periods with the highest VOM emissions from the first three complete seasonal allotment periods in which any such new or modified emission unit is operational. ATUs ~~shall~~ must only be issued in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection after the baseline emissions ~~has~~ have been

determined. Any such source ~~shall~~ will not be required to hold ATUs for VOM emissions attributable to the new emission unit or the modification of the existing emission unit for the first three complete seasonal allotment periods in which it is operational.

g) For any source which acquired emission reduction credits ~~pursuant to~~under a written agreement~~,~~ entered into ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1998, and ~~such~~ the emission reduction credits were acquired for use as emissions offsets~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, ~~such~~ the emission reduction credits, adjusted for the seasonal allotment period, and reduced by 24 percent, ~~shall~~ must be included in the baseline emissions determination for the source, only to the extent that:

1) The Agency has issued a federally enforceable permit~~, prior to~~ before January 1, 1998, to the source from which the emission reduction credits were acquired, and ~~such~~ the federally enforceable permit recognized the creation of the VOM emission reduction credits by the cessation of all VOM-emitting activities and the withdrawal of the operating permits for VOM-emitting activities at such other sources; and

2) The Agency has not relied upon the emission reduction credits to demonstrate attainment or reasonable further progress.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.330 Emissions Determination Methods

The owner or operator of a participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must determine VOM emissions from the source during the seasonal allotment period using methods as necessary to demonstrate compliance with this Part. ~~Such~~ The methods ~~shall~~ must be, at a minimum, as stringent as those required by any applicable requirement and any permit condition. The Agency ~~shall~~ must establish the emissions determination methods applicable to each such source in the source's CAAPP permit or FESOP. The following methods, in conjunction with relevant source-specific throughput and operating data, are acceptable methods a source may use to determine seasonal emissions, depending on the type of emission unit:

a) Material balance calculation, based on the VOM content of raw materials and recovered materials, as is typically used for degreasers, coating lines, and printing lines equipped with a carbon adsorption system (recovery-type control device) or without any control device;

b) A standard engineering formula for estimation of emissions, as is typically used for storage and transfer of volatile organic liquids;

c) A source-specific emission factor(s), based on representative testing and sampling data and appropriate analysis, as typically used for petroleum refining processes;

d) A published USEPA emission factor(s), as is typically used for component leaks;

e) A source-specific emission rate or VOM control efficiency, based on representative testing, as is typically used for chemical processes and afterburners (destruction-type control device), respectively;

f) A method not listed above that is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this Section; or

g) An appropriate combination of the above methods, as typically used for a coating or printing line equipped with a control device, where the available emissions are determined by material balance and the control efficiency is determined by representative testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.335 Sampling, Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Practices

The owner or operator of a participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must conduct sampling, perform testing, conduct monitoring, and maintain records as needed to support its method for determining seasonal emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.330 ~~of this Subpart~~ and to demonstrate compliance with this Part. ~~Such~~ The sampling, testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping ~~shall~~ must be, at a minimum, as stringent as that required by any applicable requirement and any permit condition. The Agency ~~shall~~ must establish the practices applicable to each such source in the source's CAAPP permit or FESOP.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.337 Changes in Emission Determination Methods and Sampling, Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Practices

a) The methods used for determining seasonal emissions from a source ~~shall~~ must generally be consistent with the methods used to determine its baseline emissions unless the source's permit accommodates the use of alternate methods to determine VOM emissions.

b) Modification of Methods and Practices

1) If a source proposes new or revised methods to determine VOM emissions or new or revised supporting practices for sampling, testing, monitoring, or recordkeeping that differ significantly from the methods and practices ~~specified by~~in its current permit, the source ~~shall~~ must obtain a revised CAAPP permit ~~in accordance with~~under the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 39.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5], or a revised FESOP, ~~prior to~~before relying on ~~such~~ the methods and practices.

2) The Agency ~~shall~~ must issue a revised permit if it finds, based upon submission of an appropriate permit application, that the proposed methods or practices are needed or appropriate to address changes in the operation of the source or emission units that were not considered when the current permit was issued, that the proposed methods and procedures will not significantly affect the determination of actual seasonal emissions, or that the proposed methods and procedures incorporate new or improved analytical techniques or estimation methods that will increase the accuracy with which actual seasonal emissions are determined, and other applicable requirements for issuance of a revised permit are met.

3) If the Agency approves the use of a modified method or practice, the Agency is authorized to determine a corrected baseline and ~~thereafter~~ issue ATUs in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.400(c) ~~of this Part pursuant to~~under this corrected baseline.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART D: SEASONAL EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

Section 205.400 Seasonal Emissions Allotment

a) Each participating source ~~shall~~ will receive an allotment which ~~shall~~ must be issued by the Agency and distributed in ATUs.

b) Except for ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 205.500 and 205.510 ~~of this Part~~, ATUs issued for any seasonal allotment period are valid for use during the seasonal allotment period following issuance and the next succeeding seasonal allotment period. All ATUs ~~shall~~ will be valid until ~~such~~ the ATUs expire or are retired.

c) The initial allotment for each participating source ~~shall~~ must be based on the baseline emissions for ~~such~~ the source, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Part~~, and ~~shall~~ must be reduced by 12 percent in 1999 or in such other year that a source is issued its initial allotment, except as provided in Section 205.405 ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) Except as provided in Section 205.337(b)(3) ~~of this Part~~ and subsections (c) and (e) ~~of this Section~~, allotments ~~shall~~ must remain at 1999 or initial levels unless the Agency makes a demonstration to the Board, ~~in accordance with~~under the rulemaking provisions of Sections 9.8, 27, and 28 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/9.8, 27 and 28], that further reductions are needed. An allotment or a baseline under this Part does not constitute a property right. Nothing in this Part ~~shall~~ must be construed to limit the authority of the Board to terminate or limit such allotment

or baseline ~~pursuant to~~under its rulemaking authority under Sections 9.8, 27, and 28 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/9.8, 27, and 28].

e) If the baseline emissions for any participating source are increased in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320(f) ~~of this Part~~, the allotment ~~shall~~ must be increased by the modified portion of the baseline emissions amount, reduced by 12 percent, except as provided in Section 205.405 ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Except as provided in subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~, any new participating source ~~shall~~ must not be issued ATUs by the Agency, but ~~shall~~ must be required to hold ATUs at the end of the reconciliation period as specified in Section 205.150(d) ~~of this Part~~.

g) Any source existing as of May 1, 1999, which first becomes subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Part because its seasonal emissions increase to 10 tons or more as a result of a major modification ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, in any seasonal allotment period beginning with 1999, ~~shall~~ must not be allotted ATUs by the Agency for the VOM emissions attributable to this modification, except as provided in subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~, but ~~shall~~ must be allotted ATUs by the Agency based on its baseline emissions, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.320 ~~of this Part~~. Any such participating source ~~shall~~ must be required to hold ATUs at the end of the reconciliation period as specified in Section 205.150(c) ~~of this Part~~, for each seasonal allotment period in which it is subject to this Part.

h) If a participating source or new participating source submits an ATU transfer agreement authorizing the transfer of ATUs for more than one year, as provided in Section 205.630(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Part~~, the ATUs ~~shall~~ must be automatically transferred by the Agency from the transferor's Transaction Account to the transferee's Transaction Account. Upon reopening or renewal of the CAAPP permit or FESOP for any such source, any multiple season transfer agreement that has three or more years of transfers remaining ~~shall~~ must be identified in the renewed or reissued CAAPP permit or FESOP for each ~~such~~ source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.405 Exclusions from Further Reductions

a) VOM emissions from the following emission units, if satisfying subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) ~~of this Section prior to~~before May 1, 1999, ~~shall~~ must be excluded from the VOM emissions reductions requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 205.400(c) and (e) ~~of this Subpart~~ as long as ~~such~~ the emission units continue to satisfy subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~:

1) Emission units that comply with any NESHAP or MACT standard promulgated ~~pursuant to~~under the CAA;

2) Direct combustion emission units designed and used for comfort heating purposes, fuel combustion emission units, and internal combustion engines; and

3) An emission unit for which a LAER demonstration has been approved by the Agency on or after November 15, 1990.

b) When it is determined that an emission unit is using, ~~prior to~~before May 1, 1999, BAT for controlling VOM emissions, VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the emission unit ~~shall~~ must not be subject to the VOM emissions reductions requirement ~~specified~~ in Section 205.400(c) or (e) ~~of this Subpart~~ as long as ~~such~~ the emission unit continues to use ~~such~~ the BAT. The owner or operator of a source may request ~~such~~ exclusion from further reductions by providing the following information, in addition to the information required in Section 205.310 ~~of this Part~~, in its ERMS application:

1) Identification of each emission unit for which exclusion is requested, including the year of initial operation of such emission unit;

2) Identification of all requirements applicable to the emission unit;

3) A demonstration that the emission unit is using BAT for controlling VOM emissions;

4) Identification of the permitted VOM emissions from the emission unit;

5) VOM emissions from the emission unit for each seasonal allotment period used in the baseline emissions determination for the source; and

6) A description and quantification of any reductions in VOM emissions that were achieved at the emission unit or source based on its use of BAT.

c) As part of its review of an ERMS application or application for a modified allotment, the Agency may determine that any such emission unit qualifies for exclusion from further reductions under subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~. The Agency ~~shall~~ must make its proposed determination in a draft CAAPP permit or FESOP subject to public notice and participation, accompanied by an explanation of its proposed action.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.410 Participating Source Shutdowns

a) If a participating source shuts down all operations at the source~~,~~ and withdraws its permit or its permit is revoked or terminates, allotments issued to ~~such a~~the source

for each seasonal allotment period after the shutdown occurred ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following:

1) 80 percent of all such ATUs ~~shall~~ must continue to be allotted to the owner or operator of such source or its duly authorized recipient; and

2) 20 percent of all such ATUs ~~shall~~ must be issued to the ACMA.

b) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of any participating source that shuts down all operations~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section, shall~~must submit a written request to have its status changed to a general participant, upon withdrawal, revocation, or termination of its permit.

c) The owner or operator of any participating source that shuts down all operations~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section,~~ may authorize the issuance of future ATUs to the Transaction Account of another participating source, new participating source, or general participant by submitting a transfer agreement authorizing a permanent transfer of all future ATUs. The CAAPP permit or FESOP of any participating source or new participating source designated to receive future allotments of ATUs ~~pursuant to~~under such a transfer agreement ~~shall~~ must be modified to reflect this transfer upon reopening or renewal. Any ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under a transfer agreement entered into under this subsection before shut down of all operations of the participating source ~~shall~~ will not be subject to subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART E: ALTERNATIVE ATU GENERATION

Section 205.500 Emissions Reduction Generator

Any participating source, new participating source, or general participant may submit a proposal for issuance of ATUs to it based on VOM emissions reductions, as specified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, achieved by any source or group of sources located in the Chicago area with an operating permit(s) other than a participating source or new participating source. The owner or operator of each source from which the VOM emissions reductions have been or will be achieved ~~shall~~ must certify its acceptance of the terms of the proposal and that it has achieved or will achieve the emissions reductions specified in the proposal. An emissions reduction generator may apply for a modification to its operating permit to incorporate limitations that make the VOM emissions reductions ~~specified~~ in the relevant proposal enforceable.

a) ATUs will only be issued ~~pursuant to~~under this Section if based on actual VOM emissions reductions that meet one or more of the following:

1) If, based on the same actual production rate, VOM emissions at the source for any seasonal allotment period beginning in 1999 are or will be lower due to the use of technology or materials at the source than if operating at the same production rate at the emissions level allowed by applicable requirements effective in 1996 or any requirements included in the State Implementation Plan, provided such reductions occurred after 1990;

2) The source shuts down a portion or all of its operation(s) after 1996 and withdraws the relevant operating permit(s), provided the VOM emissions from the shut down activity or activities will not be distributed elsewhere within the Chicago area;

3) The source(s) curtails its seasonal production activity resulting in an actual reduction in VOM emissions during any seasonal allotment period beginning in 1999, ~~provided~~ if the VOM emissions from the curtailment will not be distributed elsewhere within the Chicago area. ~~Such~~ The emissions reduction ~~shall~~ must be based on the difference between the average production level for the two seasonal allotment periods ~~prior to~~before the year of curtailment and the curtailed production level, calculated at the VOM emission rate allowed by applicable requirements effective in 1996; or

4) The source shuts down operations or curtails seasonal production activity as described in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, respectively, and the VOM emissions from the shut down activity or activities or curtailment will be distributed to a participating or new participating source or sources within the Chicago area, and the proposal provides that all ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under this Section on account of ~~such~~ the shut down or curtailment are to be issued to the corresponding participating or new participating source or sources.

b) If any proposal is based on a shut down of operations, as specified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, that results in seasonal emissions reductions of 10 tons or more, 20 percent of ATUs issued based on such an emissions reduction generator proposal ~~shall~~ must be allocated to the ACMA.

c) Any proposal based on seasonal emissions reductions of 10 tons or more and the Agency's approval ~~thereof shall~~of it must be subject to the public notice requirements ~~in accordance with the~~under regulations governing CAAPP permit or FESOP issuance.

d) Any proposal submitted ~~shall~~ must include the following:

1) Information identifying the source(s) from which the VOM emissions reductions has been or will be achieved and its owner or operator;

2) An explanation of the method used to achieve the VOM emissions reductions;

3) Relevant information describing the nature of the underlying activity that generated the VOM emissions and the relationship of the units at which the VOM emissions reduction occurred to other units or sources performing the same or related activity in the Chicago area, if the VOM emissions reduction is attributable to a partial or complete source shutdown or a production curtailment, as specified in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

4) The amount of VOM emissions for the two seasonal allotment periods ~~prior to~~before the year(s) of curtailment, including supporting calculations, if the VOM emissions reduction is attributable to a production curtailment as specified in subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

5) The amount of the VOM emissions reduction, including supporting calculations and documentation, such as material usage information;

6) The name and address of the participating source(s), new participating source(s) or general participant(s) to which ATUs will be issued, including the name and telephone number of the account officer for ~~such~~ the source or participant; and

7) The owner or operator of each proposed emission reduction generator ~~shall~~ must certify its acceptance of the terms of the proposal and certify that it has achieved or will achieve the emissions reductions specified in the proposal.

e) The owner or operator of any emissions reduction generator may modify its operating permit to incorporate limitations that make the VOM emissions reductions specified in the relevant proposal enforceable.

f) If the emissions reduction generator does not modify its permit~~, as specified in~~ under subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, or experiences a shutdown~~, as specified in~~ under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~, and the proposal is submitted ~~prior to~~before the availability of actual VOM emissions data from the relevant seasonal allotment period, the Agency ~~shall~~ must determine if the proposal is acceptable on a preliminary basis and provide notification of this determination. The Agency ~~shall~~ must not issue final approval, in accordance with subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~, of any such proposal until the actual VOM emissions data ~~is~~ are submitted.

g) The Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the participating source, new participating source, or general participant in writing of its final decision with respect to the proposal within 45 days after ~~receipt of such~~receiving the proposal or ~~receipt of~~receiving

VOM emissions data to verify that the specified reductions occurred, whichever occurs later. If the Agency denies or conditionally approves a proposal, this written notice ~~shall~~ must include a statement of the specific reasons for denying or modifying the proposal. The Agency's determination as to the approvability of any proposal submitted ~~pursuant to~~under this Section is subject to review by the Board ~~as provided at~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 105.102~~, provided~~ if the proposed emissions reduction generator is not requesting a permit revision. If ~~such~~ a permit revision is requested, the applicable permit review and appeal procedures ~~shall~~ apply.

h) If the Agency deems that the proposal is sufficient to receive final approval, the Agency ~~shall~~ must issue ATUs in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following:

1) Any ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection ~~shall~~ must be issued to the participating source(s), new participating source(s), or general participant identified in the proposal;

2) If the emissions reduction generator modifies its operating permit ~~as specified in~~under subsection (e) ~~of this Section,~~ to incorporate limitations that make the VOM emissions reductions specified in the relevant proposal enforceable, ATUs ~~shall~~ must be issued on the date ~~such~~ the source is required to comply with the limitations in the permit and for each seasonal allotment period thereafter in which the VOM emissions reductions are required by the source's permit;

3) If the proposal is based on a partial or complete shut down~~, as specified in~~ under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~, ATUs ~~shall~~ must be issued before the seasonal allotment period for each year specified in the proposal;

4) If the emissions reduction generator does not modify its permit and the proposal is submitted ~~prior to~~before the availability of actual VOM emissions data from the relevant seasonal allotment period(s), the Agency ~~shall~~ must issue ATUs upon final approval, which ~~shall~~ must occur after actual VOM emissions data is evaluated for the relevant seasonal allotment period;

5) If the emissions reduction generator includes information on actual VOM emissions reductions during the seasonal allotment period for which ATUs are sought, ATUs will be issued by the Agency upon final approval of the proposal;

6) Except as provided in subsection (h)(7) ~~of this Section~~, ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection ~~shall~~ must only be valid for the seasonal allotment period in which the emissions reductions were achieved;

7) If the VOM emissions reductions specified in a proposal are incorporated into the emissions reduction generator's permit or, if the emissions reduction generator shuts down all or a portion of its operations and withdraws all relevant operating permits, ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection ~~shall~~ must be valid for the seasonal allotment period following issuance and for the next seasonal allotment period; and

8) The number of ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (h)(2) or (h)(3) ~~of this Section~~ based on a proposal under subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must be equal to the number of ATUs otherwise issuable under this Section reduced by 12 percent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.510 Inter-Sector Transaction

Any person may submit a proposal to the Agency to have ATUs issued to the Transaction Account of a participating source, new participating source, or general participant equivalent to VOM emissions reductions from mobile sources or area sources in the Chicago area. Any such proposal for the VOM emissions reduction project is subject to Agency review and approval, ~~shall~~ must be consistent with laws and regulations, and ~~shall~~ must include all supporting documentation. The Agency ~~shall~~ must review all such proposals in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following:

a) Regulatory Based Proposal

If the VOM emission reductions that have been generated or will be generated are pursuant to a regulation that provides the procedure to determine VOM emissions reductions and allows for such reductions to be converted to ATUs, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposal if based on the provisions of the applicable regulation. The Agency ~~shall~~ must approve, conditionally approve, or deny any complete and adequately supported proposal within 45 days after the ~~Agency's receipt thereof~~Agency receives it by sending written notification of its decision. If the Agency denies or conditionally approves a proposal, this written notice ~~shall~~ must include a statement of the specific reasons for denying or modifying the proposal.

b) Other Proposals

If the proposal is based on VOM emissions reductions that have been generated or will be generated which are beyond VOM emissions reductions required by any mandatory applicable rules, the proposal ~~shall~~ must include an explanation of the method(s) used to achieve the VOM emissions reductions and the method(s) used to quantify the VOM emissions reductions, including supporting documentation and calculations. The Agency ~~shall~~ must evaluate the validity of VOM emission reductions that allegedly were generated or will be generated and approve,

conditionally approve, or deny any complete proposal within 90 days after the ~~Agency's receipt~~Agency receives it by sending written notification of its decision to the source. If the Agency denies or conditionally approves a proposal, this written notice ~~shall~~ must include a statement of the specific reasons for denying or modifying the proposal.

c) ~~No~~ ATUs ~~shall~~ must not be issued based on mobile or area source VOM emissions reductions unless a proposal, in accordance with this Section, has been approved by the Agency.

d) All ATUs issued ~~pursuant to~~under a proposal approved ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must be issued to the Transaction Account identified in the proposal. ~~Such~~ The ATUs ~~shall~~ must only be valid for the seasonal allotment period in which the emissions reductions were achieved, unless the Agency specifies in its approval that ~~such~~ the ATUs ~~shall~~ must be valid for the seasonal allotment period following issuance and for the next seasonal allotment period.

e) The Agency's determination that a proposal submitted ~~pursuant to~~under this Section is denied or conditionally approved is subject to review by the Board ~~as provided at~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 105.102.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART F: MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Section 205.600 ERMS Database

a) The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ must maintain a bulletin board ~~that shall be~~ available for public access on which a listing of the status of ATUs will be posted. Other public information and notices will also be posted, and participating sources, new participating sources, and general participants may post ATUs available for purchase or wanted for purchase. The bulletin board ~~shall~~ must include the following information on ATUs:

1) Date issued and source issued to;

2) Where applicable, date transferred, and source or person transferred to;

3) Status of ATUs in each account, i.e., available for use, or date retired, or date expired; and

4) Posted each week during the reconciliation period and no less than monthly at all other times, the average price paid for ATUs transferred the previous week or the previous month, as appropriate.

b) The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ must maintain a Transaction Account database. Information contained on this database ~~shall~~ must be considered the official record of the ERMS. Account officer(s) may request status updates for accounts for which they are designated. The database ~~shall~~ must include information on all ATUs held in each account.

c) The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ must separately maintain a listing of all ATUs expired or retired within the most recent five years, including the date of expiration or retirement.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.610 Application for Transaction Account

a) Each participating source, new participating source, and general participant ~~shall~~ must apply for and obtain authorization for a Transaction Account from the Agency ~~prior to~~before conducting any market transactions. Each participating source ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency its completed application for a Transaction Account no later than 30 days ~~prior to~~before the beginning of the first seasonal allotment period in which the source is required to participate. Each new participating source ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency its completed application for a Transaction Account no later than 30 days ~~prior to~~before the beginning of the first seasonal allotment period in which it is operational.

b) Each Transaction Account application ~~shall~~ must include the following information:

1) The name and address of the participating source, new participating source, or general participant, and the name and address of its owner or operator;

2) The names and addresses of all designated account officers;

3) The certification ~~specified in~~under Section 205.620(a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~ signed by each account officer; and

4) For a participating source or new participating source, identification of the CAAPP permit or FESOP number for the source.

c) Special Participants

Any person may purchase ATUs to retire for air quality benefit only. ~~Such~~ The person ~~shall~~ must be a special participant and ~~shall~~ must register with the Agency ~~prior to~~before its first ATU purchase. Special participants will not have Transaction Accounts in the Transaction Account database. All ATUs purchased

by special participants will be retired effective on the date of purchase and will be listed as retired in the appropriate database.

d) Special participants will be given a registration number by the Agency so that their purchases of ATUs can be recorded.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.620 Account Officer

a) Each participating source, new participating source, or general participant must have at least one account officer designated for each of its Transaction Accounts. The account officer(s) ~~shall~~ must be the only person(s) authorized to make ATU transactions involving ~~such~~ the designated Transaction Account. At least one account officer must certify each official document that pertains to a designated Transaction Account or associated market transactions. Account officers may be employees or contractors of participating sources, new participating sources, or general participants. No participating source, new participating source, or general participant may engage in ATU transactions if it does not have an account officer approved by the Agency. Each account officer ~~shall~~ must satisfy all of the following:

1) Be at least 18 years of age;

2) Be an American citizen or a legal alien;

3) Have not been convicted of or had a final judgment entered against him or her in any State or federal court for a violation of State or federal air pollution laws or regulations, or for fraud;

4) Be scheduled to attend the next scheduled training program or has already completed the program; and

5) Certify to the following statement as a part of the relevant Transaction Account application:

I certify that I satisfy all of the requirements for an account officer. I am aware that I may be disqualified from acting as an account officer in the State of Illinois~~, pursuant to~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 205~~,~~ if any information submitted in this application is determined to be false or misleading.

b) Account Officer Training Program

Except as provided in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~, each candidate must satisfactorily complete the training program for account officers conducted by the Agency or its designee ~~prior to~~before acting as an account officer.

1) To attend the account officer training program, a person must enroll with the Agency ~~prior to~~before the date for the next scheduled training program.

2) The training program ~~shall~~ must cover, at a minimum, ~~the following topics:~~ an overview of the ERMS, forms for the ERMS, market transaction procedures, and operation of the ERMS databases.

3) The account officer training program will be offered at least once annually, and may be offered more frequently, depending upon demand. The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ mustl publish advance notice of the time, date, and location for each training program.

c) Disclaimer

The Agency and the State of Illinois do not endorse or guarantee the conduct or quality of work by account officers who have been approved by the Agency, nor does it endorse or guarantee the validity of any representations or ERMS market transactions offered or made by account officers who have been approved by the Agency.

d) Expedited Approval of Account Officer

~~In the event that~~If an account officer unexpectedly leaves that position, the participating source, new participating source, or general participant may request permission from the Agency to allow for a new account officer for up to one year~~, provided~~ if the participating source, new participating source, or general participant submits a written certification in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(5) ~~of this Section~~ and affirms that the candidate for expedited approval by the Agency ~~shall~~ will complete the training program~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section,~~ no later than one year ~~from~~ after the date the expedited approval is requested.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.630 ATU Transaction Procedures

Recognized sales and purchases of ATUs may be made between any two Transaction Accounts or from a Transaction Account to the ACMA. A sale of ATUs may also be made from a Transaction Account to a special participant. ~~No sale~~Sale of ATUs ~~shall be recognized~~ from a special participant to any other person must not be recognized.

a) Transfer of ATUs ~~shall be~~are subject to the following requirements:

1) Transfers between Transaction Accounts may only be made by the account officers for both accounts;

2) All ATU transfers ~~shall~~ must be duly authorized by the account officers for both Transaction Accounts~~,~~ or, if the ATUs are being transferred to a special participant, the account officer of the Transaction Account of the transferor and a representative of the special participant;

A) Duly authorized ATU transfers ~~shall~~ mustl identify the ATU(s) involved in the transaction;

B) Written ATU transfer agreements signed by the account officers for both Transaction Accounts may authorize the transfer of ATUs for more than one season. If a transfer agreement authorizes the future transfer of ATUs for any season for which ATUs have not yet been issued for use, the ATUs ~~shall~~ will be automatically transferred to the buyer's Transaction Account for each year ~~such~~ the transfer is authorized ~~pursuant to~~under the transfer agreement, in which case the account officers for each Transaction Account will be notified of this transfer;

3) No transfer ~~shall~~ will be considered official for purposes of the ERMS until entered into the Transaction Account database;

4) The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ must enter ATU transfers into the Transaction Account database within one week ~~of~~ after the Agency ~~receiving~~ receives notification of a duly authorized ATU transfer; and

5) Any ATU transfer agreements entered into after December 31 of a given year may not be used by the buyer to cover emissions from the preceding seasonal allotment period, but may only be used prospectively.

b) The account officers involved in ATU transfers ~~shall~~ must report the purchase price for all ATU transfers to the Agency or its designee and ~~shall indicate whether consideration other than the purchase price reported was~~must involved in the transfer.

c) Transaction Requirements

1) Expired or retired ATUs may not be bought or sold;

2) The Transaction Account database must show ATUs proposed for transfer as being held by the selling entity. After ~~such~~ a transfer is official ~~as specified in~~under subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, the transferee's

Transaction Account will show the ATUs subject to ~~such~~ the transfer as being held in this Transaction Account;

3) The minimum sale allowed under the ERMS ~~shall~~ must be one ATU; and

4) No sale may include partial ATUs.

d) Official Record of Transactions

1) The official record of all ATU transactions and the current status of all ATUs ~~shall~~ must be the Transaction Account database.

2) Account officers ~~shall~~ must be allowed to inspect their Transaction Account(s) in the Transaction Account database. Any discrepancies found by the account officer ~~shall~~ must be reported to the Agency or its designee ~~along~~ with a request for correction. All data supporting ~~such~~ the request ~~shall~~ must be sent ~~along~~ with the request for correction. A request for correction may not be used to alter an allotment.

3) After the end of each reconciliation period, the Agency ~~shall~~ must retire ATUs in the Transaction Account of each participating source or new participating source in the amount specified in Section 205.150(c) or (d) ~~of this Part~~. If the source does not have sufficient ATUs in its Transaction Account to account for its VOM emissions from the preceding seasonal allotment period, the source ~~shall~~ must be subject to emissions excursion compensation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.720 ~~of this Part~~. ATUs ~~shall~~ must be retired in order of issuance, unless the account officer for the Transaction Account notifies the Agency in writing to specify which ATUs in the Transaction Account should be retired.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART G: PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 205.700 Compliance Accounting

a) The owner or operator of each participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must maintain and retain for five years at the source or at another location agreed to by the Agency, ~~in conjunction~~ with the records it maintains to demonstrate compliance with its CAAPP permit or FESOP, all of the following documents as its compliance master file:

1) A copy of its seasonal component of its Annual Emissions Report;

2) Information on actual VOM emissions, as recorded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.335 ~~of this Part~~, and as required by the CAAPP permit or FESOP for the source; and

3) Copies of any transfer agreements for the purchase or sale of ATUs and other documentation associated with the transfer of ATUs.

b) Compliance Master File Review

1) The owner or operator of each participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must allow the Agency or an authorized representative to enter and inspect the premises as described by Section 39.5(7)(p)(ii) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5(7)(p)(ii)] and to review its compliance master file.

2) After the conclusion of each compliance master file review, the Agency must prepare and issue to the inspected source a report ~~shall be prepared by the Agency and issued to the inspected source~~ that includes the following information:

A) An identification of any noncompliance with the requirements of this Part; and

B) An evaluation of increases and decreases in seasonal emissions of VOMs that are also hazardous air pollutants, as related to ATU transactions.

3) Nothing in this Part ~~shall affect~~affects any other obligations of a source to allow inspection(s) under State or federal laws or regulations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.710 Alternative Compliance Market Account (ACMA)

a) The Agency or its designee ~~shall~~ must operate the ACMA. The purpose of the ACMA is to serve as a secondary source of ATUs that may be purchased by participating sources and new participating sources, as specified in this Section.

b) The ATUs in the ACMA will have an indefinite life so long as they remain in the ACMA, but, once purchased, must be used either for the preceding or next seasonal allotment period. If these ATUs are not used for compliance in that seasonal allotment period, they will expire.

c) ATUs in an amount equal to one percent of each year's allotment ~~shall~~ mustl be issued to the ACMA, beginning in 1999. In addition, ATUs ~~shall~~ mustl be deposited into the ACMA due to source shutdowns, as specified in Sections

205.410(a) and 205.500(b) ~~of this Part~~. ATUs for the ACMA may also be obtained by the Agency in the following ways:

1) The Agency or its designee is authorized to accept voluntary contributions of ATUs from participating sources or other persons for deposit into the ACMA.

2) The Agency is authorized to deposit ATUs from its purchase of ATUs or to deposit ATUs created from emissions reductions it generates beyond reductions otherwise required by statute or regulation for attainment of the NAAQS for ozone.

d) Regular Access to ACMA

1) Regular access to the ACMA ~~shall~~ must be available when there is sufficient positive balance of ATUs to supply the requesting source. Any participating source or new participating source may apply to the Agency during the reconciliation period for regular access to the ACMA to purchase ATUs for the preceding seasonal allotment period.

2) Within 15 days after receipt of any request for regular access to the ACMA, the Agency ~~shall~~ mustl notify the source if regular access to the ACMA is available or if there are insufficient ATUs in the ACMA for regular access. The Agency ~~shall~~ must also advise any participating source that special access is available when regular access is unavailable.

3) After being granted regular access to the ACMA by the Agency, a participating source or new participating source may purchase ATUs from the ACMA at the rate of $1,000 per ATU or 1.5 times the average market price, as determined by the Agency, whichever is less. ATUs ~~shall~~ will only be available at 1.5 times the market price if sufficient single season ATUs transfers have occurred with a purchase price that fully reflects the consideration involved in the transfer to establish an average market price. All payments for ATUs from the ACMA ~~shall~~ must be made to the Agency or the Agency's designee for deposit into the Alternative Compliance Market Account Fund.

e) Special Access to ACMA

Special access to the ACMA ~~shall~~ must be available to participating sources~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection~~,~~ when the ACMA balance is not sufficient to meet the needs of requesting participating sources.

1) The Agency ~~shall~~ must credit the ACMA with up to one percent of ATUs from the seasonal allotment for the next seasonal allotment period as an advance to provide assistance for special access to be granted, as provided

in subsection (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. Special access to the ACMA ~~shall~~ must only be allowed to the extent that ~~such~~ the access does not exceed this one percent of the next seasonal allotment.

2) To the extent allowed ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must grant special access to the ACMA to any participating source if the source submits a written request demonstrating that the following exist:

A) During the reconciliation period the source has not been able to obtain regular access to the ACMA and has not been able to obtain ATUs in the market; and

B) Actual seasonal emissions have exceeded ATUs held by the source for the applicable seasonal allotment period.

3) After being granted special access to the ACMA, a participating source may purchase ATUs at the rate of $1100 per ATU or 2 times the average market price, as determined by the Agency, whichever is less. ATUs ~~shall~~ will only be available at 2 times the market price if sufficient single season ATUs transfers have occurred with a purchase price that fully reflects the consideration involved in the transfer to establish an average market price. All payments for ATUs from the ACMA ~~shall~~ must be made payable to the Agency or the Agency's designee for deposit into the Alternative Compliance Market Account Fund.

4) The Agency ~~shall~~ must provide written notification, within 15 days after receipt of any request for special access to the ACMA, allowing or denying special access to the ACMA to any participating source requesting ~~such~~ access. If the Agency denies ~~such~~ access, this written notification ~~shall~~ must include its reasons for denying access.

f) Special access to the ACMA will create a need to generate sufficient VOM emissions reductions during the subsequent calendar year to offset the ATUs distributed~~; in this instance~~. In this case, the Agency ~~shall~~must:

1) Offset these ATUs by crediting any expired ATUs from the Transaction Accounts of all ERMS participants to the ACMA after the end of the reconciliation period;

2) Seek to achieve an equivalent amount of VOM emissions reductions by the end of the subsequent year to offset these ATUs; or

3) Credit the ACMA with the one percent of ATUs, as needed, from the next seasonal allotment, as provided in subsection (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

g) The Agency is authorized to use moneys derived from the sale of ATUs from the ACMA to develop and implement additional VOM emissions reductions. If the ACMA is operating without a positive balance, the Agency ~~shall~~ must endeavor to generate new emissions reductions whenever possible.

h) Limitations on Operation of ACMA

The ability of new participating sources to obtain ATUs from the ACMA ~~shall~~ must be limited through the seasonal allotment period of 2002, in the aggregate, to no more than 30 percent of the available ACMA balance at the start of each seasonal allotment period unless ATUs are available after access by all participating sources. In ~~such~~ that case, new participating sources may obtain ATUs from the ACMA up to 50 percent of the available ACMA balance at the start of each seasonal allotment period.

i) If the Agency denies special access to the ACMA to any participating source, ~~such~~ the source may petition the Board for review of the Agency's denial ~~in accordance with~~under the procedures ~~specified~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 105.102.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.720 Emissions Excursion Compensation

The Agency ~~shall~~ must obtain emissions excursion compensation from any participating source or new participating source that does not hold ATUs in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.150(c) or (d) ~~of this Part~~ by the conclusion of the reconciliation period. For any emissions excursion during 1999 by a participating or new participating source that was not issued a CAAPP permit before May 1, 1998, all references in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(3), (c), and (e) ~~of this Section~~ to 1.2 times the emissions excursion ~~shall~~ must be 1.0 times the emissions excursion. The Agency ~~shall~~ must obtain emissions excursion compensation ~~pursuant to~~under the following procedures.

a) The Agency ~~shall~~ must issue an Excursion Compensation Notice to any such source when the Agency identifies an apparent emissions excursion ~~is identified by the Agency~~.

b) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, the Excursion Compensation Notice ~~shall~~ must require the source to provide compensation in the following manner:

1) The participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must purchase ATUs from the ACMA in an amount equivalent to 1.2 times the emissions excursion;

2) For the second consecutive seasonal allotment period in which an emissions excursion occurred, the participating source or new

participating source ~~shall~~ must purchase ATUs from the ACMA in an amount equivalent to 1.5 times the emissions excursion; or

3) If the ACMA balance is not adequate to cover 1.2 times or, when required, 1.5 times the total emissions excursion amount, the Agency ~~shall~~ must deduct ATUs equivalent to 1.2 times or, when required, 1.5 times the total emissions excursion or any remaining portion thereof from the source's next allotment of ATUs.

c) Within 15 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving an Excursion Compensation Notice, the owner or operator of the subject source may apply to the Agency to request that ATUs in an amount equivalent to 1.2 times or, when required, 1.5 times the emissions excursion be deducted from the source's next seasonal allotment, rather than acquired from the ACMA.

d) Any source issued an Excursion Compensation Notice may contest the Agency's findings by filing a petition with the Board requesting review of the Emissions Excursion Compensation Notice ~~in accordance with~~under the procedures ~~specified~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 105.102.

e) If any source contests the Agency's findings in the Excursion Compensation Notice, the Agency ~~shall~~ will withhold ATUs in an amount equivalent to 1.2 times or, when required, 1.5 times the amount of the alleged emissions excursion from the source's next seasonal allotment. These ATUs ~~shall~~ must be withheld until the Board issues a final order resolving the source's petition contesting the Agency's Excursion Compensation Notice. If the source prevails before the Board, the ATUs withheld ~~shall~~ will be transferred to the source's Transaction Account. If the Agency prevails before the Board, the ATUs withheld ~~shall~~ will be retired to offset the emissions excursion.

f) Sources that provide emissions excursion compensation ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must not be subject to enforcement authority granted to the State or any person under applicable State or federal laws or regulations or any permit conditions. The enforcement authority of the State or any person is only limited by this subsection as it applies to an emissions excursion.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.730 Excursion Reporting

Upon issuance of each Excursion Compensation Notice to any source that has already had one previous admitted or adjudicated emissions excursion, the source ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency any additional reports required by the source's CAAPP permit or FESOP.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.740 Enforcement Authority

Except as provided in Section 205.720(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, nothing in this Part limits the State's authority to seek penalties and injunctive relief for any violation of any applicable State law or regulation or any permit condition, as otherwise provided in the Act. Nothing in this Part limits the right of the federal government or any person to directly enforce against actions or omissions which constitute violations of permits required by the Clean Air Act or applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.750 Emergency Conditions

VOM emissions that are a consequence of an emergency~~,~~ and are in excess of the technology-based emission rates which are achieved during normal operating conditions, to the extent that ~~such~~ the excess emissions are not caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operation error, ~~shall~~ must be deducted from the calculation of actual VOM emissions during the seasonal allotment period in which the emergency occurred, subject to the following:

a) The owner or operator of the participating source or new participating source ~~shall~~ must submit an initial emergency conditions report to the Agency within two days after the time when such excess emissions occurred due to the emergency. ~~The submittal of~~Submitting this initial emergency conditions report ~~shall~~ will be sufficient to fulfill the notice requirements of Section 39.5(7)(k) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5(7)(k)] as it relates to VOM emissions at the source if the report provides a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken, to the extent practicable. The final report ~~shall~~ must contain the following information:

1) A description of the cause(s) of the emergency and the duration of the episode;

2) Verification that the source was being operated properly at the time of the emergency;

3) A demonstration that the source took all reasonable steps to minimize excess VOM emissions during the emergency period, including ~~but not limited to~~ the following actions, if technically and economically feasible:

A) The level of operation of the affected emission unit(s) was minimized;

B) The level of emissions from the affected emission units(s) was minimized by use of alternative raw materials or alternative control measures;

C) The duration of the excess emissions was minimized; and

D) The amount of VOM emissions from other emission units at the source or other sources located in the Chicago area owned or operated by the person or entity were reduced;

4) A demonstration that appropriate corrective action(s) were taken promptly;

5) A demonstration that the affected emission units were:

A) Being carefully and properly operated at the time of the emergency, including copies of appropriate records and other relevant evidence;

B) Properly designed; and

C) Properly maintained with appropriate preventative maintenance; and

6) An estimate of the amount of VOM emissions that occurred during the emergency in excess of the technology-based emission factor achieved during normal operating conditions, including supporting data, the relevant emissions factor, and calculations.

b) The owner or operator of any such source may supplement its initial emergency conditions report within 10 days after the conclusion of the emergency situation. If an initial emergency conditions report is not supplemented, ~~such~~ theh report is deemed the final emergency conditions report. If, however, an initial emergency conditions report is supplemented, the combination of ~~such~~ the initial report ~~plus~~ and the supplemental information is deemed the final emergency conditions report.

c) The Agency must approve, conditionally approve, or reject the findings in the final emergency conditions report~~,~~ submitted by the source~~,~~ in writing within 45 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving the initial emergency conditions report, subject to the following:

1) If the Agency concurs with the emergency conditions report, the source is not required to hold ATUs for the excess VOM emissions attributable to the emergency;

2) If the Agency approves with conditions or rejects the emergency conditions report, the source ~~shall~~ must be required to hold ATUs by the end of the reconciliation period in an amount not less than the emissions

identified as excess in the emergency conditions report or provide emissions excursion compensation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 205.720 ~~of this Subpart~~, if an emissions excursion occurred;

3) If the Agency approves with conditions an emergency conditions report, the Agency must identify in its written notice the amount of VOM emissions that are not attributable to an emergency; and

4) If the Agency approves with conditions or rejects a source's emergency conditions report, the source may raise the emergency as an affirmative defense ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(7)(k) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5(7)(k)] in any action brought for noncompliance with this Part or an action brought to review the Agency's issuance of an Excursion Compensation Notice~~, as provided in~~ under Section 205.720(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) Nothing in this Section relieves any source of any obligation to comply with other applicable requirements, permit conditions, or other provisions addressing emergency situations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 205.760 Market System Review Procedures

Beginning in 2000, the Agency ~~shall~~ must prepare an Annual Performance Review Report that addresses the effect of VOM emissions reductions in the Chicago area on progress toward meeting the RFP requirements and achieving attainment of the NAAQS for ozone by 2007.

a) The Annual Performance Review Report will review trends and patterns which may have emerged in the operation of the ERMS, and ~~shall~~ must include~~, but not be limited to,~~ the following:

1) Total aggregate VOM emissions during the previous seasonal allotment period;

2) The number of ATUs retired for compliance purposes or for air quality benefit, currently being banked, or used by new participating sources for the previous seasonal allotment period;

3) An evaluation of trading activities, including sources with no trading activity, sources that are net purchasers of ATUs, and sources that are net sellers of ATUs;

4) ACMA transactions since the preparation of the previous report and the account balance;

5) A summary of emissions reduction generator and inter-sector proposals;

6) Distribution of transactions by geographic area or character of source;

7) Availability of ATUs for purchase;

8) The average market price for ATU transactions from the previous seasonal allotment period; and

9) Trends and spatial distributions of hazardous air pollutants.

b) The Agency ~~shall~~ must prepare the Report by June 30 of the year following the seasonal allotment period addressed by the Report. The Agency will make copies of its Report available to interested parties upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER b: ALTERNATIVE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

PART 207
VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE ACTIVITIES

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AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 1995 [625 ILCS 5/13B-30(d)] and the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/5, 10, 27, 28 and 39].

SOURCE: Adopted in R00-16 at 24 Ill. Reg. 8979, effective June 14, 2000; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 207.100 Purpose

a) This Part ~~sets forth the~~establishes procedures and performance requirements ~~to be followed when~~for conducting vehicle scrappage activities within the State of Illinois ~~for the purpose of receiving~~to receive Creditable Emissions Reductions (CERs).

b) This Part ~~is designed to achieve the following objectives~~intends to:

1) Provide an option for regulated sources and interested parties to achieve emissions reductions;

2) Ensure compatibility with applicable guidance for vehicle scrappage activities developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA);

3) Provide vehicle scrappage training to help ensure that vehicle scrappage activities conducted to generate CERs are ~~only~~ managed only by qualified individuals; and

4) Strike an equitable balance among various parties that may be interested in vehicle scrappage, including regulated sources, potential sponsors of scrappage activities, owners of vehicles eligible to be scrapped, vehicle collectors, automotive rebuilders, and other interest groups.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.102 Definitions

Unless otherwise specified in this Part and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the definitions for the terms ~~used~~ in this Part ~~shall be~~are the same as those ~~found~~ in the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] or ~~in~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 or 240. As used in this Part, the following terms have the meanings ~~set forth~~ below:

a) "Creditable Emissions Reductions" or "CER" means a unit of emissions reductions based on vehicle retirement activities ~~in accordance~~complying with an Agency-approved vehicle scrappage plan.

b) "Eligible vehicle" means any vehicle that qualifies for retirement in a vehicle scrappage project or program ~~as specified in~~under Section 207.304 ~~of this Part~~.

c) "Emissions-related parts" means the engine and other vehicle parts involved with fuel intake, combustion, exhaust, or ~~the control of the~~controlling evaporation of fuel, which have a direct relation to the type or quantity of emissions produced by the vehicle.

d) "IM240 Test" means a transient loaded mode exhaust test procedure, ~~as specified in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 276, designed to measure mass quantities of vehicle exhaust emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen generated during vehicle operation on a chassis dynamometer.

e) "Light-duty truck 1" means a motor vehicle rated at 6000 pounds maximum gross vehicle weight rate (GVWR) or less and which has a vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, and which is

1) designed primarily ~~for purposes of transportation of~~to transport property or ~~is a derivation of~~derives from such a vehicle~~,~~; or ~~is~~

2) designed primarily ~~for transportation of~~to transport persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons~~,~~; or ~~is~~

3) available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

f) "Light-duty truck 2" means a motor vehicle rated between 6001 and 8500 pounds maximum GVWR and which has a vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, and which is

1) designed primarily ~~for purposes of transportation of~~to transport property or ~~is a derivation of~~derives from such a vehicle~~,~~; or ~~is~~

2) designed primarily ~~for transportation of~~to transport persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons~~,~~; or ~~is~~

3) available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

g) "Light-duty vehicle" means a passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating twelve passengers or fewer.

h) "Non-emissions-related parts" means vehicle parts not involved with fuel intake, combustion, or exhaust, or ~~the control of~~controlling evaporation of fuel, and

which do not have a direct relation to the type or quantity of emissions produced by the vehicle.

i) "Recognized repair technician" means a person

1) professionally engaged in vehicle repair~~,~~; or

2) employed by a going concern whose purpose is ~~the repair of~~repairing vehicles~~,~~; or

3) ~~possessing~~ possesses a ~~nationally recognized~~nationally-recognized certification for emissions-related diagnosis and repair.

j) "Vehicle retirement" means ~~the permanent~~ rendering ~~of~~ an eligible vehicle into ~~an~~ a permanently inoperable condition, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part and a vehicle scrappage plan.

k) "Vehicle scrappage" means activities related to ~~retirement of~~retiring eligible vehicles for the purpose of receiving CERs under this Part.

l) "Vehicle scrappage manager" means a natural person who satisfies all qualification requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 207.700 ~~of this Part~~ and is eligible to conduct vehicle scrappage activities ~~pursuant to~~under this Part.

m) "Vehicle scrappage plan" means a ~~type of~~ plan ~~that satisfies~~satisfying all applicable requirements of Subpart F ~~of this Part,~~ and ~~has been~~ approved or sponsored by the Agency, under which the vehicle scrappage activities for the applicable vehicle scrappage project or program must be conducted.

n) "Vehicle scrappage program" means periodic or ongoing vehicle scrappage activities conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of this Part and a vehicle scrappage plan.

o) "Vehicle scrappage project" means a one-time vehicle scrappage event conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of this Part and a vehicle scrappage plan.

p) "Vehicle scrappage sponsor" means any interested person or entity that satisfies all of the requirements of Section 207.702 ~~of this Part~~ and financially underwrites a vehicle scrappage project or program conducted under this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.104 Severability

If any Section, subsection, sentence, or clause of this Part is judged invalid, ~~such~~ that adjudication ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or any Section, subsection, sentence, or clause ~~thereof~~ not judged invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART B: APPLICABILITY

Section 207.200 Applicability

This Part applies to vehicle scrappage activities conducted in the State of Illinois ~~conducted~~ to receive CERs and to all persons or entities that are, or desire to be, vehicle scrappage managers, sponsors, or other participants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART C: REQUIREMENTS OF VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Section 207.300 Scope

Each vehicle scrappage project or program conducted ~~pursuant to the provisions of~~under this Part must satisfy ~~all of~~ the requirements ~~specified~~ in this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.302 Vehicle Scrappage Sponsors and Managers

Each vehicle scrappage project or program ~~shall~~ must be financially underwritten by a vehicle scrappage sponsor ~~who satisfies all of~~satisfying the requirements of Section 207.702 ~~of this Part~~, and ~~shall~~ must be directed by a vehicle scrappage manager ~~who satisfies all of~~satisfying the requirements of Section 207.700 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.304 Vehicle Eligibility

Each vehicle that is retired in a vehicle scrappage project or program ~~shall~~ must satisfy the following criteria:

a) Be a light-duty vehicle, light-duty truck 1, or light-duty truck 2;

b) ~~Shall~~ Must not be from a model year 25 years old or older;

c) Have been continuously registered with the Illinois Secretary of State for the ~~12 month~~12-month period immediately ~~prior to~~before the date of its sale for use in a vehicle scrappage project or program;

d) If the vehicle will be used to claim CERs ~~that are~~ intended to address a specific pollution problem (e.g., ozone nonattainment), the vehicle must have been registered at an address within an area where emissions reductions are required for the applicable pollutant or pollutant precursor for the ~~12 month~~12-month period immediately ~~prior to~~before the date of its sale for use in a vehicle scrappage project or program;

e) Be legally driven to the collection site and have the applicable equipment required to drive the vehicle on any highway ~~as specified in~~under Chapter 12 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/12];

f) Be powered by a spark ignition internal combustion engine;

g) Have arrived at the place of sale under its own power;

h) Have passed the operability check ~~specified~~ in Section 207.312 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

i) ~~Be in compliance~~Comply with the Illinois vehicle emissions testing program ~~as specified by~~under the Illinois Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 1995 [625 ILCS 5/13B] and regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.306 Vehicle Ownership

a) Each vehicle retired ~~pursuant to~~under a vehicle scrappage project or program must have a valid, legally transferable title.

b) An owner listed on the title, a legal representative of the owner or owners, or, if the owner is an entity, an agent of the entity must appear at the collection site with the vehicle at the time of its sale to a vehicle scrappage project or program.

c) It ~~shall~~ must be the responsibility of the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager to provide the Illinois Secretary of State with all vehicle transfer records necessary to document the proper transfer and retirement of vehicles that are scrapped. The Agency assumes no responsibility for documentation or legality of transfer of vehicle titles.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.308 Notification of Intent to Retire Vehicles

a) If the vehicle scrappage plan targets certain vehicles~~, as provided in~~ under Subpart D ~~of this Part~~, the vehicle scrappage manager or sponsor may request that the

Agency provide notice of the applicable vehicle scrappage activities to owners of vehicles that meet the specifications in the plan. This notice will provide information to allow the vehicle owners to contact the relevant vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager for more information about the proposed vehicle scrappage activities.

b) If a vehicle scrappage manager or sponsor does not request that the Agency ~~to~~ provide notification ~~as provided in~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager must notify owners of vehicles that are prospective candidates for retirement of the proposed vehicle scrappage activities. Notification may be provided by general public notification methods.

c) Any notification provided to vehicle owners by vehicle scrappage sponsors or managers must, at a minimum, convey the following ~~information~~:

1) That participation in the program or project is strictly voluntary;

2) The name and address of the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager;

3) All conditions that the vehicle owner and the vehicle itself must satisfy ~~in order~~ to participate in the ~~vehicle scrappage~~ project or program;

4) The amount of money that is being offered to the owner by the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager for the purchase of the owner's vehicle if all conditions of vehicle eligibility are met;

5) That ~~the identification of~~identifying the owner's vehicle as a candidate for retirement does not ~~constitute an allegation of~~allege any environmental or other violation by that owner; and

6) A clear statement that the notice is ~~being~~ provided by that sponsor or manager, not by the Agency or by any other governmental entity, unless the Agency is the vehicle scrappage sponsor.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.310 Notification to Vehicle Collectors and Automotive Rebuilders and Suppliers

a) The Agency will make available to vehicle scrappage sponsors or managers a list of recognized vehicle collector associations and persons normally engaged in either the business of rebuilding vehicle parts or supplying ~~such~~ parts to rebuilders that may be interested in purchasing vehicles collected under projects and programs. ~~Recognized~~ To be included in the list, recognized vehicle collector associations and persons normally engaged in either the business of rebuilding

vehicle parts or supplying ~~such~~ parts to rebuilders must submit a written request to the Agency ~~for inclusion on the list~~.

b) Vehicle scrappage sponsors or managers ~~shall~~ must provide notification of the availability of vehicles to be retired by either posting notice on the Internet or providing written notice to ~~the~~ persons or entities identified by the Agency on the list ~~specified~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~. Vehicles may not be retired until 21 days after the notification required by this subsection is provided.

c) A vehicle scrappage manager or sponsor may ~~utilize~~ use Agency capabilities to provide the notification required under this Section on the Internet.

d) Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers may sell vehicles to interested persons ~~in lieu~~instead of retiring the vehicle for CERs. Vehicle scrappage managers and sponsors remain eligible for CERs if non-emissions-related parts are sold to interested persons or emissions-related parts are sold to either vehicle collectors or persons normally engaged in either the business of rebuilding vehicle parts or supplying such parts to rebuilders, ~~provided that~~if disassembly of emissions-related parts has been performed ~~as specified in~~under Section 207.316(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. If a vehicle or emissions-related parts from a vehicle are resold without disassembly ~~as specified in~~under Section 207.316(e) ~~of this Subpart~~, CERs may not be claimed for the vehicle.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.312 Operability Check

Each vehicle ~~that is~~ to be retired ~~pursuant to~~under this Part ~~shall~~ must pass an operability check ~~prior to~~before purchase and collection. The operability check ~~shall~~ must include, at a minimum:

a) ~~Start-up of~~Starting up the vehicle;

b) ~~Test-drive of~~Test-driving the vehicle for five or more feet in forward gear;

c) ~~Test-drive of~~Test-driving the vehicle for five or more feet in reverse gear;

d) ~~Shut-off of~~Shutting off the vehicle; and

e) Visual inspection for fluid leakage or any malfunction or other damage that would render the vehicle unsuitable for normal operation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.314 Collection and Testing

a) Each vehicle ~~that is~~ purchased and collected by a vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~shall~~ must be photographed at the collection site~~, along~~ with all owners or representatives or agents of the owners of the vehicle that are present. Each vehicle ~~shall~~ must also be marked with a unique identification number ~~that is~~ visible in the photograph.

b) After ~~arrival~~ a vehicle arrives at the collection site, a vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~shall~~ must take adequate measures to ensure that a vehicle that is to be retired is not adjusted, repaired, or tampered with in any way until any testing has been completed. If non-emissions-related parts are no longer in operable condition after the vehicle is collected and passes the operability requirements in Section 207.312 ~~of this Subpart~~, repairs to parts including batteries and tires may be made if needed to allow testing ~~(e.g., batteries, tires)~~. No parts may be removed from any vehicle ~~prior to the completion of~~before completing any testing.

c) The mileage indicated on the odometer must be recorded at the time of collection.

d) If vehicles to be retired must undergo emissions testing ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable vehicle scrappage plan and are not tested within 45 calendar days after collection of the vehicle, any CERs claimed which are attributable to that vehicle will be discounted by ten percent. If emissions testing is not conducted within 90 calendar days after collection of vehicles, vehicle scrappage managers and sponsors will be able to claim CERs based only on ~~the basis of~~ modeled emissions.

e) ~~In lieu~~Instead of performing emissions testing on a vehicle, vehicle scrappage managers and sponsors may use the most recent emissions test results for that vehicle from an ~~Agency administered~~Agency-administered IM240 Test conducted under the Illinois vehicle emissions test program ~~established and operated pursuant to~~under the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 1995 [625 ILCS 5/13B]~~, provided that such~~if the test was performed no more than 90 calendar days before collection of the vehicle.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.316 Disassembly, Recycling, and Disposal Based on Vehicle Scrappage Activities

a) All vehicles for which CERs are claimed ~~shall~~ must be crushed or otherwise recycled or ultimately disposed of in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section, the applicable vehicle scrappage plan, and the schedule ~~specified~~ in that plan.

b) Any residual materials or wastes ~~that are~~ derived from ~~the permanent retirement of~~permanently retiring vehicles, including all fluids, gases, and environmentally sensitive materials, ~~shall~~ must be recycled or disposed of in an environmentally

sound manner, in conformity with the applicable vehicle scrappage plan, and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with all federal and State laws and regulations.

c) Used tires derived from ~~the permanent retirement of~~permanently retiring vehicles ~~shall~~ must be recycled or ultimately disposed of in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Title XIV of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/53-55.15] and regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it.

d) Non-emissions-related parts may be resold or recycled.

e) Vehicle scrappage managers, sponsors, and scrap yards identified in vehicle scrappage plans may resell or recycle emissions-related parts (including engines) to vehicle collectors or to persons normally engaged in either the business of rebuilding vehicle parts or ~~normally engaged in~~ supplying such parts to rebuilders, ~~provided~~ if the following requirements are met:

1) The engine must be disassembled into the cylinder head, block, crankshaft, and connecting rods; and

2) All other emissions-related parts must be disassembled into their major components.

f) Any recycling of emissions-related or non-emissions-related parts ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~conformity~~ compliance with a vehicle scrappage plan expressly providing for appropriate disassembly, rebuilding or reconditioning, if applicable, and sale.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.318 Documentation Requirements

a) Each vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~shall~~ must maintain records for at least five years of all vehicle scrappage activities conducted ~~as specified in~~under the applicable vehicle scrappage plan, including ~~the following information~~:

1) Identification of eligible vehicles accepted in the vehicle scrappage project or program, including the vehicle identification number and documentation indicating that these vehicles meet the eligibility criteria ~~specified~~ in Section 207.304 ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Documentation to verify vehicle ownership and appropriate transfer of ownership for all eligible vehicles, as specified in Section 207.306 ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Photographic documentation ~~relative to~~of vehicle collection activities, as specified in Section 207.314(a) ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) Records verifying mileage for each vehicle, as specified in Section 207.314(c);

5) Documentation of all vehicle testing performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable vehicle scrappage plan and ~~Section~~ Sections 207.314 ~~of this Subpart~~ and ~~Section~~ 207.502 ~~of this Part~~;

6) All records and supporting documentation related to any calculations of emissions that are performed;

7) Documentation of all vehicle disassembly, recycling, and disposal activities, as specified in Section 207.316 ~~of this Subpart~~, including any waste disposal manifests or receipts obtained from scrap yards, recyclers, or disposal facilities ~~evidencing~~ documenting recycling or disposal of all residual materials and wastes derived from vehicle scrappage;

8) If emissions-related parts are resold or recycled, documentation demonstrating that appropriate disassembly has occurred, as specified in Section 207.316(e) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

9) Documentation supporting the use of any enhanced vehicle scrappage options such as the options ~~described~~ in Subpart D.

b) Vehicle scrappage sponsors or managers ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain all records required under this Part at one location within Illinois;

2) Maintain a copy of the applicable vehicle scrappage plan at the site of each vehicle scrappage activity;

3) Make a copy of all documentation required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under this Part available to Agency representatives for inspection upon request; and

4) Submit to the Agency a copy of any of the documentation required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under this Part, upon request by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART D: OPTIONS FOR VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Section 207.400 Optional Project or Program Enhancements

Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers proposing to conduct vehicle scrappage projects or programs may include options in proposed plans that exceed the requirements of Subpart C ~~of this Part~~. The options ~~contained~~ in this Subpart are examples ~~of possible options~~. Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers of proposed vehicle scrappage programs or projects ~~shall~~ must identify any options in their proposed vehicle scrappage plans and ~~shall~~ must specify the rationale and any supporting information which would indicate that the proposed options will generate greater emissions reductions or more reliable documentation of any claimed CERs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.402 Targeting of Vehicles by Model Year

Vehicle scrappage plans may be limited to include only eligible vehicles from specific model years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.404 Targeting of High Emissions Vehicles

Vehicle scrappage plans may include only eligible vehicles with demonstrated high emissions. A certificate of waiver under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 276.403 or test results~~, pursuant to~~ under the vehicle inspection and maintenance program ~~administered~~ under the Vehicle Inspection Law of 1995 [625 ILCS 5/13B]~~,~~ may demonstrate that a vehicle has high emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.406 Targeting of High Usage Vehicles

Vehicle scrappage plans may be limited to eligible vehicles that have been driven at least a specified number of miles per year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.408 Use of Enhanced Prescreening Inspection

Vehicle scrappage plans may include operability inspections of vehicles which are to be retired ~~beyond~~ but do not meet the operability requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 207.312 ~~of this Part~~ with the intent of determining the probable recent use patterns of a vehicle and the remaining useful life of that vehicle. ~~Such~~ These inspections ~~shall~~ must be conducted and certified by a recognized repair technician, as defined in Section 207.102 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.410 Use of Evaporative System Integrity Test

Vehicle scrappage plans may include an evaporative system integrity test to determine the ability of each vehicle's system to recycle vapors. The results of these tests may be used to characterize the functional status of the vehicle's evaporative control system for use as an input to USEPA's MOBILE model. If the applicable vehicle scrappage plan is for a vehicle scrappage project, the evaporative system integrity test administered at an official vehicle emissions test station of the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under 625 ILCS 5/13B-10 must be used to measure evaporative emissions. Vehicle scrappage plans for programs may specify the use of the evaporative system test administered at an official test station of the Agency or ~~the use of~~ another test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART E: MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES AND CER CALCULATION AND REVIEW

Section 207.500 Vehicle Scrappage as a Basis for CERs

Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers may receive CERs for emissions reductions achieved based on vehicle scrappage activities conducted ~~pursuant to~~under this Part in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements ~~specified in~~of this Subpart. CERs may be used in conjunction with an emissions reduction program or as new source review offsets under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203 to the extent that ~~the recognition or use of~~recognizing or using CERs is allowed under and fulfills the requirements of the applicable rule.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.502 Methods for Determining Emissions Reductions

a) Emission rates from both retired and replacement vehicles must be either measured (measure/measure method), modeled (model/model method), or a combination of measurement and modeling (measure/model method). The vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~shall~~ must propose the measurement and/or modeling techniques to be used in the applicable vehicle scrappage plan.

b) Modeled emission rates for retired and replacement vehicles must be calculated using the USEPA MOBILE model~~, as applied~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with USEPA guidance for MOBILE model use for vehicle scrappage activities.

c) The IM240 Test ~~shall~~ must be used for any measured VOM emission rate determinations.

d) The remaining useful life of retired vehicles is limited to three years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.504 CER Calculation Methodology

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the following formula ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate proposed CERs:

CER = [sigma] ([(a)(b)(c)] - [(d)(e)(c)]) (1-(f/100)) / (1000)

Where:

a represents the retired vehicle emissions in grams/mile
b represents miles per year traveled by the retired vehicle based on recent usage, as established in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.510(a)(2)(B)
c represents remaining life of the retired vehicle in years
d represents the replacement vehicle emissions in grams/mile
e represents miles per year traveled by the replacement vehicle (which ~~shall~~ must be equal to or greater than "b", unless demonstrated otherwise in a vehicle scrappage plan)
f represents the environmental discount factor that must be applied~~,~~ ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 207.506 ~~of this Subpart~~, if applicable.
CER represents a creditable emissions reduction unit in kilograms.

b) Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers may request Agency approval to deviate from the general formula in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ to calculate CERs in their proposed vehicle scrappage plan. This request must demonstrate that the deviation is necessary based on elements of the proposed vehicle scrappage project or program.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.506 CER Adjustments

a) If the vehicle scrappage plan provides that the emissions of both retired and replacement vehicles are to be modeled (model/model method), the total value of CERs claimed ~~shall~~ must be:

1) Reduced by 20 percent to account for the natural retirement of vehicles; and

2) Discounted by an additional 5 percent.

b) If the vehicle scrappage plan provides that emissions of vehicles to be retired are to be measured and emissions of replacement vehicles are to be modeled (measure/model method), the total value of CERs claimed ~~shall~~ must be reduced by 10 percent to account for the natural retirement of vehicles, unless enhanced prescreening inspection is conducted, as provided in Section 207.408 ~~of this Part~~. If enhanced prescreening is conducted, no reduction to CERs claimed ~~shall~~ must be assessed, except ~~as provided in~~under Section 207.314(d) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Except ~~as provided in~~under Section 207.314(d) ~~of this Part~~, if the vehicle scrappage plan provides that emissions of both retired and replacement vehicles are to be measured (measure/measure method), no reduction to the value of CERs claimed ~~shall~~ must be assessed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.508 Remaining Useful Life of Vehicles and Lifetime of CERs

a) If emissions from retired vehicles are modeled, the remaining useful life of retired vehicles ~~shall~~ must be three years.

b) If emissions from retired vehicles are measured, the remaining useful life of retired vehicles ~~shall~~ must be a minimum of two years. Vehicle scrappage sponsors and managers may demonstrate to the Agency that a remaining useful life of more than two years should apply to CERs generated using a measure/model or a measure/measure method. To make this demonstration, the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~shall~~ must provide the Agency with sufficient information to substantiate that a greater remaining useful life of retired vehicles is justified.

c) CERs are valid for the same period as the remaining useful life of the retired vehicle as specified in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.510 Submission and Agency Review of CER Claims

a) Except ~~as provided in~~under Section 207.512 ~~of this Subpart~~, a vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager must submit a CER claim to the Agency for review within 120 days ~~of completion of~~after completing vehicle collection for vehicle scrappage projects or quarterly for a vehicle scrappage program. The following information must be included in each CER claim, in addition to any information required in the applicable vehicle scrappage plan:

1) The amount of CERs claimed to have been generated by vehicle retirement; and

2) Sufficient calculations and supporting documentation to substantiate ~~such~~ the claim, including:

A) Identification (i.e., make, model year, and vehicle identification number) of retired vehicles upon which the claim is based;

B) Estimates of recent mileage for each retired vehicle based on data recorded in the most recent two years or on established mileage estimation methods;

C) Mileage for each replacement vehicle, which may not be less than the mileage estimated for the retired vehicle unless demonstrated otherwise in a vehicle scrappage plan;

D) The method used to determine emissions from each retired and replacement vehicle;

E) The method used to identify replacement vehicles;

F) Any discounting of CERs required by this Part; and

G) A log identifying for each returned vehicle whether enhanced options or disassembly and recycling were used.

b) CERs may not be claimed for a vehicle until it has been acquired and retired by the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager.

c) CERs may be claimed on a lump sum basis for the total aggregate emissions reduction over the remaining useful life of the retired ~~vehicle(s)~~vehicle or vehicles, or allocated on an annual basis over the remaining useful life, not to exceed the total aggregate emissions reduction.

d) Except for Agency sponsored projects or programs, a vehicle scrappage manager, vehicle scrappage sponsor, or, if the vehicle scrappage sponsor is an entity, the responsible official of the entity submitting a CER claim for Agency review ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must make the following statement as part of the claim:

I certify that the information submitted in this CER claim is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that I may be subject to enforcement pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act if any information submitted in this CER claim is determined to be false or misleading.

e) Except ~~as provided in~~under Section 207.512 ~~of this Subpart~~, the Agency ~~will~~ must review each CER claim submitted and ~~will~~ must issue its written determination ~~regarding~~ of how many CERs have been generated, if any, within 45 calendar days after the ~~Agency's receipt of~~Agency receives a complete claim. CERs are not valid until the Agency has completed its CER determination and notified the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager in writing of its determination of the amount of CERs generated.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.512 CERs Based on Agency Sponsored Vehicle Scrappage Activities

If the Agency generates CERs based on vehicle scrappage activities it has sponsored, it ~~shall~~ must develop and maintain documentation to substantiate the CERs generated, including the information ~~specified~~ in Section 207.510(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART F: VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE PLAN CRITERIA, SUBMITTAL, REVIEW AND SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE PROCEDURE

Section 207.600 Proposed Vehicle Scrappage Plans

~~No~~ A vehicle scrappage project or program ~~may~~ must not be conducted within Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under this Part without Agency approval or sponsorship of a vehicle scrappage plan ~~designed to cover~~covering that specific vehicle scrappage project or program.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.602 Submittal of Proposed Vehicle Scrappage Plans

a) A vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager may submit a proposed vehicle scrappage plan to the Agency. Each proposed vehicle scrappage plan ~~shall~~must, at a minimum, include:

1) The name and address of the vehicle scrappage sponsor and manager that will be responsible for the vehicle scrappage project or program;

2) Proof that the vehicle scrappage sponsor identified in the plan meets the financial responsibility requirements of Section 207.702 ~~of this Part~~;

3) Proof that the vehicle scrappage manager has fulfilled the applicable requirements in Section 207.700 ~~of this Part~~;

4) The estimated number of vehicles to be retired during the ~~course of the~~ proposed project or program;

5) The locations ~~to be used~~ for all proposed vehicle scrappage activities;

6) The name and address of any person or entity ~~to be used to perform~~performing any of the proposed activities, including~~, but not limited to,~~ any scrap yard~~,~~ or recycling or disposal facility ~~proposed~~ to be used;

7) A schedule identifying ~~key~~ planned dates of the proposed project or program, including ~~the planned dates for: notification to~~notifying owners of vehicles; ~~purchase of~~purchasing vehicles; ~~measurement of~~measuring emissions, if any; ~~retirement of~~retiring vehicles; and ~~completion of~~completing the project or program;

8) Method of ~~notification to~~notifying owners of vehicles that are candidates to sell their vehicles in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.308 ~~of this Part~~;

9) Procedures to be used for collection and testing, if any, of vehicles to be retired in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.314 ~~of this Part~~;

10) Procedures, if any, for disassembly, rebuilding, or reconditioning~~,~~ and resale of vehicle parts to eligible persons~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.316 ~~of this Part~~;

11) Procedures for recycling or disposal of all residual materials and wastes generated from the permanent retirement of vehicles, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.316(b) ~~of this Part~~;

12) Method of determining what replacement vehicles are obtained by owners whose vehicles have been retired;

13) Method for measuring or modeling emissions of applicable pollutants for vehicles purchased for retirement and for replacement vehicles, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.502 ~~of this Part~~;

14) Method for ~~calculation of~~calculating any CERs that may be generated by the project or program, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 207.504 ~~of this Part~~;

15) If the vehicle scrappage plan is for a vehicle scrappage program, ~~identification of~~identifying any options that will be used to generate greater emissions reductions or produce more reliable documentation~~, as provided in~~ under Subpart D ~~of this Part~~, and sufficient justification that the options proposed will achieve these objectives. ~~Additionally, if the use of~~If the plan proposes enhanced prescreening inspection ~~is proposed, as specified in~~under Section 207.408 ~~of this Part~~, it must identify the recognized repair technician who will be used ~~must be identified~~ and include information verifying that the technician qualifies as a recognized repair technician ~~must be included~~;

16) If the vehicle scrappage plan is for a vehicle scrappage project, the vehicle sponsor or manager is not required to obtain prior approval from the

Agency ~~for its~~to use ~~of the~~ options ~~described~~ in Subpart D ~~of this Part,~~ but must maintain documentation to support its use of ~~such~~ the options.

b) In addition to the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency may request additional information from the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager ~~as needed~~ to determine ~~if~~ whether the vehicle scrappage plan meets the requirements of this Part.

c) Each vehicle scrappage manager and sponsor, or, if the vehicle scrappage sponsor is an entity, a responsible official of the entity, submitting a proposed plan for Agency approval ~~shall~~ must make the following statement as part of the submission to the Agency:

> I certify that the information submitted in this proposed vehicle scrappage plan is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete~~,~~ based on reasonable inquiry. I am aware that I may be subject to enforcement under the Environmental Protection Act and may be disqualified from conducting or sponsoring scrappage projects or programs in the State of Illinois~~, pursuant to~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 207~~,~~ if any information submitted in this proposed vehicle scrappage plan is determined to be false or misleading.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.604 Notice of Proposed Vehicle Scrappage Plans

a) Within 14 days after submitting a vehicle scrappage plan to the Agency, the vehicle scrappage manager or sponsor that submitted the plan ~~shall~~ must cause, at its own expense, the publication of notice by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the collection site for vehicles to be retired is located or, if the vehicle scrappage sponsor is a source, the notice shall be in a newspaper of general circulation in the area the source is located.

b) The notice ~~shall~~ must be titled "Notice of Proposed Vehicle Scrappage Plan Submission to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency."

c) The notice ~~shall~~ must contain the name and address of the proposed sponsor and the address of the proposed vehicle collection location.

d) The notice ~~shall~~ must state ~~the following~~:

> "Any person may review the proposed plan, to the extent allowed by applicable laws and regulations, by contacting the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Any person may submit comments to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and request a hearing. Comments and requests for hearing must be submitted in writing to Illinois EPA at:

Public Information for the Bureau of Air
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794

These comments and requests for a hearing must be received by the Illinois EPA within 21 days after the date of publication."

e) The Agency will determine whether to hold a hearing on any vehicle scrappage plan ~~in accordance with~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 252.205. Any hearing on a proposed vehicle scrappage plan ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the Agency's "Procedures for Permit and Closure Plan Hearings" (~~35 Ill. Adm. Code 166~~: Subpart A, Informational Permit and Closure Plan Hearings)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.606 Agency Review of Proposed Vehicle Scrappage Plans

a) The Agency ~~will~~ must approve or disapprove the proposed vehicle scrappage plan within 90 calendar days after ~~the Agency's receipt of~~it receives a complete proposed plan, except that this ~~time~~ period is extended to 180 days when the Agency holds a hearing ~~is held, as provided in~~under Section 207.604(e) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) A proposed plan ~~will~~ must be deemed complete within 30 days after ~~receipt by~~ the Agency receives it unless the Agency provides written notification to the applicant of its determination that the plan is incomplete. A proposed plan ~~will~~ must be deemed complete if it includes information addressing each of the applicable elements required under this Section. A notification of incompleteness ~~shall~~ must specifically identify the deficiencies with the plan identified by the Agency. After a plan has been deemed complete, the Agency may request additional information as needed to complete its review of the proposed plan.

c) ~~Upon receipt of a~~After receiving notice of approval from the Agency, the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager who submitted the plan may proceed to implement it ~~pursuant to~~under the schedule ~~specified~~ in the plan.

d) ~~Upon receipt of a~~After receiving notice of disapproval from the Agency, the person who submitted the plan may request that the Board review the Agency's determination~~. Such review will be filed pursuant to~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 105.

e) ~~Any~~ The Agency may disapprove any plan ~~that identifies~~identifying for use in the applicable vehicle scrappage project or program a scrap yard~~,~~ or recycling or

disposal facility ~~for use in the applicable vehicle scrappage project or program~~ that has violated any requirement ~~specified~~ in this Part ~~may be disapproved by the Agency~~. ~~The~~ Before disapproving the plan, the Agency ~~will~~ must notify the vehicle scrappage plan applicant in writing of this deficiency with the plan and afford the applicant a reasonable period to identify another scrap yard~~,~~ or recycling or disposal facility to use for its vehicle scrappage activities ~~prior to disapproving the plan~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.608 Notice of Commencement of Vehicle Scrappage Activities

The vehicle scrappage manager or sponsor must submit ~~written notification~~ to the Agency at least 14 days ~~prior to~~before collecting vehicles for the project or program~~,~~ written notification indicating the date and location of vehicle collection activities.

Section 207.610 Supplemental Notices ~~Pursuant to~~Under Approved Vehicle Scrappage Plans

A vehicle scrappage plan may be renewed if the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager submits to the Agency a written supplemental notice of his or her intent to conduct more vehicle scrappage activities at least 60 days ~~in advance of~~before the intended date for notification to owners of vehicles of the opportunity to sell his or her vehicles. The supplemental notice ~~shall reference~~must refer to the date and number of the ~~already~~ approved plan and ~~shall~~ must update the dates and any changes in collection locations. If the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager plans any deviation ~~is planned~~ from the terms and conditions of the approved plan, other than dates or collection locations, he or she must submit a new proposed plan ~~must be submitted~~ to the Agency, which ~~shall be reviewed~~must review it in the same manner and ~~time frames~~by the deadlines ~~provided~~ in Section 207.606 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.612 Plans for Agency Sponsored Projects or Programs

Notwithstanding the requirements in this Subpart, if the Agency sponsors a vehicle scrappage project or program, it ~~shall~~ must develop a vehicle scrappage plan that meets the requirements of Section 207.602 ~~of this Subpart~~ and provide public notice of its proposed plan~~, as specified in~~ under Section 207.604 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART G: VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE SPONSOR AND MANAGER ELIGIBILITY, TRAINING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Section 207.700 Qualifications for Vehicle Scrappage Managers

a) ~~No~~ A person or entity ~~may~~ must not conduct a vehicle scrappage project or program without participation of a vehicle scrappage manager who meets the requirements of this Section for supervising vehicle scrappage activities.

b) Any natural person may qualify to be a vehicle scrappage manager if he or she meets the following criteria:

1) Is at least eighteen years old;

2) Is an American citizen or legal alien; and

3) Has never been convicted of or had a final judgment entered against him or her in any State or federal court for a violation of State or federal air pollution laws or regulations, ~~for~~ fraud, or ~~for~~ felony theft.

c) Each natural person who wishes to become a vehicle scrappage manager must successfully complete the training course offered by the Agency.

1) The Agency will offer the training program annually~~,~~ based on need. The Agency will provide advance public notice of the time, date, and location for each training course.

2) The curriculum for the Agency training course ~~will~~ must include the following subjects:

A) ~~The development of~~Developing acceptable vehicle scrappage plans;

B) Methods for CER calculations;

C) Procedures for modeling and ~~measurement of~~measuring emissions;

D) Collector vehicle and vehicle parts rebuilder provisions;

E) Proper vehicle disassembly and recycling of vehicle parts; and

F) Methods for proper recycling and/or disposal of residual materials and wastes derived from ~~the retirement of~~retiring vehicles.

3) For the applicant to be authorized to manage a vehicle scrappage program, he or she must pass the examination administered by the Agency at the conclusion of each Agency training course, which will test each applicant's knowledge of the material covered in the training course.

4) If an applicant fails the Agency-administered examination ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~ on the first attempt, he or she ~~shall~~ must

have the opportunity to take and pass the examination one additional time. If an applicant fails the Agency-administered examination on the second attempt, he or she may reapply for approval to manage a vehicle scrappage program, subject to the same requirements as a first time applicant.

5) The Agency will offer the examination biannually~~,~~ if needed. When an Agency-administered examination is to be offered at a different time than immediately ~~following~~ after the Agency training course, the Agency ~~will~~ must provide advance public notice of the time, date, and location for the examination.

d) ~~Prior to~~Before conducting any vehicle scrappage activities, each natural person who wishes to be a vehicle scrappage manager must submit to the Agency for its approval an application ~~for the Agency's approval which demonstrates~~demonstrating that he or she satisfies all of the qualifications ~~specified~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. Applicants may indicate that they intend to satisfy the requirements ~~specified~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ by attending the next Agency training course and taking the examination, if applicable, at that time.

e) The Agency ~~will~~ must approve or disapprove a vehicle scrappage manager application in writing within 30 calendar days after the ~~Agency's receipt of~~Agency receives an application or at the conclusion of the Agency training course the applicant is scheduled to attend, whichever occurs later. Approval will indicate ~~if~~ whether the applicant is authorized to manage both vehicle scrappage projects and programs or only vehicle scrappage projects.

f) ~~Upon receipt of a~~After receiving notice of approval from the Agency, the applicant is considered a vehicle scrappage manager and may conduct a vehicle scrappage project or, if approved, a vehicle scrappage program in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part. Only an approved vehicle scrappage manager may be identified as the vehicle scrappage manager in any proposed vehicle scrappage plan.

g) Each natural person submitting an application ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must sign and date the following statement as part of his or her application:

I certify that I satisfy all of the qualification requirements for a vehicle scrappage manager and that the information submitted in this application is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that I may be subject to enforcement under the Environmental Protection Act and may be disqualified from conducting vehicle scrappage activities in the State of Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 207 if any information submitted in this application is determined to be false or misleading.

h) To retain authorization to be a vehicle scrappage manager of a vehicle scrappage program, each person approved to manage a vehicle scrappage program ~~shall~~ must submit a renewal application to the Agency every three years on or before the date on which he or she received initial approval, and ~~shall~~ must take a refresher training course at the next available course offered.

i) ~~In the event~~If a vehicle scrappage manager unexpectedly leaves that position, the vehicle scrappage sponsor may submit the application ~~specified~~ in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ requesting permission from the Agency to allow the substitution of a new manager for up to one year, ~~provided that~~if the candidate for substitution meets the qualifications ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and will fulfill the remaining requirements of this Section as soon as practicable, but in any event~~,~~ no later than one year ~~from~~ after the date on which the sponsor requests approval of the substitution ~~is requested~~.

j) Notwithstanding the requirements in this Section, if the Agency sponsors a vehicle scrappage project or program, it may obtain the services of a vehicle scrappage manager or designate an employee of the Agency to serve in this capacity. To qualify to manage an Agency sponsored vehicle scrappage project or program, an Agency employee must complete the training course ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.702 Financial Responsibility of Vehicle Scrappage Sponsors

Any person or entity may qualify to be a vehicle scrappage sponsor if it ~~can demonstrate~~demonstrates to the Agency that it has the financial resources necessary to fully complete a project or program in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part, including~~, but not limited to,~~ payment for all vehicles proposed to be retired, testing and analytical costs associated with the proposed project or program, and proper recycling or disposal of all residual materials and wastes generated from the scrappage process~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part. The potential sponsor must demonstrate the sufficiency of ~~the~~ its financial resources ~~of a potential sponsor must be demonstrated upon submittal of~~when submitting a proposed vehicle scrappage plan in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Subpart F ~~of this Part~~. A corporate entity may provide the Agency with its most recent Section 10(k) filing submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ~~in order~~ to attempt to demonstrate financial resources sufficient to conduct and complete a scrappage project or program. Corporations for which a Section 10(k) filing is not required and other entities or persons may provide the Agency with audited financial statements or other evidence of ~~a level of~~ capital sufficient to conduct and complete the applicable vehicle scrappage project or program, taking into account the proposed number of vehicles proposed for scrappage. If the Agency sponsors a vehicle scrappage project or program, it is not required to make the demonstration ~~specified~~ in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART H: VEHICLE SCRAPPAGE PLAN FEES

Section 207.800 Vehicle Scrappage Plan and Plan Renewal Fees

Each vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager submitting a proposed vehicle scrappage plan or supplemental notice renewal pursuant to Subpart D ~~of this Part shall~~must submit to the Agency the following fee ~~amount~~:

a) If the plan is for a vehicle scrappage project, a fee of $250 ~~shall~~ must be submitted with the proposed vehicle scrappage plan and with any supplemental notification;

b) If the plan is for a vehicle scrappage program, an initial fee of $250 ~~shall~~ must be submitted with the proposed vehicle scrappage plan and an annual fee of $175 ~~shall~~ must be submitted for each ~~12 month~~subsequent 12-month period or portion of that period during which it operates~~thereof it is in operation thereafter~~. The annual fee ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency each year by the date on which the Agency approved the applicable program ~~was approved~~; or

c) If the plan requests that the Agency ~~provide notification to~~notify owners of vehicles for retirement ~~as provided in~~under Section 207.308(a) ~~of this Part~~, the fees ~~listed~~ in subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must be increased by $50 for the initial fee and $25 for the annual fee, if applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.802 Form of Payment

a) All fees required under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be paid by check or money order payable to "Treasurer, State of Illinois," for deposit in the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund.

b) Payment ~~shall~~ must identify the associated vehicle scrappage sponsor, vehicle scrappage manager, and proposed vehicle scrappage plan and be sent to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Fiscal Services Center
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.804 Non-Refundability of Fees and Credits for Overpayments

a) Any fees received by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart in a correct amount~~, as specified in~~ under Section 207.800 ~~of this Subpart, shall be~~must not be refunded at any time or for any reason, either in part or in full.

b) ~~In the event that~~If the vehicle scrappage sponsor or manager submits payment in an incorrect amount that results in overpayment, the Agency ~~will~~ mustreturn the overpaid amount within 90 days after discovering the overpayment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.806 Fee Exemption for Agency Sponsored Vehicle Scrappage Projects or Programs

~~In the event~~If the Agency sponsors a vehicle scrappage project or program, it ~~shall~~ is not ~~be~~ subject to fees ~~specified~~ in this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART I: ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Section 207.900 Enforcement

Any person or entity that violates any requirement of this Part ~~shall be~~is subject to enforcement ~~as provided in~~under Title XII of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/42-45].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.902 Agency Right of Inspection

The Agency under Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/4] must ~~shall~~ be entitled to inspect any location used for any activity conducted ~~pursuant to~~under any approved vehicle scrappage plan ~~in accordance with Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/4]~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 207.904 Agency Right to Revoke Approval of Plan

If any authorized representative of the Agency determines that any vehicle scrappage project or program is not being conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable vehicle scrappage plan or this Part, the Agency may revoke its approval of the plan.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 211
DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section

211.2210 Extreme Performance Coating
211.2230 Fabric Coating
211.2250 Fabric Coating Line
211.2270 Federally Enforceable Limitations and Conditions
211.2285 Feed Mill
211.2290 Fermentation Time
211.2300 Fill
211.2310 Final Repair Coat
211.2320 Finish Primer Surfacer
211.2330 Firebox
211.2340 Fire-Resistant Interior Coating
211.2350 Fixed-Roof Tank
211.2355 Flare
211.2357 Flat Glass
211.2358 Flat Wood Paneling
211.2359 Flat Wood Paneling Coating Line
211.2360 Flexible Coating
211.2365 Flexible Operation Unit
211.2368 Flexible Packaging
211.2369 Flexible Vinyl
211.2370 Flexographic Printing
211.2390 Flexographic Printing Line
211.2400 Flight Test Coating
211.2410 Floating Roof
211.2412 Flush Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities
211.2415 Fog Coat
211.2420 Fossil Fuel
211.2425 Fossil Fuel-Fired
211.2430 Fountain Solution
211.2450 Freeboard Height
211.2470 Fuel Combustion Emission Unit or Fuel Combustion Emission Source
211.2480 Fuel Tank Adhesive for Aerospace Applications
211.2485 Fuel Tank Coating for Aerospace Applications
211.2490 Fugitive Particulate Matter
211.2510 Full Operating Flowrate
211.2525 Gasket/Gasket Sealing Material
211.2530 Gas Service
211.2550 Gas/Gas Method
211.2570 Gasoline
211.2590 Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Gasoline Dispensing Facility
211.2610 Gel Coat
211.2612 General Aviation
211.2613 General Aviation Rework Facility
211.2615 General Work Surface
211.2620 Generator
211.2622 Glass Bonding Primer

211.2625 Glass Melting Furnace
211.2630 Gloss Reducers
211.2650 Grain
211.2670 Grain-Drying Operation
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211.2710 Grain-Handling Operation
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211.2750 Green Tires
211.2770 Gross Heating Value
211.2790 Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
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211.2810 Heated Airless Spray
211.2815 Heat Input
211.2820 Heat Input Rate
211.2825 Heat-Resistant Coating
211.2830 Heatset
211.2840 Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Line
211.2850 Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Line
211.2870 Heavy Liquid
211.2890 Heavy Metals
211.2910 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products
211.2930 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating
211.2950 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating Line
211.2955 High Bake Coating
211.2956 High Build Primer Surfacer
211.2958 High Gloss Coating
211.2960 High-Performance Architectural Coating
211.2965 High Precision Optic
211.2970 High Temperature Aluminum Coating
211.2980 High Temperature Coating
211.2990 High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray
211.3010 Hood
211.3030 Hot Well
211.3050 Housekeeping Practices
211.3070 Incinerator
211.3090 Indirect Heat Transfer
211.3095 Indoor Floor Covering Installation Adhesive
211.3100 Industrial Boiler
211.3110 Ink
211.3120 In-Line Repair
211.3130 In-Process Tank
211.3150 In-Situ Sampling Systems
211.3160 Insulation Covering
211.3170 Interior Body Spray Coat
211.3180 Immediate Release Coating

211.3190 Internal-Floating Roof
211.3210 Internal Transferring Area
211.3215 Janitorial Cleaning
211.3230 Lacquers
211.3240 Laminate
211.3250 Large Appliance
211.3270 Large Appliance Coating
211.3290 Large Appliance Coating Line
211.3300 Lean-Burn Engine
211.3305 Letterpress Printing Line
211.3310 Light Liquid
211.3330 Light-Duty Truck
211.3350 Light Oil
211.3355 Lime Kiln
211.3360 Limited Access Space
211.3370 Liquid/Gas Method
211.3390 Liquid-Mounted Seal
211.3410 Liquid Service
211.3430 Liquids Dripping
211.3450 Lithographic Printing Line
211.3470 Load-Out Area
211.3475 Load Shaving Unit
211.3480 Loading Event
211.3483 Long Dry Kiln
211.3485 Long Wet Kiln
211.3487 Low-NO_x Burner
211.3490 Low Solvent Coating
211.3500 Lubricating Oil
211.3505 Lubricating Wax/Compound
211.3510 Magnet Wire
211.3530 Magnet Wire Coating
211.3550 Magnet Wire Coating Line
211.3555 Maintenance Cleaning
211.3570 Major Dump Pit
211.3590 Major Metropolitan Area (MMA)
211.3610 Major Population Area (MPA)
211.3620 Manually Operated Equipment
211.3630 Manufacturing Process
211.3650 Marine Terminal
211.3660 Marine Vessel
211.3665 Mask Coating
211.3670 Material Recovery Section
211.3690 Maximum Theoretical Emissions
211.3695 Maximum True Vapor Pressure
211.3705 Medical Device
211.3707 Medical Device and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

211.3710 Metal Furniture
211.3730 Metal Furniture Coating
211.3750 Metal Furniture Coating Line
211.3755 Metalized Epoxy Coating
211.3760 Metallic Coating
211.3770 Metallic Shoe-Type Seal
211.3775 Metal to Urethane/Rubber Molding or Casting Adhesive
211.3780 Mid-Kiln Firing
211.3785 Military Specification Coating
211.3790 Miscellaneous Fabricated Product Manufacturing Process
211.3810 Miscellaneous Formulation Manufacturing Process
211.3820 Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesive Application Operation
211.3830 Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products
211.3850 Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating
211.3870 Miscellaneous Metal Parts or Products Coating Line
211.3890 Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Process
211.3910 Mixing Operation
211.3915 Mobile Equipment
211.3920 Mold Release Coating for Aerospace Applications
211.3925 Mold Seal Coating
211.3930 Monitor
211.3950 Monomer
211.3960 Motor Vehicles
211.3961 Motor Vehicle Adhesive
211.3965 Motor Vehicle Refinishing
211.3966 Motor Vehicle Weatherstrip Adhesive
211.3967 Mouth Waterproofing Sealant
211.3968 Multi-Colored Coating
211.3969 Multi-Component Coating
211.3970 Multiple Package Coating
211.3975 Multipurpose Construction Adhesive
211.3980 Nameplate Capacity
211.3985 Natural Finish Hardwood Plywood Panel
211.3990 New Grain-Drying Operation (Repealed)
211.4010 New Grain-Handling Operation (Repealed)
211.4030 No Detectable Volatile Organic Material Emissions
211.4050 Non-Contact Process Water Cooling Tower
211.4052 Non-Convertible Coating
211.4055 Non-Flexible Coating
211.4065 Non-Heatset
211.4066 Nonstructural Adhesive
211.4067 NO_x Trading Program
211.4070 Offset
211.4080 One-Component Coating
211.4090 One Hundred Percent Acid
211.4110 One-Turn Storage Space

211.4130 Opacity
211.4150 Opaque Stains
211.4170 Open Top Vapor Degreasing
211.4190 Open-Ended Valve
211.4210 Operator of a Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Operator of a Gasoline Dispensing Facility
211.4215 Optical Antireflection Coating
211.4220 Optical Coating
211.4230 Organic Compound
211.4250 Organic Material and Organic Materials
211.4260 Organic Solvent
211.4270 Organic Vapor
211.4280 Other Glass
211.4285 Outdoor Floor Covering Installation Adhesive
211.4290 Oven
211.4310 Overall Control
211.4330 Overvarnish
211.4350 Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Facility
211.4370 Owner or Operator
211.4390 Packaging Rotogravure Printing
211.4410 Packaging Rotogravure Printing Line
211.4430 Pail
211.4450 Paint Manufacturing Source or Paint Manufacturing Plant
211.4455 Pan-Backing Coating
211.4460 Panel
211.4470 Paper Coating
211.4490 Paper Coating Line
211.4510 Particulate Matter
211.4530 Parts Per Million (Volume) or PPM (Vol)
211.4535 Part Marking Aerospace Coating
211.4540 Perimeter Bonded Sheet Flooring
211.4550 Person
211.4590 Petroleum
211.4610 Petroleum Liquid
211.4630 Petroleum Refinery
211.4650 Pharmaceutical
211.4670 Pharmaceutical Coating Operation
211.4690 Photochemically Reactive Material
211.4710 Pigmented Coatings
211.4730 Plant
211.4735 Plastic
211.4740 Plastic Part
211.4750 Plasticizers
211.4760 Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive
211.4765 Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive Primer

211.4768 Pleasure Craft
211.4769 Pleasure Craft Surface Coating
211.4770 PM-10
211.4790 Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacture
211.4810 Polybasic Organic Acid Partial Oxidation Manufacturing Process
211.4830 Polyester Resin Material(s)
211.4850 Polyester Resin Products Manufacturing Process
211.4870 Polystyrene Plant
211.4890 Polystyrene Resin
211.4895 Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic (PVC Plastic)
211.4900 Porous Material
211.4910 Portable Grain-Handling Equipment
211.4930 Portland Cement Manufacturing Process Emission Source
211.4950 Portland Cement Process or Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant
211.4960 Potential Electrical Output Capacity
211.4970 Potential to Emit
211.4990 Power Driven Fastener Coating
211.5010 Precoat
211.5012 Prefabricated Architectural Coating
211.5015 Preheater Kiln
211.5020 Preheater/Precalciner Kiln
211.5030 Pressure Release
211.5050 Pressure Tank
211.5060 Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valve
211.5061 Pretreatment Coating
211.5062 Pretreatment Wash Primer
211.5065 Primary Product
211.5070 Prime Coat
211.5072 Primer for General Aviation Rework Facility
211.5075 Primer Sealant
211.5080 Primer Sealer
211.5090 Primer Surfacer Coat
211.5110 Primer Surfacer Operation
211.5130 Primers
211.5140 Printed Interior Panel
211.5150 Printing
211.5170 Printing Line
211.5185 Process Emission Source
211.5190 Process Emission Unit
211.5195 Process Heater
211.5210 Process Unit
211.5230 Process Unit Shutdown
211.5245 Process Vent
211.5250 Process Weight Rate
211.5270 Production Equipment Exhaust System
211.5310 Publication Rotogravure Printing Line

211.5330 Purged Process Fluid
211.5335 Radiation Effect Coating
211.5336 Radiation-Effect or Electric Coating
211.5337 Radome
211.5338 Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating
211.5340 Rated Heat Input Capacity
211.5350 Reactor
211.5370 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)
211.5390 Reclamation System
211.5400 Red Coating
211.5410 Refiner
211.5430 Refinery Fuel Gas
211.5450 Refinery Fuel Gas System
211.5470 Refinery Unit or Refinery Process Unit
211.5480 Reflective Argent Coating
211.5490 Refrigerated Condenser
211.5500 Regulated Air Pollutant
211.5510 Reid Vapor Pressure
211.5520 Reinforced Plastic Composite
211.5530 Repair
211.5535 Repair Cleaning
211.5550 Repair Coat
211.5570 Repaired
211.5580 Repowering
211.5585 Research and Development Operation
211.5590 Residual Fuel Oil
211.5600 Resist Coat
211.5610 Restricted Area
211.5630 Retail Outlet
211.5640 Rich-Burn Engine
211.5650 Ringelmann Chart
211.5670 Roadway
211.5675 Rocket Motor Bonding Adhesive
211.5680 Rocket Motor Nozzle Coating
211.5690 Roll Coater
211.5710 Roll Coating
211.5730 Roll Printer
211.5750 Roll Printing
211.5770 Rotogravure Printing
211.5790 Rotogravure Printing Line
211.5800 Rubber
211.5805 Rubber-Based Adhesive
211.5810 Safety Relief Valve
211.5830 Sandblasting
211.5850 Sanding Sealers
211.5885 Scale Inhibitor

211.6230 Stack
211.6250 Stain Coating
211.6270 Standard Conditions
211.6290 Standard Cubic Foot (scf)
211.6310 Start-Up
211.6330 Stationary Emission Source
211.6350 Stationary Emission Unit
211.6355 Stationary Gas Turbine
211.6360 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
211.6370 Stationary Source
211.6390 Stationary Storage Tank
211.6400 Stencil Coat
211.6405 Sterilization Indicating Ink
211.6410 Storage Tank or Storage Vessel
211.6420 Strippable Spray Booth Coating
211.6425 Stripping
211.6426 Structural Autoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications
211.6427 Structural Glazing
211.6428 Structural Nonautoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications
211.6430 Styrene Devolatilizer Unit
211.6450 Styrene Recovery Unit
211.6460 Subfloor
211.6470 Submerged Loading Pipe
211.6490 Substrate
211.6510 Sulfuric Acid Mist
211.6530 Surface Condenser
211.6535 Surface Preparation
211.6540 Surface Preparation Materials
211.6550 Synthetic Organic Chemical or Polymer Manufacturing Plant
211.6570 Tablet Coating Operation
211.6575 Temporary Protective Coating for Aerospace Applications
211.6580 Texture Coat
211.6583 Thermal Control Coating for Aerospace Applications
211.6585 Thin Metal Laminating Adhesive
211.6587 Thin Particleboard
211.6590 Thirty-Day Rolling Average
211.6610 Three-Piece Can
211.6620 Three or Four Stage Coating System
211.6630 Through-the-Valve Fill
211.6635 Tileboard
211.6640 Tire Repair
211.6650 Tooling Resin
211.6670 Topcoat
211.6685 Topcoat for General Aviation Rework Facility
211.6690 Topcoat Operation
211.6695 Topcoat System

211.6710 Touch-Up
211.6720 Touch-Up Coating
211.6730 Transfer Efficiency
211.6740 Translucent Coating
211.6750 Tread End Cementing
211.6770 True Vapor Pressure
211.6780 Trunk Interior Coating
211.6790 Turnaround
211.6810 Two-Piece Can
211.6825 Underbody Coating
211.6830 Under-the-Cup Fill
211.6850 Undertread Cementing
211.6860 Uniform Finish Blender
211.6870 Unregulated Safety Relief Valve
211.6880 Vacuum Metallizing
211.6885 Vacuum Metalizing Coating
211.6890 Vacuum Producing System
211.6910 Vacuum Service
211.6930 Valves Not Externally Regulated
211.6950 Vapor Balance System
211.6970 Vapor Collection System
211.6990 Vapor Control System
211.7010 Vapor-Mounted Primary Seal
211.7030 Vapor Recovery System
211.7050 Vapor-Suppressed Polyester Resin
211.7070 Vinyl Coating
211.7090 Vinyl Coating Line
211.7110 Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL)
211.7130 Volatile Organic Material Content (VOMC)
211.7150 Volatile Organic Material (VOM) or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)
211.7170 Volatile Petroleum Liquid
211.7190 Wash Coat
211.7200 Washoff Operations
211.7210 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator
211.7220 Waterproof Resorcinol Glue
211.7230 Weak Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process
211.7240 Weatherstrip Adhesive
211.7250 Web
211.7260 Wet Fastener Installation Coating
211.7275 Wing Coating
211.7270 Wholesale Purchase − Consumer
211.7290 Wood Furniture
211.7310 Wood Furniture Coating
211.7330 Wood Furniture Coating Line
211.7350 Woodworking
211.7400 Yeast Percentage

211.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
211.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9, 9.1, 9.9 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9, 9.1, 9.9, 10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 201: Definitions, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R74-2 and R75-5, 32 PCB 295, at 3 Ill. Reg. 5, p. 777, effective February 3, 1979; amended in R78-3 and 4, 35 PCB 75 and 243, at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979; amended in R80-5, at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13590; amended in R82-1 (Docket A) at 10 Ill. Reg. 12624, effective July 7, 1986; amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11747, effective June 29, 1987; amended in R86-34 at 11 Ill. Reg. 12267, effective July 10, 1987; amended in R86-39 at 11 Ill. Reg. 20804, effective December 14, 1987; amended in R82-14 and R86-37 at 12 Ill. Reg. 787, effective December 24, 1987; amended in R86-18 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7284, effective April 8, 1988; amended in R86-10 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7621, effective April 11, 1988; amended in R88-23 at 13 Ill. Reg. 10862, effective June 27, 1989; amended in R89-8 at 13 Ill. Reg. 17457, effective January 1, 1990; amended in R89-16(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 9141, effective May 23, 1990; amended in R88-30(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 5223, effective March 28, 1991; amended in R88-14 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7901, effective May 14, 1991; amended in R91-10 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15564, effective October 11, 1991; amended in R91-6 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15673, effective October 14, 1991; amended in R91-22 at 16 Ill. Reg. 7656, effective May 1, 1992; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13526, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993; amended in R93-11 at 17 Ill. Reg. 21471, effective December 7, 1993; amended in R93-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14962, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 15744, effective October 17, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16929, effective November 15, 1994; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7344, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R95-2 at 19 Ill. Reg. 11066, effective July 12, 1995; amended in R95-16 at 19 Ill. Reg. 15176, effective October 19, 1995; amended in R96-5 at 20 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective May 22, 1996; amended in R96-16 at 21 Ill. Reg. 2641, effective February 7, 1997; amended in R97-17 at 21 Ill. Reg. 6489, effective May 16, 1997; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7695, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R96-17 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7856, effective June 17, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3497, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R98-17 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11405, effective June 22, 1998; amended in R01-9 at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000; amended in R01-11 at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001; amended in R01-17 at 25 Ill. Reg. 5900, effective April 17, 2001; amended in R05-16 at 29 Ill. Reg. 8181, effective May 23, 2005; amended in R05-11 at 29 Ill. Reg. 8892, effective June 13, 2005; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R07-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 14254, effective September 25, 2007; amended in R08-6 at 32 Ill. Reg. 1387, effective January 16, 2008; amended in R07-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 11982, effective August 6, 2009; amended in R08-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 13326, effective August 31, 2009; amended in R10-7 at 34 Ill. Reg. 1391, effective January 11, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R11-23 at

35 Ill. Reg. 13451, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1662, effective January 28, 2013; amended in R13-1 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1913, effective February 4, 2013; amended in R14-7 at 37 Ill. Reg. 19824, effective November 27, 2013; amended in R14-16 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12876, effective June 9, 2014; amended in R14-16 at 39 Ill. Reg. 5410, effective March 24, 2015; amended in R15-5 at 39 Ill. Reg. 5410, effective March 24, 2015; amended in R17-2 at 41 Ill. Reg. 1096, effective January 23, 2017; amended in R17-9 at 41 Ill. Reg. 4173, effective March 24, 2017; amended in R17-11 at 41 Ill. Reg. 13389, effective October 23, 2017; amended in R19-15 at 44 Ill. Reg. 14199, effective August 18, 2020; amended in R19-1 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15009, effective September 4, 2020; amended in R21-18 at 45 Ill. Reg. 3509, effective March 4, 2021; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 211.101 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) Incorporations by Reference

1) "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517 (1962)

2) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 (1972)

3) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959

ASTM	D 86
ASTM	D 240-64
ASTM	D 323-08
ASTM	D 369-69 (1971)
ASTM	D 396-69
ASTM	D 523-80
ASTM	D 523-89
ASTM	D 900-55
ASTM	D 975-68
ASTM	D 1826-64
ASTM	D 2015-66
ASTM	D 2880-71

4) 40 CFR 51.100 (1987)

5) American Architectural Manufacturers Association, 1827 Walden Office Square, Suite 550, Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268~~,~~

A) Specification 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) (2005)

~~6~~B) ~~American Architectural Manufacturers Association, 1827 Walden Office Square, Suite 550, Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268,~~ Specification 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) (2005)

b) Referenced Materials

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136)

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. 1662, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 211.102 Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

a) ~~Abbreviations used in this part include the following~~This Part uses the following abbreviations:

ABS	acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
bbl	barrels (42 gallons)
btu	British thermal units (~~60°F~~60 °F)
btu/hr	btu per hour
° C~~°C~~	degrees Celsius or Centigrade
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
cm	centimeters
cu in	cubic inches
EDP	electrodeposition primer
EMI/RFI	electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference
EPDM	ethylene propylenediene monomer
EGU	Electrical Generating Unit
° F~~°F~~	degrees Fahrenheit
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	grams
gpm	gallons per minute
g/mole	grams per mole
gal	gallons
hp	horsepower

hr	hours
in	inch
° K~~°K~~	degrees Kelvin
kcal	kilocalories
kg	kilograms
kg/hr	kilograms per hour
kPa	kilopascals; one thousand newtons per square meter
kW	kilowatt
l or L or ℓ	liters
l/sec	liters per second
lbs	pounds
lbs/day	pounds per day
lbs/hr	pounds per hour
lbs/gal	pounds per gallon
lbs/yr	pounds per year
LEL	lower explosive limit
m	meters
m^2	square meters
m^3	cubic meters
mg	milligrams
Mg	Megagrams, metric tons or tonnes
ml	milliliters
min	minutes
MJ	megajoules
mmbtu	million British thermal units
mmbtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
mmHg	millimeters of mercury
MTE	maximum theoretical emissions
Mwe	megawatt of electricity
MW	megawatt; one million watts
MW-hr	megawatt per hour
NDO	natural draft opening
No_x	nitrogen oxides
peoc	potential electrical output capacity
ppm (vol)	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
ppmvd	parts per million by volume dry
psi	pounds per square inch
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
PTE	potential to emit
RACT	reasonably available control technology
R_T	solids turnover ratio
scf	standard cubic feet
scm	standard cubic meters
sec	seconds

SIP	State Implementation Plan
TTE	temporary total enclosure
sq cm	square centimeters
sq in	square inches
T	short ton (2,000 lbs)
ton	short ton (2,000 lbs)
TPY	tons per year
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compounds
VOL	volatile organic liquids
VOM	volatile organic materials

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this part~~:

English	Metric
1 gal	3.785 l
1,000 gal	3,785 l or 3.785 m^3
1 psia	6.897 kPA (51.71 mmHg)
2.205 lbs	1 kg
~~32°~~32 ºF	~~0°C (273.15°K)~~0 ºC (273.15 ºK)
1 bbl	159.0 l
1 cu in	16.39 ml
1 lb/gal	119,800 mg/l
1 lb/mmbtu	1.548 kg/MW-hr
1 lb/T	0.500 kg/Mg
1 ton	0.907 Mg
1 T	0.907 Mg
mmbtu/hr	0.293 MW

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 211.121 Other Definitions

All terms defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102 have that definition ~~in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 which appear~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 through 219 ~~have the definitions specified by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102~~. ~~Otherwise~~ Terms not defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102 have the definitions in this Part ~~shall apply~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.122 Definitions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.125 Ablative Coating

"Ablative coating" means a coating that chars when exposed to open flame or extreme temperatures, as would occur during the failure of an engine casing or during aerodynamic heating. The ablative char surface serves as an insulative barrier, protecting adjacent components from the heat or open flame.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.130 Accelacota

"Accelacota" means a pharmaceutical coating operation which consists of a horizontally rotating perforated drum in which tablets are placed, a coating is applied by spraying, and the coating is dried by the flow of air across the drum through the perforations.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.150 Accumulator

"Accumulator" means the reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a surface condenser.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.170 Acid Gases

"Acid gases" means, for the purposes of Section 9.4 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(the Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111½, par. 1009.4)~~ [415 ILCS 5/9.4], hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, and hydrogen bromide, which exist as gases, liquid mist, or any combination ~~thereof~~of them.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.200 Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) Welding

"Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene welding" or "ABS Welding" means, for purposes of Subparts JJ of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any process to weld acrylonitrile butadiene styrene pipe.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.210 Actual Heat Input

"Actual heat input" means the quantity of heat produced by the combustion of fuel using the gross heating value of the fuel.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.230 Adhesive

"Adhesive" means any substance or mixture of substances intended to serve as a joining compound.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.233 Adhesion Primer

"Adhesion primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that is applied to a polyolefin part to promote the adhesion of a subsequent coating. An adhesion primer should be clearly identified as an adhesion primer or adhesion promoter on its accompanying material safety data sheet.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.234 Adhesive Bonding Primer

"Adhesive bonding primer" means a primer applied in a thin film to aerospace components for the purpose of corrosion inhibition and increased adhesive bond strength by attachment. There are two categories of adhesive bonding primers: primers with a design cure at 250 °F or below and primers with a design cure above 250 °F.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.235 Adhesive Primer

"Adhesive primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any product applied to a substrate, ~~prior to the application of~~before applying an adhesive, to provide a bonding surface.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.240 Adhesion Promoter

"Adhesion promoter" means a coating used to promote adhesion of a topcoat on surfaces such as trim moldings, door locks, and door sills~~,~~ where sanding is impractical.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.245 Adhesion Promoter for Aerospace Applications

"Adhesion promoter for aerospace applications" means a very thin coating applied to a substrate to promote wetting and form a chemical bond with the subsequently applied material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.250 Aeration

"Aeration" means the practice of forcing air through bulk stored grain to maintain the condition of the grain.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.260 Aerosol Adhesive and Adhesive Primer

"Aerosol adhesive and adhesive primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an adhesive or adhesive primer packaged as an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a non-refillable can designed for handheld application without the need for ancillary hoses or spray equipment.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.270 Aerosol Can Filling Line

"Aerosol can filling line" means an operation where a series of process steps are used to fill and seal aerosol cans.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.271 Aerosol Coating

"Aerosol coating" means a hand-held, pressurized, nonrefillable container that expels an adhesive or a coating in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.272 Aerospace Coating

"Aerospace coating" means a material that is applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component to form a decorative, protective, or functional solid film, or the solid film itself.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.273 Aerospace Coating Operation

"Aerospace coating operation" means using a spray booth, tank, or other enclosure or any area, such as a hangar, for applying a single type of aerospace coating at an aerospace facility. Using the same spray booth for applying another type of coating (e.g., a topcoat after having previously applied a primer) constitutes a separate aerospace coating operation for which compliance determinations are performed separately.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.275 Aerospace Flexible Primer

"Aerospace flexible primer" means a primer for aerospace use that meets flexibility requirements such as those needed for adhesive bond-primed fastener heads or on surfaces expected to contain fuel. The aerospace flexible coating is required because it provides a compatible, flexible substrate over bonded sheet rubber and rubber-type coatings, as well as a flexible bridge between the fasteners, skin, and skin-to-skin joints on outer aircraft skins. This flexible bridge allows more topcoat flexibility around fasteners and decreases the chance of the topcoat cracking around the fasteners. The result is better corrosion resistance.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.277 Aerospace Facility

"Aerospace facility" means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.278 Aerospace Pretreatment Coating

"Aerospace pretreatment coating" means an organic coating that contains at least 0.5 percent acids by weight and is applied directly to metal or composite surfaces to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.280 Aerospace Primer

"Aerospace primer" means the first layer and any subsequent layers of identically formulated coating applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component. Primers are typically used for corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, and adhesion of subsequent coatings. Primers ~~that are~~ listed as specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2) are not included under this definition.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.284 Aerospace Specialty Coating

"Aerospace specialty coating" means a coating that, even though it meets the definition of a primer, topcoat, or self-priming topcoat, has additional performance criteria beyond those of primers, topcoats, and self-priming topcoats for specific applications. These performance criteria may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ temperature or fire resistance, substrate compatibility,

antireflection, temporary protection or marking, sealing, adhesively joining substrates, or enhanced corrosion protection. Aerospace specialty coatings are listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.289 Aerospace Vehicle or Component

"Aerospace vehicle or component" means any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit, with the exception of electronic components, of any aircraft, including airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles. This term includes any raw material, partial or completed fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including mockups and prototypes, models, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.290 Afterburner

"Afterburner" means a control device in which materials in gaseous effluent are combusted.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.300 Aircraft Fluid Systems

"Aircraft fluid systems" means those systems that handle hydraulic fluids, fuel, cooling fluids, or oils.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.303 Aircraft Transparencies

"Aircraft transparencies" means the aircraft windshield, canopy, passenger windows, lenses, and other components ~~that are~~ constructed of transparent materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.310 Air Contaminant

"Air contaminant" means any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter, any odor, or any form of energy~~,~~ ~~that is~~ capable of being released into the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.330 Air Dried Coatings

"Air dried coatings" means any coatings that dry by use of air or forced air at temperatures up to ~~363.15º K (194º F)~~363.15 ºK (194 ºF).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.350 Air Oxidation Process

"Air oxidation process" means any unit process including ammoxidation and oxychlorination which uses air or a combination of air and oxygen as an oxidant in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.370 Air Pollutant

"Air pollutant" means an air pollution agent or combination of such agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material, and byproduct material) substance or matter which is emitted into or otherwise enters the atmosphere. "Air pollutant"~~Such term~~ includes any precursors to the formation of any air pollutant, to the extent that the relevant statute or rule has identified ~~such~~ the precursor or precursors for the particular purpose for which the term "air pollutant" is used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.390 Air Pollution

"Air pollution" means the presence in the atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, to health, or to property, or to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.410 Air Pollution Control Equipment

"Air pollution control equipment" means any equipment or apparatus of a type intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce, or control the emission of air contaminants to the atmosphere.

~~(Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: The requirements at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.Subpart C to obtain permits for air pollution control equipment~~, in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.Subpart C,~~ apply to ~~such~~ equipment intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce, or control the emissions of specified air contaminants from stationary emission units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.430 Air Suspension Coater/Dryer

"Air suspension coater/dryer" means a pharmaceutical coating operation which consists of vertical chambers in which tablets or particles are placed, and a coating is applied and then dried while the tablets or particles are kept in a fluidized state by the passage of air upward through the chambers.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.450 Airless Spray

"Airless spray" means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by forcing it through a small opening at high pressure. The coating liquid is not mixed with air before exiting from the nozzle.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.470 Air Assisted Airless Spray

"Air assisted airless spray" means a spray coating method which combines compressed air with hydraulic pressure to atomize the coating material into finer droplets than is achieved with pure airless spray. Lower hydraulic pressure is used than with airless spray.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.474 Alcohol

"Alcohol," for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.405 through 218.411 and 219.405 through 219.411, means isopropyl alcohol, normal propyl alcohol, or ethanol used in a fountain solution in a lithographic printing operation.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.479 Allowance

"Allowance" means an authorization to emit up to one ton of NO_x during the control period of a specified year or any year ~~thereafter~~ after it under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217 and 40 CFR 96.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.481 Ammunition Sealant

"Ammunition ~~Sealant~~sealant" means~~, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.204(q)(1),~~ a coating applied in the manufacture of ammunition, including cap sealants and mouth waterproofing sealants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.484 Animal

"Animal" means any organism other than a human being of the kingdom, Animalia, distinguished from other multicellular organisms by certain typical characteristics such as the power of locomotion, fixed structure and limited growth, and non-photosynthetic metabolism.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg.7590, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 211.485 Animal Pathological Waste

"Animal pathological waste" means waste composed of whole or parts of animal carcasses and also noncarcass materials such as plastic, paper wrapping, and animal collars. Noncarcass materials ~~shall~~ must not exceed ten percent by weight of the total weight of the carcass and noncarcass materials combined.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.490 Annual Grain Through-Put

"Annual grain through-put" ~~unless otherwise shown by the owner or operator, annual grain through-put~~means for grain-handling operations~~,~~ which have been in operation for three consecutive years ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, ~~shall be~~the amount determined by adding grain receipts and shipments for the three previous fiscal years and dividing the total by 6, unless otherwise shown by the owner or operator. "Annual~~The annual~~ grain through-put" for grain-handling operations in operation for less than three consecutive years ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, ~~shall be~~means the amount determined by a reasonable three-year estimate~~;~~, for which the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must document the reasonableness ~~of his three-year estimate~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.491 Antichafe Coating

"Antichafe coating" means a coating applied to areas of moving aerospace components that may rub during normal operations or installation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.492 Antifoulant Coating

"Antifoulant coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, and registered with USEPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136).

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.493 Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat

"Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat" means a coating applied over biocidal antifouling coating for the purpose of preventing release of biocides into the environment and/or to promote adhesion between an antifouling and a primer or other antifoulings.

(Source: Added at 35 Ill. Reg. 13451, effective July 27, 2011)

Section 211.495 Anti-Glare/Safety Coating

"Anti-glare/safety coating" means a low gloss coating formulated to minimize glare for safety purposes on interior surfaces of a vehicle, as specified under the U.S. Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.500 Antique Aerospace Vehicle or Component

"Antique aerospace vehicle or component" means an aircraft or a component of an aircraft that is at least 30 years old and is not routinely in commercial or military service in the capacity for which it was designed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.510 Application Area

"Application area" means an area where a coating is applied by dipping, spraying, or other techniques.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.520 Aqueous Cleaning Solvent

"Aqueous cleaning solvent" means a cleaning solvent in which water is the primary ingredient (at least 80 percent of the cleaning solvent solution, as applied, must be water). Detergents, surfactants, and bioenzyme mixtures and nutrients may be combined with the water, along with a variety of additives, such as organic solvents (e.g., high boiling point alcohols), builders, saponifiers, inhibitors, emulsifiers, pH buffers, and antifoaming agents. Aqueous solutions must have a flash point greater than 93 °C (200 °F) (as reported by the manufacturer), and the solution must be miscible with water.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.530 Architectural Coating

"Architectural coating" means any coating used for residential or commercial buildings or their appurtenances, or for industrial buildings, which is site applied.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.540 Architectural Structure

"Architectural structure" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a free-standing, immobile outdoor construction, which may be permanent or temporary, including ~~but not limited to~~ buildings, bridges, dams, and electricity pylons.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.550 As Applied

"As applied" means the formulation of a coating during application on or impregnation into a substrate, including any dilution solvents or thinners added at the source before application of the coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.560 As-Applied Fountain Solution

"As-applied fountain solution" means the formulation of a fountain solution during application onto the image plate on a lithographic printing line, including any material added at the line before the application of the fountain solution.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.570 Asphalt

"Asphalt" means the dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) of which the main constituents are bitumens which occur naturally or as a residue of petroleum refining.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.590 Asphalt Prime Coat

"Asphalt prime coat" means a low-viscosity liquid asphalt applied to an absorbent surface as the first of more than one asphalt coat.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.610 Automobile

"Automobile" means a motor vehicle which normally has four wheels, is used ~~predominanetly~~ predominantly for carrying 12 or fewer passengers, and is not a light-duty truck.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.630 Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Assembly Source or Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing Plant

"Automobile or light-duty truck assembly source" or "Automobile or light-duty truck manufacturing plant" means a source where parts are assembled or finished for inclusion into a finished automobile or light-duty truck ready for sale to vehicle dealers, but not including customizers, body shops, and other repainters.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.650 Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Refinishing

"Automobile or light-duty truck refinishing" means the repainting of used automobiles and light-duty trucks.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.660 Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts

"Automotive/transportation plastic parts" means the interior and exterior plastic components of automobiles, trucks, tractors, lawnmowers, and other like mobile equipment intended for primary use on land, with the exception of the following: plastic parts coated on the main (body) paint line in automobile and light duty truck assembly plants, and plastic parts coated during refinishing of automobiles, trucks, tractors, lawnmowers, and other like mobile equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.665 Auxiliary Boiler

"Auxiliary boiler" means, for purposes of Part 217, a boiler that is operated only when the main boiler or boilers at a source are not in service and is used either to maintain building heat or to assist in the startup of the main boiler or boilers. This term does not include emergency or standby units and load shaving units.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.670 Baked Coatings

"Baked coatings" means any coating which is cured or dried in an oven where the oven air temperature exceeds ~~90ºC (194ºF)~~90 ºC (194 ºF), or any coating which is cured in any manner

that does not otherwise fit into the definition of "air dried coatings," as defined in Section 211.330 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.680 Bakery Oven

"Bakery oven" means an oven used at any time for ~~the purpose of~~ baking yeast-leavened products~~,~~ including~~, but not limited to,~~ breads, rolls, and buns.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.685 Basecoat/Clearcoat System

"Basecoat/clearcoat system" means a topcoat system composed of a pigmented basecoat portion and a transparent clearcoat portion.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.690 Batch Loading

"Batch loading" means, with respect to solvent cleaning, the process of loading a number of individual parts at the same time for degreasing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.695 Batch Operation

"Batch operation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~218 and 219, Sections~~ 218.500 through 218.506 and 219.500 through 219.506, a noncontinuous operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of feed is charged into a chemical manufacturing process unit and distilled or reacted, or otherwise used at one time, and may include~~, but is not limited to,~~ reactors, filters, dryers, distillation columns, extractors, crystallizers, blend tanks, neutralizer tanks, digesters, surge tanks, and product separators. After each batch operation, the equipment is generally emptied before a fresh batch is started.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.696 Batch Process Train

"Batch process train" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~218 and 219, Sections~~ 218.500 through 218.506 and 219.500 through 219.506, the collection of equipment (e.g., reactors, filters, dryers, distillation columns, extractors, crystallizers, blend tanks, neutralizer tanks, digesters, surge tanks, and product separators) configured to produce a specific product or intermediate by a batch operation. A batch process train terminates at the point of storage or product handling of the product or intermediate being produced in the batch process train. ~~Irrespective~~ Regardless of

the product being produced, a batch process train ~~which is~~ independent of other processes ~~shall~~ must be considered a single batch process train for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.710 Bead-Dipping

"Bead-dipping" means the dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent-based cement.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.712 Bearing Coating

"Bearing coating" means a coating applied to an antifriction bearing, a bearing housing, or the area adjacent to such a bearing ~~in order~~ to facilitate bearing function or to protect base material from excessive wear. A material ~~shall~~ must not be classified as a bearing coating if it can also be classified as a dry lubricative material or a solid film lubricant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.715 Bedliner

"Bedliner" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a multi-component coating applied to a cargo bed after the application of topcoat and outside of the topcoat operation to provide additional durability and chip resistance.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.730 Binders

"Binders" means organic materials and resins which do not contain VOM.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.737 Bonding Maskant

"Bonding maskant" means a temporary coating used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions during processing for bonding.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.735 Black Coating

"Black coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that meets both of the following criteria, based on Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry:

Maximum lightness of 23 units. For spherical geometry, specular included, maximum lightness of 33 units; and

Saturation of less than 2.8, where saturation equals the square root of $A^2 + B^2$.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.740 Brakehorsepower (rated-bhp)

"Brakehorsepower" or "bhp" means the rated horsepower capacity of the engine as defined on the engine nameplate at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.750 British Thermal Unit

"British ~~Thermal Unit~~thermal unit" means the quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water from ~~60 º F to 61º F~~60 ºF to 61 ºF ~~(abbreviated btu)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.770 Brush or Wipe Coating

"Brush or wipe coating" means a manual method of applying a coating using a brush, cloth, or similar object.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.790 Bulk Gasoline Plant

a) "Bulk gasoline plant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, any gasoline storage and distribution source that receives gasoline from bulk gasoline terminals by delivery vessels and distributes gasoline to gasoline dispensing operations.

b) "Bulk gasoline plant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a gasoline storage and distribution source with an average throughput of 76,000 ~~l~~ L (20,000 gal) or less on a 30-day rolling average that distributes gasoline to gasoline dispensing operations.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.810 Bulk Gasoline Terminal

"Bulk gasoline terminal" means any gasoline storage and distribution source that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship, or barge, and distributes gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or gasoline dispensing operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.820 Business Machine Plastic Parts

"Business machine plastic parts" means:

~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, the plastic housings and other exterior plastic components of electronic office equipment and ~~of~~ medical and musical equipment, including~~, but not limited to the following:~~ computers, monitors, printers and keyboards, facsimile machines, copiers, microfiche readers, cellular and standard phones, and pencil sharpeners. This definition excludes internal electrical components of business machines;

On and after May 1, 2012, a device that uses electronic or mechanical methods to process information, perform calculations, print or copy information, or convert sound into electrical impulses for transmission, including devices listed in standard industrial classification numbers 3572, 3573, 3574, 3579, and 3661, and photocopy machines, a subcategory of standard industrial classification number 3861.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.825 Camouflage Coating

"Camouflage coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating used, principally by the military, to conceal equipment from detection.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.830 Can

"Can" means any cylindrical single walled metal container, with or without a top, cover, spout, or handles, with walls thinner than 29 gauge (0.0141 inch), into which solid or liquid materials may be packaged.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.850 Can Coating

"Can coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of a can or a metal sheet or metal part which is made into a can.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.870 Can Coating Line

"Can coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of a can or a metal sheet or metal part which is made into a can.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.880 Cap Sealant

"Cap sealant" means~~, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.207(q)(1),~~ a coating applied in the manufacture of ammunition to seal the annular crevice between a primer cap and shellcase.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.890 Capture

"Capture" means the containment or recovery of emissions from an emission unit for direction into a duct which may be exhausted through a stack or vent to a control device. The overall abatement of emissions from an emission unit with an add-on control device is a function both of the capture efficiency and of the control device efficiency.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.910 Capture Device

"Capture device" means a hood, enclosed room, floor sweep, or other means of collecting volatile organic material or other air contaminants into a duct. The pollutant can then be directed to a pollution control device such as an afterburner, carbon adsorber, fabric filter, or scrubber. Sometimes the term is used loosely to include the control device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.930 Capture Efficiency

"Capture efficiency" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the weight of VOM entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the weight of VOM generated by an emission unit, during a particular time period, expressed as a percentage.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.950 Capture System

"Capture system" means all equipment (including~~, but not limited to,~~ hoods, ducts, fans, ovens, dryers, etc.) used to contain, collect, and transport an air contaminant to a control device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.953 Carbon Adsorber

"Carbon ~~Adsorber~~adsorber" means a control device designed to remove and, if desired, recover volatile organic material (VOM) from process emissions where removal of VOM is accomplished through the adherence of the VOM onto the surface of highly porous adsorbent particles, such as activated carbon. The term "carbon adsorber" describes any adsorber technology used as a control device even though media other than carbon, such as oxides of silicon and aluminum, may be used as the adsorbent~~, such as oxides of silicon and aluminum~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.954 Cavity Wax

"Cavity wax" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied into the cavities of the vehicle primarily for the purpose of enhancing corrosion protection.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.955 Cement

"Cement" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a hydraulic cement produced by pulverizing clinker consisting primarily of hydraulic calcium silicates, usually containing one or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an interground addition.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001)

Section 211.960 Cement Kiln

"Cement kiln" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a system including any solid, gaseous, or liquid fuel combustion equipment~~,~~ used to preheat, calcine, and react with raw materials, including limestone and clay, to produce cement clinker.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.965 Ceramic Tile Installation Adhesive

"Ceramic tile installation adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive used in the installation of ceramic tiles.

(Source: 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.970 Certified Investigation

"Certified investigation" means a report signed by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ~~(Agency)~~ personnel certifying whether a grain-handling operation (or portion ~~thereof~~of it) or

grain-drying operation is causing or tending to cause air pollution. ~~Such~~ The report must describe the ~~signatory's~~ signer's investigation, including a summary of those facts on which the ~~signatory~~ s relies to certify whether the grain-handling or grain-drying operation is causing or threatening or allowing the discharge or emission of any contaminant into the environment so as to cause or tend to cause air pollution in Illinois, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources, or so as to violate regulations or standards adopted by the ~~Pollution Control Board (~~Board) under the ~~Environmental Protection Act (~~Act~~)~~. The certified investigation ~~shall~~ must be open to a reasonable public inspection and may be copied upon ~~payment of~~paying the actual cost of reproducing the original.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.975 Chemical Agent-Resistant Coating

"Chemical agent-resistant coating" means an exterior topcoat designed to withstand exposure to chemical warfare agents or the decontaminants used on these agents.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.980 Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit

"Chemical manufacturing process unit" means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product. For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.431 through 218.436~~,~~ and ~~Sections~~ 219.431 through 219.436, the chemical manufacturing process unit includes reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices, distillation units and their associated distillate receivers, and recovery devices. A chemical manufacturing process unit includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ any combination of pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and control devices or systems. A chemical manufacturing process unit is identified by its primary product, as defined in Section 211.5060~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.985 Chemical Milling Maskant

"Chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum components to protect surface areas when chemical milling the component with a Type I or II etchant. Type I chemical milling maskants are used with a Type I etchant and Type II chemical milling maskants are used with a Type II etchant. This definition does not include:

bonding maskants;

critical use and line sealer maskants;

seal coat maskants;

maskants that must be used with a combination of Type I or II etchants and any of these maskants (i.e., bonding, critical use and line sealer, and seal coat); or

maskants that are listed as aerospace specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.990 Choke Loading

"Choke loading" means that method of transferring grain from the grain-handling operation to any vehicle for shipment or delivery which precludes a free fall velocity of grain from a discharge spout into the receiving container.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.995 Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustor

"Circulating fluidized bed combustor" means, for purposes of Part 217, a fluidized bed combustor in which the majority of the fluidized bed material is carried out of the primary combustion zone and is transported back to the primary zone through a recirculation loop.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.1000 Class II Finish

"Class II ~~Finish~~finish" means a finish that meets the specifications of Voluntary Product Standard PS-59-73, as approved by the American National Standards Institute.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1010 Clean Air Act

"Clean Air Act" means the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC §7401 et seq.), as amended in 1977 and 1990.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1050 Cleaning and Separating Operation

"Cleaning and separating operation" means ~~that~~ an operation ~~where~~ in which foreign and undesired substances are removed from the grain.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1070 Cleaning Materials

"Cleaning materials" mean any materials used for cleaning an emission unit; ~~cleaning~~ tools, equipment, or other items used with the emission unit; ~~cleaning~~ the walls or area in which the emission unit is located; or ~~cleaning~~ personnel. "Cleaning materials" also means~~; or~~ materials used for other cleaning activity associated with an emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1090 Clear Coating

"Clear coating" means coatings that lack color and opacity or are transparent using the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1095 Clear Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Clear coating for aerospace applications" means a transparent coating usually applied over a colored opaque coating, metallic substrate, or placard to give improved gloss and protection to the color coat. In some cases, a clearcoat refers to any transparent coating without regard to substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1110 Clear Topcoat

"Clear topcoat" means the final coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1120 Clinker

"Clinker" means the product of a cement kiln from which finished cement is manufactured by milling and grinding.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001)

Section 211.1128 Closed Molding

"Closed molding" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any molding process in which pressure is used to distribute the resin through the reinforcing fabric placed between two mold surfaces to either saturate the fabric or fill the mold cavity. The pressure may be clamping pressure, fluid pressure, atmospheric pressure, or vacuum pressure used either alone or

in combination. The mold surfaces may be rigid or flexible. Closed molding includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ compression molding with sheet molding compound, infusion molding, resin injection molding, vacuum assisted resin transfer molding, resin transfer molding, and vacuum assisted compression molding. Processes in which a closed mold is used only to compact saturated fabric or remove air or excess resin from the fabric (such as in vacuum bagging)~~,~~ are not considered closed molding. Open molding steps, such as application of a gel coat or skin coat layer by conventional open molding ~~prior to~~before a closed molding process, are also not closed molding.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1130 Closed Purge System

"Closed purge system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport liquid or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device, or return the liquid or vapor to the process line.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1150 Closed Vent System

"Closed vent system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1170 Coal Refuse

"Coal refuse" means waste products of coal mining, cleaning, and coal preparation operations containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1190 Coating

a) "Coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective, or other functional purposes. ~~Such~~ This material ~~shall include, but are not limited to~~includes paints, varnishes, sealers, adhesives, diluents, and thinners.

b) "Coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. ~~Such materials include, but are not limited to,~~This material includes paints, varnishes, sealers, adhesives, thinners, diluents, and inks.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1210 Coating Applicator

"Coating applicator" means equipment used to apply a coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1230 Coating Line

a) "Coating line" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, an operation ~~where~~ in which a surface coating is applied to a material and ~~subsequently~~ the coating is then dried and/or cured.

b) "Coating line" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an operation consisting of a series of one or more coating applicators and any associated flash-off areas, drying areas, and ovens ~~wherein~~ in which a coating is applied, dried, and/or cured. A coating line ends at the point ~~where~~ at which the coating is dried or cured, or ~~prior to~~before any subsequent application of a different coating. It is not necessary for an operation to have an oven or a flash-off area in order to be included in this definition.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1250 Coating Plant

"Coating plant" means any building, structure, or installation that contains a coating line, ~~and which~~ is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and ~~which~~ is owned or operated by the same person ~~(~~or by persons under common control~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1270 Coil Coating

"Coil coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating which is applied onto any flat metal sheet or strip which is delivered to the coating line as a roll or coil, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate.

For purposes of Subpart F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 218 and 219, the definition does not include protective, decorative, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances. For this purpose, "protective oil" means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film and includes lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils. Protective oils used on miscellaneous metal parts and products include magnet wire lubricants and soft temporary

protective coatings that are removed before installation or further assembly of a part or component.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1290 Coil Coating Line

"Coil coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto any flat metal sheet or strip which is delivered to the coating line as a roll or coil, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1310 Cold Cleaning

"Cold cleaning" means the process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing, or immersion while maintaining the organic solvent below its boiling point. ~~Wipe~~ This definition does not include wipe cleaning ~~is not included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1312 Combined Cycle System

"Combined ~~Cycle System~~cycle system" means a system comprised of one or more combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, and steam turbines configured to improve overall efficiency of electricity generation or steam production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1315 Combustion Tuning

"Combustion tuning" means, for purposes of Part 217, ~~review and adjustment of~~reviewing and adjusting a combustion process to maintain combustion efficiency of an emission unit, as performed in compliance with procedures provided by the manufacturer or by a trained technician.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1316 Combustion Turbine

"Combustion ~~Turbine~~turbine" means an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired device that is comprised of a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine, and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1320 Commence Commercial Operation

For purposes of ~~allocation of~~allocating allowances ~~as described in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, "commence commercial operation" means, with regard to an EGU that serves a generator, to have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation. ~~Such~~ This date ~~shall~~ must remain the unit's date of ~~commencement of~~commencing operation even if the EGU is subsequently modified, reconstructed, or repowered.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1324 Commence Operation

For purposes of ~~allocation of~~allocating allowances ~~as described in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, "commence operation" means, with regard to a stationary boiler, combustion turbine, or combined cycle system, to have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including~~,~~ start-up of the unit's combustion chamber. ~~Such~~ This date ~~shall~~ must remain the unit's date of ~~commencement of~~commencing operation even if the unit is subsequently modified, reconstructed, or repowered.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1326 Commercial Exterior Aerodynamic Structure Primer

"Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer" means a primer used on aerodynamic components and structures that protrude from the fuselage, such as wings and attached components, control surfaces, horizontal stabilizers, vertical fins, wing-to-body fairings, antennae, and landing gear and doors, for the purpose of extended corrosion protection and enhanced adhesion.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1327 Commercial Interior Adhesive

"Commercial interior adhesive" means materials used in the bonding of passenger cabin interior components that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1328 Common Stack

"Common stack" means a single flue through which emissions from two or more units are exhausted.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.1329 Compatible Substrate Primer

"Compatible substrate primer" means either compatible epoxy primer or adhesive primer. Compatible epoxy primer is primer that is compatible with the filled elastomeric coating and is epoxy-based. The compatible substrate primer is an epoxypolyamide primer used to promote adhesion of elastomeric coatings such as impact-resistant coatings. Adhesive primer is a coating that:

inhibits corrosion and serves as a primer applied to bare metal surfaces or ~~prior to~~before adhesive application; or

is applied to surfaces that can be expected to contain fuel.

Fuel tank coatings are excluded from this category.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1330 Complete Combustion

"Complete combustion" means a process in which all carbon contained in a fuel or gas stream is converted to carbon dioxide.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1350 Component

"Component" means any piece of equipment which has the potential to leak volatile organic material (VOM), including~~, but not limited to,~~ pump seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, pressure relief devices, process drains and open ended valves and lines, and flanges. For purposes of Subparts Q and R in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218 and 219, this definition excludes valves which are not externally regulated, flanges, and equipment in heavy liquid service. For purposes of Subpart Q of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218 and 219, this definition also excludes bleed ports of gear pumps in polymer service.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1370 Concrete Curing Compounds

"Concrete curing compounds" means any coating applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1390 Concentrated Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process

"Concentrated nitric acid manufacturing process" means any acid producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration equal to or greater than 70 percent by weight.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1410 Condensate

"Condensate" means volatile organic liquid separated from its associated gases, which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1430 Condensible PM-10

"Condensible PM-10" means PM-10 formed immediately or shortly after discharge to the atmosphere, as measured by the applicable test method ~~specified in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.110. Condensible particulate matter exists in gaseous and/or vapor form ~~prior to~~before release to the atmosphere, e.g., in the stack, and forms particulate matter upon condensation when subject to conditions of cooling and dilution in the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1432 Confined Space

"Confined space" means a space that is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, fuel tanks, fuel vessels, and other spaces that have limited means of entry); and is not suitable for continuous employee occupancy.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1435 Container Glass

"Container glass" means, for purposes of Part 217, glass made of soda-lime recipe, clear or colored, which is pressed or blown, or both, into bottles, jars, ampoules, and other products listed in Standard Industrial Classification 3221.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.1455 Contact Adhesive

"Contact adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an adhesive that meets the qualifying criteria ~~in this Section. "Contact adhesive" does not include rubber cements that are primarily intended for use on paper substrates or vulcanizing fluids that are designed and labeled for tire repair only. The qualifying criteria are~~:

The adhesive is designed for application to both surfaces to be bonded together;

The adhesive is allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other;

The adhesive forms an immediate bond that is impossible, or difficult, to reposition after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in contact with each other; and

The adhesive does not need sustained pressure or clamping of surfaces after the adhesive-coated surfaces have been brought together using sufficient momentary pressure to establish full contact between both surfaces.

"Contact adhesive" does not include rubber cements that are primarily intended for use on paper substrates or vulcanizing fluids that are designed and labeled for tire repair only.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1465 Continuous Automatic Stoking

"Continuous automatic stoking" means ~~the automatic~~automatically moving ~~of~~ animal pathological waste during burning~~,~~ by moving the hearth in a pulse cycle manner.~~, which~~ This process is designed to provide a continuous burning rate in which the design charging rate per hour equals the burning rate every hour without limitation.~~, and results~~ This process is designed to result in emission rates which are similar over any hour of the burning process.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1467 Continuous Coater

"Continuous coater" means a finishing system that continuously applies coating onto wood furniture parts moving along a conveyor system. Coatings that are not transferred to the part are recycled in the finishing system reservoir.

(Source: Added at 22 Ill. Reg. 3497, effective February 2, 1998)

Section 211.1470 Continuous Process

"Continuous process" means, with respect to ~~manufacture of~~manfacturing polystyrene resin, a method ~~of manufacture~~ in which the styrene raw material is delivered on a continuous basis to the reactor in which the styrene is polymerized to polystyrene.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1490 Control Device

"Control device" means equipment ~~(~~such as an afterburner, adsorber, fabric filter, or scrubber~~)~~ used to remove or prevent the emission of an air contaminant from a contaminated exhaust stream.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1510 Control Device Efficiency

"Control device efficiency" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the weight of VOM generated by an emission unit which is destroyed or removed by a control device, divided by the weight of VOM generated by ~~such~~ the unit entering the control device, during a particular time period, expressed as a percentage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1515 Control Period

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, "control period" means the period beginning May 1 of a year and ending ~~on~~ September 30 of the same year, inclusive, except that in 2004, "control period" means May 31 through September 30.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1520 Conventional Air Spray

"Conventional air spray" means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization. Airless, air assisted airless, and electrostatic spray technologies are not conventional air spray.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1530 Conventional Soybean Crushing Source

"Conventional soybean crushing source" means any hexane extraction soybean crushing equipment that uses direct contact steam for desolventizing and producing toasted soy meals.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1550 Conveyorized Degreasing

"Conveyorized degreasing" means the continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces ~~utilizing~~ using either cold or vaporized solvents.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1555 Corrosion Prevention System

"Corrosion prevention system" means a coating system that provides corrosion protection by displacing water and penetrating mating surfaces, forming a protective barrier between the metal surface and moisture. Coatings containing oils or waxes are excluded from this definition.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1560 Cove Base

"Cove base" means, for purposes of Subparts JJ of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a flooring trim unit, generally made of vinyl or rubber, having a concave radius on one edge and a convex radius on the opposite edge that is used ~~in forming a junction between~~to join the bottom wall course and the floor or ~~to~~ form an inside corner.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1565 Cove Base Installation Adhesive

"Cove base installation adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive used ~~for the installation of~~to install cove base or wall base on a wall or vertical surface at floor level.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1567 Critical Use and Line Sealer Maskant

"Critical use and line sealer maskant" means a temporary coating, not covered under other maskant categories, used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from:

strong acid or alkaline solutions such as those used in anodizing, plating, chemical milling, and processing of magnesium, titanium, or high strength steel;

high-precision aluminum chemical milling of deep cuts; and

aluminum chemical milling of complex shapes.

~~Materials~~ This definition also includes materials used for repairs or to bridge gaps left by scribing operations (i.e., line sealer) ~~are also included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1570 Crude Oil

"Crude oil" means a naturally occurring mixture ~~which consists~~consisting of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen, or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is a liquid at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1590 Crude Oil Gathering

"Crude oil gathering" means ~~the transportation of~~transporting crude oil or condensate after transferring custody ~~transfer~~ between a production site and a reception point.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1610 Crushing

"Crushing" means ~~the fragmentation of~~fragmenting non-metallic minerals by a machine such as a jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod, mill, hammermill, ~~and~~ or impactor.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1620 Cryogenic Flexible Primer

"Cryogenic flexible primer" means a primer designed to provide corrosion resistance, flexibility, and adhesion of subsequent coating systems when exposed to loads up to and surpassing the yield point of the substrate at cryogenic temperatures (-275 °F and below).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1625 Cryoprotective Coating

"Cryoprotective coating" means a coating that insulates cryogenic or subcooled surfaces to limit propellant boil-off, maintain structural integrity of metallic structures during ascent or re-entry, and prevent ice formation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1630 Custody Transfer

"Custody transfer" means ~~the transfer of~~transferring produced petroleum and/or condensate after processing and/or treating in the producing operations~~,~~ from storage tanks or automatic transfer systems to pipelines or any other ~~forms~~ form of transportation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1650 Cutback Asphalt

"Cutback asphalt" means any asphalt which has been ~~liquified~~ liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents other than residual fuel oil and has not been emulsified with water.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1655 Cyanoacrylate Adhesive

"Cyanoacrylate adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive with a cyanoacrylate content of at least 95 percent by weight.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1670 Daily-Weighted Average VOM Content

"Daily-weighted average VOM content" means the average VOM content of two or more coatings as applied on a coating line during any day, taking into account the fraction of total coating ~~volume~~ that each coating represents determined according to the following formulas:~~.~~

~~$$VOMw = [\Sigma_{i=1} Vi Ci] /VT$$~~

~~where: VOMw =~~	~~The average VOM content of two or more coatings as applied each day on a coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);~~
~~n =~~	~~The number of different coatings as applied each day on a coating line;~~
~~Vi =~~	~~The volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on a coating line in units of l (gal).~~
~~Ci =~~	~~The VOM content of each coating as applied each day on a coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating~~

~~(minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), and~~

~~VT =).~~ ~~The total volume of all coatings (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on a coating line in units of 1 (gal).~~

a) Daily-weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coatings applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempt from the definition of VOM) must be determined using the equation:

$$VOM_{DWA,Vc} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Vc_i)(VOMv_i)}{Vc_T}$$

where:

$VOM_{DWA,Vc}$ = The daily weighted average VOM content, by volume of coating, of two or more coatings applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) coatings as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

i = Subscript denoting a coating, i;

n = The number of different coatings applied each day on the coating line;

Vc_i = The volume of a coating, i, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on the coating line in units of 1 (gal);

$VOMv_i$ = The VOM content, by volume of coating, of a coating, i, as applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/1 (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

Vc_T = The total volume of all coatings (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day from all coatings applied on the coating line in units of l (gal), determined using the equation:

$$Vc_T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Vc_i$$

b) Daily-weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM/kg solids (lbs VOM/lb solids) must be determined using the equation:

$$VOM_{DWA,Ms} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Ms_i VOMs_i}{Ms_T}$$

where:

$VOM_{DWA,Ms}$ The daily-weighted average VOM content, by mass of solids applied, of two or more coatings applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/kg solids (lbs VOM/lb solids);

i = Subscript denoting a coating, i;

n = The number of different coatings applied each day on the coating line;

Ms_i= The mass of solids of a coating, i, applied each day on the coating line in units of kg (lb);

$VOMs_i$ = The VOM content, by mass of solids applied, of a coating, i, applied each day on a coating line in units of kg VOM/kg solids (lbs VOM/lb solids) of each coating;

Ms_T= The total weight of solids in kg (lb) applied each day from all coatings applied on the coating line, determined using the equation:

$$Ms_T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Ms_i$$

c) Daily-weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM/kg coating (lbs VOM/lb coating) applied must be determined using the equation:

$$VOM_{DWA,Mc} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Mc_i)(VOMm_i)}{Mc_T}$$

where:

VOM $_{DWA,Mc}$ = The average VOM content, by mass of coating, of two or more coatings applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/kg coating (lbs VOM/lb coating) applied;

i = Subscript denoting a coating, i;

n = The number of different coatings applied each day on the coating line;

Mc_i = The mass of each coating, i, applied each day on a coating line in units of kg (lb);

$VOMm_i$ = The VOM content, mass of coating, of a coating, i, applied each day on a coating line in units of kg VOM/kg coating (lbs VOM/lb coating)

Mc_T = The total mass of all coatings applied each day on the coating line in units of kg (lb), determined using the equation:

$$Mc_T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Mc_i$$

d) Daily-weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM/l solids (lbs VOM/gal solids) applied must be determined using the equation below:

$$VOM_{DWA,Vs} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Vs_i)(VOMvs_i)}{Vs_T}$$

where:

VOM $_{DWA,vs}$ = The daily-weighted average VOM content, by volume of solids, of two or more coatings applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/l solids (lbs VOM/gal solids);

i = Subscript denoting a coating, i;

n = The number of different coatings applied each day on the coating line;

Vs_i = The volume of solids of a coating, i, applied each day on a coating line in units of 1iter (gallon);

$VOMvs_i$ = The VOM content, by volume of solids, of a coating, i, applied each day on the coating line in units of kg VOM/1 solids (lbs VOM/gal solids);

Vs_T = The total volume of all solids applied each day on the coating line in units of 1iter (gallon), determined using the equation:-

$$Vs_T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Vs_i$$

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1690 Day

"Day" means, for purposes of Part 218 or Part 219, the consecutive 24 hours beginning at 12:00 AM (midnight) local time ~~or beginning at a fixed time consistent with the source's operating schedule, as provided below~~. A source may use a 24-hour day beginning at a fixed time other than midnight which is consistent with its operating schedule ~~provided that~~if the owner or operator of the source first notifies the Agency in writing of ~~such~~ that alternative~~, describing~~ and describes why it would be more reasonable to maintain records on this basis. ~~The owner or operator shall notify the Agency in writing prior to any change in the time at which a day begins.~~

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1700 Deadener

"Deadener" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied to selected vehicle surfaces primarily for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1710 Degreaser

"Degreaser" means any equipment or system used in solvent cleaning.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1730 Delivery Vessel

"Delivery vessel" means any tank truck or trailer equipped with a storage tank that is used ~~for the~~to transport ~~of~~ gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation, bulk gasoline plant, or bulk gasoline terminal.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1735 Department of Defense Classified Coating

"Department of Defense classified coating" means a coating that has been determined ~~pursuant to~~under federal Executive Order 13526, "Classified National Security Information", December 29, 2009, or any successor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked in documentary form to indicate its classified status ~~when in documentary form~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1740 Diesel Engine

"Diesel engine" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart Q, a compression ignited two- or four-stroke engine in which liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 14271, effective September 25, 2007)

Section 211.1745 Digital Printing

"Digital ~~Printing~~printing" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, the transfer of electronic files directly from a computer to an electronically driven output device that prints the image directly on the selected media (substrate). ~~Printing~~ This definition does not include using home and office equipment ~~is excluded from this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1750 Dip Coating

"Dip coating" means a method of applying coatings in which the part is submerged in a tank filled with the coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1770 Distillate Fuel Oil

"Distillate fuel oil" means fuel oils of grade No. 1 or 2 as specified in ~~detailed~~ requirements for fuel oil under ASTM D-369-69 (1971), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1780 Distillation Unit

"Distillation unit" means a device or vessel in which one or more feed streams are separated into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). Separation is achieved by ~~a redistribution of the~~redistributing components between the liquid and the vapor phases by vaporization and condensation as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit. A distillation unit includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ the distillate receiver, reboiler, vacuum pump, steam jet, and any associated recovery system.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1790 Drum

"Drum" means any cylindrical shipping container of 13 to 110-gallon capacity.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1810 Dry Cleaning Operation or Dry Cleaning Facility

"Dry cleaning operation" or "Dry cleaning facility" means the cleaning of fabrics using an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more solvent washes, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The dry cleaning operation or facility includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ washers, dryers, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1820 Dry Lubricative Material for Aerospace Applications

"Dry lubricative material for aerospace applications" means a coating consisting of lauric acid, cetyl alcohol, waxes, or other noncrosslinked or resin-bound materials that act as a dry lubricant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1830 Dump-Pit Area

"Dump-pit area" means any area where grain is received at a grain-handling or grain-drying operation.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1850 Effective Grate Area

"Effective grate area" means that area of a dump-pit grate through which air passes, or would pass, when aspirated.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1870 Effluent Water Separator

"Effluent water separator" means any tank, box, sump, or other apparatus in which any organic material floating on or entrained or contained in water entering ~~such~~ the tank, box, sump, or other apparatus is physically separated and removed from ~~such~~ the water ~~prior to~~before outfall, drainage, or recovery of ~~such~~ the water.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1872 Ejection Cartridge Sealant

"Ejection cartridge sealant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q) and 219.204(q), a sealant applied during the assembly of an ejection cartridge to provide a waterproof barrier between a shellcase and primer, and between a shellcase and the wad.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1876 Electric Dissipating Coating

"Electric dissipating coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that rapidly dissipates a high-voltage electric charge.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1877 Electric-Insulating Varnish

"Electric-insulating varnish" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a non-convertible coating applied to electric motors, components of electric motors, or power transformers to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1875 Elastomeric Materials

"Elastomeric materials" means topcoats and primers that are specifically formulated for application over flexible parts such as filler panels and elastomeric bumpers.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.1878 Electrical Apparatus Component

"Electrical ~~Apparatus Component~~apparatus component" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an internal component such as wires, windings, stators, rotors,

magnets, contacts, relays, energizers, and connections in an apparatus that generates or transmits electrical energy, including~~, but not limited to,~~ alternators, generators, transformers, electric motors, cables, and circuit breakers, except for the actual cabinet in which the components are housed. ~~Electrical~~ This definition also includes components of graphic arts application equipment and hot-line tools~~ are also included in this category~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1880 Electrical Switchgear Compartment Coatings

"Electrical switchgear compartment coatings" means coatings applied to metal-enclosed compartments that house assemblies of medium/high voltage switchgear~~,~~ of greater than 1,000 volts AC~~,~~ for utility distribution in outdoor use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1882 Electrodeposition Primer (EDP)

"Electrodeposition primer" or "EDP" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a process of applying a protective, corrosion-resistant waterborne primer on exterior and interior surfaces that provides thorough coverage of recessed areas. It is a dip coating method that uses an electrical field to apply or deposit the conductive coating onto the part. The object being painted acts as an electrode that is oppositely charged from the particles of paint in the dip tank. Electrodeposition primer is also referred to as E-Coat, Uni-Prime, and ELPO Primer.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.1883 Electromagnetic Interference/Radio Frequency Interference (EMI/RFI) Shielding Coatings

"Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference coatings" or "EMI/RFI coatings" means:

~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, coatings used on business machine plastic housings to attenuate electromagnetic and radio frequency interference signals that would otherwise pass through the plastic housing;

On and after May 1, 2012, coatings used on electrical or electronic equipment to provide shielding against electromagnetic interference, radio frequency interference, or static discharge.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1885 Electronic Component

"Electronic ~~Component~~component" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.182(f), 219.182(f), 218.187, and 219.187, all portions of an electronic assembly, including~~, but not limited to,~~ circuit board assemblies, printed wire assemblies, printed circuit boards, soldered joints, ground wires, bus bars, and associated electronic component manufacturing equipment such as screens and filters, except for the actual cabinet ~~in which~~housing the components ~~are housed~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1890 Electrostatic Bell or Disc Spray

"Electrostatic bell or disc spray" means an electrostatic spray coating method in which a rapidly-spinning bell- or disc-shaped applicator is used to create a fine mist and apply the coating with high transfer efficiency.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1895 Electrostatic Discharge and Electromagnetic Interference Coating

"Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference coating" means a coating applied to space vehicles, missiles, aircraft radomes, and helicopter blades to disperse static energy or reduce electromagnetic interference.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1900 Electrostatic Prep Coat

"Electrostatic prep coat" means a coating that is applied to a plastic part solely to provide conductivity for the subsequent application of a prime coat, a topcoat, or other coating through the use of electrostatic application methods. An electrostatic prep coat is clearly identified as an electrostatic prep coat on its accompanying material safety data sheet.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.1910 Electrostatic Spray

"Electrostatic spray" means a spray coating method in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the object due to the electrostatic potential between them.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1915 Elevated-Temperature Skydrol-Resistant Commercial Primer

"Elevated-temperature Skydrol-resistant commercial primer" means a primer applied primarily to commercial aircraft (or commercial aircraft adapted for military use) that must withstand

immersion in phosphate-ester hydraulic fluid (Skydrol 500b or equivalent) at 150 °F or higher for at least 1,000 hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1920 Emergency or Standby Unit

"Emergency or ~~Standby Unit~~standby unit" means, for a stationary gas turbine or a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine, a unit that:

a) Supplies power for the source at which it is located but operates only when the normal supply of power has been rendered unavailable by circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator of the source and only as necessary to assure the availability of the engine or turbine. An emergency or standby unit may not be operated to supplement a primary power source when the load capacity or rating of the primary power source has been reached or exceeded.

b) Operates exclusively for firefighting or flood control or both.

c) Operates in response to and during the existence of any officially declared disaster or state of emergency.

d) Operates for the purpose of testing, repair, or routine maintenance to verify its readiness for emergency or standby use.

e) Notwithstanding any other subsection in this Section, emergency or standby units may operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations.

The term does not include equipment used for purposes other than emergencies, as described above, such as to supply power during high electric demand days.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1930 Emission Rate

"Emission rate" means, if not otherwise stated in a specific provision, the total quantity of a particular specified air contaminant discharged into the atmosphere in any one-hour period. For example, if not otherwise specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 or 219, emission rate means the total quantity of volatile organic material discharged into the atmosphere in any one-hour period.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1950 Emission Unit

"Emission unit" means any part or activity at a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.1970 Enamel

"Enamel" means a coating that cures by chemical cross-linking of its base resin. Enamels ~~can be distinguished~~ differ from lacquers because enamels are not readily resoluble in their original solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.1990 Enclose

"Enclose" means, for purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.481(c), 215.482(b), 218.481(c), 218.482(b), 219.481(c), and 219.482(b), to cover any volatile organic liquid surface that is exposed to the atmosphere.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2010 End Sealing Compound Coat

"End sealing compound coat" means a can coating applied to can ends which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled onto the can.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2030 Enhanced Under-the-Cup Fill

"Enhanced under-the-cup fill" means an improved under-the-cup technique, such as ~~use of~~using Kartridg Pak Low Pressure Sequencing Springs ~~in conjunction~~ with process temperature gradient control, which forces most propellant which would otherwise remain in the headspace of the fill machine fitting into the aerosol can by using either a compressed non-VOM gas such as nitrogen or vaporization of the propellant itself. Enhanced under-the-cup fill may require ~~adjustment of~~ adjusting the fill machine to reduce the hold-down pressure on the cup during the period in the filling cycle when remaining propellant in the fitting is forced into the can.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.2035 Epoxy Polyamide Topcoat

"Epoxy polyamide topcoat" means a coating used where harder films are required or in some areas where engraving is accomplished in camouflage colors.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2040 Etching Filler

"Etching filler" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least 0.50 percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.2050 Ethanol Blend Gasoline

"Ethanol blend gasoline" means a mixture of gasoline and at least 9% ethanol by volume.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2055 Ethylene Propylenediene Monomer (EPDM) Roof Membrane

"Ethylene propylenediene monomer roof membrane" or "EPDM roof membrane" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a prefabricated single sheet of elastomeric material composed of ethylene propylenediene monomer and that is field applied to a building roof using one layer or membrane material.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.2070 Excess Air

"Excess air" means air supplied in addition to the theoretical quantity necessary for complete combustion of all fuel and/or combustible waste material.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2080 Excess Emissions

"Excess emissions" means any tonnage of NO_x emitted by a NO_x budget unit during a control period that exceeds the NO_x allowances available for compliance deduction for the unit and for a control period.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2090 Excessive Release

"Excessive release" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.144, 218.144, and 219.144, a discharge of more than 295 g (0.65 lbs) of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere in any 5-minute period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2110 Existing Grain-Drying Operation (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective May 22, 1996

Section 211.2130 Existing Grain-Handling Operation (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg.7590, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 211.2150 Exterior Base Coat

"Exterior base coat" means a can coating applied to the exterior of a two-piece can body to provide protection to the metal or to provide background for any lithographic or printing operation.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2170 Exterior End Coat

"Exterior end coat" means a can coating applied to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2180 Exterior Primer for Large Commercial Aircraft

"Exterior primer for large commercial aircraft" means an aerospace primer~~,~~ applied to an aircraft of more than 110,000 pounds maximum certified take-off weight~~,~~ manufactured for non-military use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2190 External Floating Roof

"External floating roof" means a cover over an open top storage tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the volatile organic liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2200 Extreme High-Gloss Coating

"Extreme high-gloss coating" means:

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.204(q)(1) regarding metal parts and products coatings, a coating that, when tested by ASTM D 523-80, incorporated by

reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.101(a)(3) ~~of this Part~~, shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60° meter;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(5) and 219.204(q)(5) regarding pleasure craft coatings, any coating that achieves greater than 90 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested using ASTM D 523-89, incorporated by reference in ~~Section~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.101(a)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2210 Extreme Performance Coating

"Extreme performance coating" means:

Except for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q) or 219.204(q), any coating that ~~during intended use~~ is exposed during intended use to any or all of the following: ambient weather conditions, temperatures consistently above ~~95°C (203°F)~~95 ºC (203 ºF)~~,~~ detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, or corrosive atmospheres;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q) and 219.204(q), a coating used on a metal or plastic surface where the coated surface meets~~,~~ in its intended use~~,~~ one or more of the criteria ~~listed~~ below. Extreme performance coatings include~~, but are not limited to,~~ coatings applied to locomotives, railroad cars, farm machinery, and heavy duty trucks:

Chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions;

Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of ~~121°C (250°F)~~121 ºC (250 ºF); or

Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial grade solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2230 Fabric Coating

"Fabric coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating which is applied onto or impregnated into a textile fabric which is delivered to the coating line as a roll, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2250 Fabric Coating Line

"Fabric coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto or impregnated into a textile fabric which is delivered to the coating line as a roll, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2270 Federally Enforceable Limitations and Conditions

"Federally enforceable limitations and conditions" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator of the USEPA, including ~~those~~ requirements developed ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61; requirements within any applicable implementation plan; and any permit requirements established ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 52.21 or 40 CFR 52.737 or under regulations approved ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I, 40 CFR 51.166 and 40 CFR Part 70.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2285 Feed Mill

"Feed mill" means a source or equipment at a source that produces food, including premixes, supplements, and concentrates~~,~~ for animal (non-human) consumption from grain, grain byproducts, or alfalfa and other ingredients~~,~~ without cooking, but not including wet or dry corn mills, soybean mills, flour mills, and ethanol plants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2290 Fermentation Time

"Fermentation time" means the time elapsed between adding yeast to the dough and placing the product into the oven, expressed in hours to the nearest one-tenth hour.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.2300 Fill

"Fill", for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.119 through 218.129 and 219.119 through 219.129, means ~~introduction of~~introducing VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2310 Final Repair Coat

"Final repair coat" means:

With respect to automobile or light-duty truck assembly or manufacturing ~~described in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.204(a), 218.204(a)(1), and ~~218.219(a)(1)~~219.204(a)(1), a coating that is used to repaint topcoat that is damaged during vehicle assembly;

With respect to automobile or light-duty truck assembly or manufacturing ~~described in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and ~~218.219(a)(2)~~219.204(a)(2), a coating applied to completely assembled motor vehicles or to parts that are not yet on a completely assembled vehicle to correct damage or imperfections in the coating. The curing of the coatings applied in these operations is accomplished at a lower temperature than that used for curing primer surfacer and topcoat.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2320 Finish Primer Surfacer

"Finish primer surfacer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils ~~prior to~~before the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent ~~coating~~coating s, a moisture barrier, or ~~promotion of~~promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2330 Firebox

"Firebox" means the chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned, but not the combustion chamber or afterburner of an incinerator.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2340 Fire-Resistant Interior Coating

"Fire-resistant interior coating" means:

for civilian aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements;

for military aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings used on parts subject to the flammability requirements of military specifications for aircraft; and

for space applications, fire-resistant interior coatings used on parts subject to NASA flammability requirements for space shuttles and space stations.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. 3509, effective March 4, 2021)

Section 211.2350 Fixed-Roof Tank

"Fixed-roof tank" means a cylindrical shell with a permanently affixed roof.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2355 Flare

"Flare" means an open combustor without enclosure or shroud.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.2357 Flat Glass

"Flat glass" means, for purposes of Part 217, glass made of soda-lime recipe and produced into continuous flat sheets and other products listed in Standard Industrial Classification 3211.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.2358 Flat Wood Paneling

"Flat ~~Wood Paneling~~wood paneling" means natural finish hardwood plywood panels, hardwood panels with Class II finishes, tileboard, exterior siding, and printed interior panels made of hardwood plywood or thin particleboard.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2359 Flat Wood Paneling Coating Line

"Flat ~~Wood Paneling Coating Line~~wood paneling coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied to flat wood paneling.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2360 Flexible Coating

"Flexible coating" means:

~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, a paint with the ability to withstand dimensional changes.

On and after May 1, 2012, a coating that is required to comply with engineering specifications for impact resistance, mandrel bend, or elongation as defined by the original manufacturer of the equipment being coated.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2365 Flexible Operation Unit

"Flexible operation unit" means a chemical manufacturing process unit that manufactures different chemical products periodically by alternating raw materials or operating conditions.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.2368 Flexible Packaging

"Flexible ~~Packaging~~packaging" means any package or part of a package, the shape of which can be readily changed. Flexible packaging includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ bags, pouches, liners, and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials. Shrink-wrap labels or wrappers (but not self-adhesive labels) printed on or in-line with a flexible packaging printing press are also considered to be flexible packaging. Flexible packaging does not include folding cartons, gift wraps, hot stamp foils, wall coverings, vinyl products, decorative laminates, floor coverings, or tissue products.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2369 Flexible Vinyl

"Flexible vinyl" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, non-rigid polyvinyl chloride plastic with a 5 percent by weight plasticizer content.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.2370 Flexographic Printing

"Flexographic printing" means a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2390 Flexographic Printing Line

"Flexographic printing line" means a printing line performing flexographic printing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2400 Flight Test Coating

"Flight test coating" means a coating applied to aircraft other than missiles or single-use aircraft ~~prior to~~before flight testing to protect the aircraft from corrosion and to provide required marking during flight test evaluation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2410 Floating Roof

"Floating roof" means a roof on a stationary tank, reservoir, or other container which moves vertically upon change in volume of the stored material.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2412 Flush Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities

"Flush cleaning at aerospace facilities" means removal of contaminants, such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings~~,~~ from an aerospace vehicle or component or from coating equipment by passing solvent over, into, or through the item being cleaned. The solvent may simply be poured into the item being cleaned and then drained~~,~~ or assisted by air or hydraulic pressure~~,~~ or by pumping. ~~Hand-wipe~~This definition does not include cleaning operations ~~in which~~using wiping, scrubbing, mopping, or other hand action~~ are used are not included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2415 Fog Coat

"Fog coat" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that is applied to a plastic part for the purpose of color matching without masking a molded-in texture. A fog coat ~~shall~~ must not be applied at a thickness of more than 0.5 mils of coating solids.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2420 Fossil Fuel

"Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2425 Fossil Fuel-Fired

"Fossil fuel-fired" means the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises or is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a btu basis during any year.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2430 Fountain Solution

"Fountain solution" means the solution used in certain methods of printing which is applied to the image plate to maintain hydrophilic properties of the non-image areas.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2450 Freeboard Height

"Freeboard height" means, for open top vapor degreasers, the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank, and for cold cleaning degreasers, the distance from the solvent to the top of the degreaser tank.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2470 Fuel Combustion Emission Unit or Fuel Combustion Emission Source

"Fuel combustion emission unit" or "Fuel combustion emission source" means any furnace, boiler, or similar equipment used for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2480 Fuel Tank Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Fuel tank adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive used to bond components exposed to fuel. The adhesive must be compatible with fuel tank coatings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2485 Fuel Tank Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Fuel tank coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to fuel tank components on an aerospace vehicle for the purpose of inhibiting corrosion and/or bacterial growth ~~inhibition~~ and to assure sealant adhesion in extreme environmental conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2490 Fugitive Particulate Matter

"Fugitive particulate matter" means any particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere other than through a stack, provided that nothing in this definition or in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212, Subpart K ~~shall exempt~~exempts any emission unit from ~~compliance~~ complying with ~~other~~ otherwise applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212 ~~otherwise applicable~~ merely because of the absence of a stack.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2510 Full Operating Flowrate

"Full operating flowrate" means maximum operating capacity of the source, emission unit, or process unit, as applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2525 Gasket/Gasket Sealing Material

"Gasket/gasket sealing material" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a fluid applied to coat a gasket or replace and perform the same function as a gasket, including room temperature vulcanization seal material.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.2530 Gas Service

"Gas service" means ~~that the~~ equipment or component that contains process fluid ~~that is~~ in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2550 Gas/Gas Method

"Gas/gas method" means either of two methods ~~for determining~~relying only on gas phase measurements to determine VOM capture efficiency ~~which rely only on gas phase measurements~~. The first method requires construction of a temporary total enclosure (TTE) to ensure that all would-be fugitive emissions are measured. The second method uses the building or room which houses the coating line, printing line, or other emission unit as an enclosure. The second method requires that all other VOM lines or emission units within the building or room be shut down while the test is performed, but all fans and blowers within the building or room must be operated according to normal procedures.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2570 Gasoline

"Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kPa or greater which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2590 Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Gasoline Dispensing Facility

"Gasoline dispensing operation" or "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is transferred from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle gasoline tank used to provide fuel to the engine of that motor vehicle.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2610 Gel Coat

"Gel coat" means a resin coating, either pigmented or clear, applied to the surface of a mold~~,~~ that becomes an integral part of a polyester resin product~~,~~ and that provides a cosmetic enhancement and improves resistance to degradation from exposure to the elements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2612 General Aviation

"General aviation" means that segment of civil aviation that encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers, commuters, and military. General aviation includes charter and corporate-executive transportation, instruction, rental, aerial application, aerial observation, business, pleasure, and other special uses.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2613 General Aviation Rework Facility

"General aviation rework facility" means any aerospace facility with the majority of its revenues resulting from the reconstruction, repair, maintenance, repainting, conversion, or alteration of general aviation aerospace vehicles or components.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2615 General Work Surface

"General ~~Work Surface~~work surface" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an area of a medical device or pharmaceutical manufacturing facility where solvent cleaning is performed on work surfaces, but for which cleaning specifications are not required to be maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with criteria and procedures established to meet requirements of the United States Food and Drug Administration and/or other applicable regulatory agencies with authority over manufacturing operations for medical devices and/or pharmaceuticals. General work surfaces ~~shall~~ do not include items defined under "Janitorial Cleaning".

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2620 Generator

"Generator" means a device that produces electricity.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2622 Glass Bonding Primer

"Glass bonding primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a primer applied to windshield or other glass~~,~~ or to body openings~~,~~ to prepare the glass or body opening for the application of glass bonding adhesives or the installation of adhesive bonded glass, including glass bonding/cleaning primers that perform both functions (cleaning and priming of the windshield or other glass or body openings) ~~prior to the application of~~before applying adhesive or ~~the installation of~~installing adhesive bonded glass.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2625 Glass Melting Furnace

"Glass melting furnace" means, for purposes of Part 217, a unit comprising a refractory vessel in which raw materials are charged and melted at high temperature to produce molten glass.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.2630 Gloss Reducers

"Gloss reducers" means a low-gloss coating formulated to eliminate glare ~~for safety purposes~~ on interior surfaces of a vehicle~~,~~ for safety purposes as specified in the U.S. Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2650 Grain

"Grain" means the whole kernel or seed of corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, and any other cereal or oil seed plant and the normal fines, dust, and foreign matter which ~~results~~ result from harvesting, handling, or conditioning. The grain ~~shall~~ must be unaltered by grinding or processing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2670 Grain-Drying Operation

"Grain-drying operation" means any operation, excluding aeration, by which moisture is removed from grain and which typically uses forced ventilation with the addition of heat.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2690 Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operation

"Grain-handling and conditioning operation" means a grain storage facility and its associate grain transfer, cleaning, drying, grinding, and mixing operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2710 Grain-Handling Operation

"Grain-handling operation" means any operation where one or more of the following grain-related processes (other than grain-drying operation, portable grain-handling equipment, and one-turn storage space, and excluding flour mills and feed mills) are performed: receiving, shipping, transferring, storing, mixing, or treating ~~of~~ grain or other processes ~~pursuant to~~under normal grain operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2730 Green-Tire Spraying

"Green tire spraying" means ~~the~~ spraying ~~of~~ green tires, both inside and outside, with release compounds which help remove air from the tire during molding and prevent the tire from sticking to the mold after curing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2750 Green Tires

"Green tires" means assembled tires before molding and curing have occurred.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2770 Gross Heating Value

"Gross heating value" means amount of heat produced when a unit quantity of fuel is burned to carbon dioxide and water vapor, and the water vapor condensed as described in ASTM D2015-66, D900-55, D1826-64, and D240-64, each incorporated by reference in Section 211.101(a)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2790 Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

"Gross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2795 Hand-Wipe Cleaning Operation at Aerospace Facilities

"Hand-wipe cleaning at aerospace facilities" means removing contaminants~~,~~ such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings~~,~~ from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with ~~a~~ material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2800 Hardwood Plywood

"Hardwood ~~Plywood~~plywood" means plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2810 Heated Airless Spray

"Heated airless spray" means an airless spray coating method in which the coating is heated just ~~prior to~~before application.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2815 Heat Input

"Heat input" means the product of the gross heating value of the fuel and the amount of fuel combusted in a combustion device. Heat input does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2820 Heat Input Rate

"Heat input rate" means the amount of heat input used by a combustion device, divided by its operating time (in hrs).

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000)

Section 211.2825 Heat-Resistant Coating

"Heat-resistant coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least ~~204°C (400°F)~~204 °C (400 °F) during normal use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2830 Heatset

"Heatset" means a class of lithography or letterpress that requires a heated dryer to solidify the printing inks.

(Source: Amended at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 211.2840 Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Line

"Heatset ~~Web Letterpress Printing Line~~web letterpress printing line" means a letterpress printing line in which a continuous roll of substrate is fed through the printing press and an oven is used to solidify the printing inks.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2850 Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Line

"Heatset web offset lithographic printing line" means a lithographic printing line in which a blanket cylinder is used to transfer ink from a plate cylinder to a substrate continuously fed from a roll or an extension process and an oven is used to solidify the printing inks.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.2965 High Precision Optic

"High ~~Precision Optic~~precision optic" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an optical element used in an electro-optical device that is designed to sense, detect, or transmit light energy, including specific wavelengths of light energy and changes in light energy levels.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 211.2870 Heavy Liquid

"Heavy liquid" means liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 0.3 kPa (0.04 psi) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F) established in a standard reference text or as determined by ASTM method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~; or which has 0.1 Reid Vapor Pressure as determined by ASTM method D323-08, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~; or which when distilled requires a temperature of ~~421.95°K (300°F)~~421.95 °K (300 °F) or greater to recover 10 percent of the liquid as determined by ASTM method D86-82, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.105, 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2890 Heavy Metals

"Heavy metals" means, for the purposes of Section 9.4 of the Act, elemental, ionic, or combined forms of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, chromium, nickel, and lead.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2910 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products

"Heavy off-highway vehicle products" means heavy construction, mining, farming, or material handling equipment; heavy industrial engines; diesel-electric locomotives and associated power generation equipment; and the constituent parts of such equipment or engines.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.2930 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating

"Heavy off-highway vehicle products coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of heavy off-highway vehicle products. ~~However, a~~A high temperature aluminum coating applied to a diesel-electric locomotive in Cook County is not a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2950 Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating Line

"Heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of heavy off-highway vehicle ~~products~~. ~~However, application of~~Applying a high temperature aluminum coating to a diesel-electric locomotive in Cook County is not a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line or part of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2955 High Bake Coating

"High bake coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that is designed to cure only at temperatures of more than ~~90°C (194°F)~~90 ºC (194 ºF).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2956 High Build Primer Surfacer

"High build primer surfacer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more ~~prior to the application of~~before applying a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or ~~promotion of~~promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2958 High Gloss Coating

"High gloss coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested using ASTM Method D 523-89, incorporated by reference in Section 211.101 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2960 High-Performance Architectural Coating

"High-performance architectural coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association~~Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association's~~ publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels), incorporated by reference in Section 211.101 ~~of this Part~~, or 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels), incorporated by reference in Section 211.101 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2970 High Temperature Aluminum Coating

"High temperature aluminum coating" means a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of ~~537.8°C (1000°F)~~537.8 °C (1000 °F) for 24 hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2980 High Temperature Coating

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, "high temperature coating" means a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 538 °C (1000 °F) for 24 hours.

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), "high temperature coating" means a coating designed to withstand temperatures of more than 177 °C (350 °F)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.2990 High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) Spray

"High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray" means equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun which operates between 0.1 and 10 psig air pressure.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3010 Hood

"Hood" means a partial enclosure or canopy for capturing and exhausting~~,~~ by means of a draft~~,~~ the organic vapors or other fumes produced from a coating line, printing line, or other emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3030 Hot Well

"Hot well" means the reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a barometric condenser.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3050 Housekeeping Practices

"Housekeeping practices" means those activities ~~specifically~~ defined in ~~the list of~~ housekeeping practices developed by the Joint EPA - Industry Task Force and ~~included herein~~listed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.461.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3070 Incinerator

"Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus in which refuse is burned.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3090 Indirect Heat Transfer

"Indirect heat transfer" means transfer of heat in such a way that the source of heat does not come into direct contact with process materials.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3095 Indoor Floor Covering Installation Adhesive

"Indoor floor covering installation adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in ~~the installation of~~installing wood flooring, carpet, resilient tile, vinyl tile, vinyl backed carpet, resilient sheet and roll, or artificial grass. ~~Adhesives~~ This definition does not include adhesives used to install ceramic tile and perimeter bonded sheet flooring with vinyl backing onto a non-porous substrate, such as flexible vinyl~~, are excluded from this category~~.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3100 Industrial Boiler

"Industrial boiler" means, for purposes of Part 217, an enclosed vessel in which water is heated and circulated either as hot water or as steam for heating, ~~or~~ for power~~,~~ or for both. This term does not include a heat recovery steam generator that captures waste heat from a combustion turbine and boilers serving a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale~~,~~ if ~~such~~ the boilers meet the applicability criteria under Subpart M of Part 217.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3110 Ink

"Ink" means a coating used in printing, impressing, or transferring words, pictures, designs, or other images onto a substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3120 In-Line Repair

"In-line repair" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the operation performed and coatings applied to correct damage or imperfections in the topcoat on parts that are not yet on a completely assembled vehicle. The curing of the coatings applied in these operations is accomplished at essentially the same temperature as that used for curing the previously applied topcoat. "In-line repair" is also referred to as high bake repair or high bake reprocess. In-line repair is considered part of the topcoat operation.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3130 In-Process Tank

"In-process tank" means, with respect to ~~manufacture of~~manufacturing pharmaceuticals, a container used for mixing, blending, heating, reacting, holding, crystallizing, evaporating, or cleaning operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3150 In-Situ Sampling Systems

"In-situ sampling systems" means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3160 Insulation Covering

"Insulation covering" means material ~~that is~~ applied to foam insulation to protect the insulation from mechanical or environmental damage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3170 Interior Body Spray Coat

"Interior body spray coat" means a can coating applied by spray to the interior of a can body.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3180 Intermediate Release Coating

"Intermediate release coating" means a thin coating applied beneath topcoats to assist in removing the topcoat in depainting operations and generally to allow the use of less hazardous depainting methods.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3190 Internal-Floating Roof

"Internal-floating roof" means a cover or roof in a fixed-roof tank which rests upon and is supported by the volatile organic liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3210 Internal Transferring Area

"Internal transferring area" means areas and associated equipment used for conveying grain among the various grain operations.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3215 Janitorial Cleaning

"Janitorial ~~Cleaning~~cleaning" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, the cleaning of building or facility components, including~~, but not limited to,~~ floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, bathrooms, furnishings, and exterior surfaces of office equipment.~~;~~ ~~and~~The definition excludes the cleaning of work areas where manufacturing or repair activity is performed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3230 Lacquers

"Lacquers" means, with respect to coating ~~of~~ wood furniture, any clear wood finishes formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction, including clear lacquer sanding sealers.

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), "lacquers" means a clear or pigmented coating formulated~~,~~ with a nitrocellulose or synthetic resin~~,~~ to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction. Lacquers are resoluble in their original solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3240 Laminate

"Laminate" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a product made by bonding together two or more layers of material.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3250 Large Appliance

"Large appliance" means any residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other similar products.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3270 Large Appliance Coating

"Large appliance coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of large appliances or to the constituent metal parts of large appliances, ~~(~~including~~, but not limited to,~~ doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts~~) of large appliances~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3290 Large Appliance Coating Line

"Large appliance coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of large appliances or to the constituent metal parts of large appliances, ~~(~~including ~~but not limited to~~ doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior parts~~) of large appliances~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3300 Lean-Burn Engine

"Lean-burn engine" means any spark-ignited engine that is not a rich-burn engine.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 14271, effective September 25, 2007)

Section 211.3305 Letterpress Printing Line

"Letterpress Printing Line" means a web or sheetfed printing line that does not constitute a flexographic printing line, in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area, and the ink is transferred to the substrate directly from the image surface.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3310 Light Liquid

"Light liquid" means VOM in the liquid state which is not defined as heavy liquid.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3330 Light-Duty Truck

"Light-duty truck" means any motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 3,850 kg or less, designed mainly to transport property.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3350 Light Oil

"Light oil" means a liquid condensed or absorbed from coke oven gas composed of benzene, toluene, and xylene.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3355 Lime Kiln

"Lime kiln" means, for purposes of Part 217, an enclosed combustion device used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into calcium oxide.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 211.3360 Limited Access Space

"Limited access space" means internal surfaces or passages of an aerospace vehicle or component that cannot be reached to apply coatings without the aid of an airbrush or a spray gun extension for the application of coatings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3370 Liquid/Gas Method

"Liquid/gas method" means either of two methods ~~for determining~~both gas phase and liquid phase measurements and analysis to determine VOM capture efficiency ~~which require both gas phase and liquid phase measurements and analysis~~. The first method requires ~~construction of~~constructing a temporary total enclosure (TTE) to ensure that all would-be fugitive emissions are measured. The second method uses the building or room ~~which houses~~housingthe coating line, printing line, or other emission unit as an enclosure. The second method requires that all other VOM lines or emission units within the building ot room be shut down while the test is performed, but all fans and blowers within the building or room must be operated according to normal procedures.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3390 Liquid-Mounted Seal

"Liquid-mounted seal" means a primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof edge around the circumference of the roof.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3410 Liquid Service

"Liquid service" means ~~that the~~ equipment or component ~~contains~~ containing process fluid ~~that is~~ in a liquid state at operating conditions.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3430 Liquids Dripping

"Liquids dripping" means any visible leaking from a seal, including spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3450 Lithographic Printing Line

"Lithographic printing line" means a web or ~~sheetfed~~ sheet-fed printing line in which each roll printer uses a roll ~~where~~ on which both the image and non-image areas are essentially in the same plane (planographic).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3470 Load-Out Area

"Load-out area" means any area where grain is transferred from the grain-handling operation to any vehicle for shipment or delivery.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3475 Load Shaving Unit

"Load shaving unit" means, for purposes of Part 217, a device used to generate electricity for sale or use during high electric demand days, including ~~but not limited to~~ stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines or turbines.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3480 Loading Event

"Loading event" begins with ~~the~~ connecting ~~of~~ marine terminal storage tanks to a marine vessel by ~~means of~~ piping or hoses, ~~and~~ includes ~~the transfer of~~transferring liquid from the storage tank into the marine vessel, and ends with ~~the~~ disconnecting ~~of~~ the pipes or hoses.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3483 Long Dry Kiln

"Long dry kiln" means a kiln 14 feet or larger in outside diameter~~,~~ and 400 feet or larger in length, which ~~employs no preheating of~~does not preheat the feed in the cyclone chambers, and ~~the~~ has dry inlet feed to the kiln ~~is dry~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3485 Long Wet Kiln

"Long wet kiln" means a kiln 14 feet or larger in outside diameter~~,~~ and 400 feet or greater in length, which ~~employs no preheating of~~does not preheat the feed in the cyclone chambers, and ~~the~~ has slurry inlet feed to the kiln ~~is a slurry~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3487 Low-NO_x Burner

"Low-NO_x burner" means, for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a type of cement kiln burner system designed to lower NO_x formation by controlling flame turbulence, delaying fuel/air mixing, and establishing fuel-rich zones for initial combusting, which for firing of solid fuel by a kiln's main burner includes an indirect firing system or comparable technique for the main burner to lower the amount of primary combustion air supplied with the pulverized fuel. In an indirect firing system, one air stream is used to convey pulverized fuel from the grinding equipment and another air stream is used to supply primary combustion air to the kiln burner with the pulverized fuel, with intermediate storage of the fuel. In contrast, in a direct firing system, the air stream used to convey pulverized coal is then directly used as primary

combustion air without any intermediate storage of fuel, resulting in more primary combustion air than with an indirect system.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001)

Section 211.3490 Low Solvent Coating

"Low solvent coating" means a coating which contains less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electro-deposition, and powder coatings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3500 Lubricating Oil

"Lubricating oil" means an oil manufactured from petroleum or used oil for a use other than fuel, including engine oil, gear oil, transmission oil, turbine oil, hydraulic oil, aviation oil, and heat transfer oil., ~~as well as~~ This definition also includes synthetic oils manufactured to serve ~~such~~ these functions, base stock, and additive packages and individual additives for ~~such~~ lubricating oil including viscosity index improvers, dispersants, corrosion inhibitors, antioxidants, detergents, wear inhibitors, friction modifiers, and pour point depressants. ~~, but not including~~This definition does not include used oil.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3505 Lubricating Wax/Compound

"Lubricating wax/compound" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a protective lubricating material applied to vehicle hubs and hinges.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3510 Magnet Wire

"Magnet wire" means aluminum or copper wire which may ~~subsequently~~ be used in an electromagnetic device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3530 Magnet Wire Coating

"Magnet wire coating" means any electrically insulating varnish or enamel or other protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of magnet wire.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3550 Magnet Wire Coating Line

"Magnet wire coating line" means a coating line in which any electrically insulating varnish or enamel or other protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of magnet wire.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3555 Maintenance Cleaning

"Maintenance ~~Cleaning~~cleaning" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, a solvent cleaning operation or activity carried out to ensure that general work areas where manufacturing or repair activity is performed remain clean, and to clean tools, machinery, molds, forms, jigs, and equipment. This definition does not include the cleaning of coatings, adhesives, or ink application equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3570 Major Dump Pit

"Major dump pit" means any dump pit with an annual grain through-put of more than 300,000 bushels, or which receives more than 40% of the annual grain through-put of the grain-handling operation.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3590 Major Metropolitan Area (MMA)

"Major Metropolitan Area (MMA)" means any county or group of counties ~~which is defined by~~listed in the following Table:

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS (MMAs) IN ILLINOIS ~~(MMA's)~~

MMA	COUNTIES INCLUDED IN MMA
Champaign-Urbana	Champaign
Chicago	Cook, Lake, Will, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Grundy, Kendall, Kankakee
Decatur	Macon
Peoria	Peoria, Tazewell
Rockford	Winnebago
Rock Island - Moline	Rock Island
Springfield	Sangamon
St. Louis (Illinois)	St. Clair, Madison
Bloomington - Normal	McLean

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3610 Major Population Area (MPA)

"Major Population Area (MPA)" means areas of major population concentration in Illinois, as described below:

The area within the counties of Cook; Lake; DuPage; Will; the townships of Burton, Richmond, McHenry, Greenwood, Nunda, Door, Algonquin, and Grafton and the municipality of Woodstock, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundary ~~of said municipality~~Woodstock, ~~located~~ in McHenry County; the townships of Dundee, Rutland, Elgin, Plato, St. Charles, Campton, Geneva, Blackberry, Batavia, Sugar Creek, and Aurora ~~located~~ in Kane County; and the municipalities of Kankakee, Bradley, and Bourbonnais, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities, in Kankakee County.

The area within the municipalities of Rockford and Loves Park, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities. The area within the municipalities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Carbon Cliff, Milan, Oak Grove, Silvis, Hampton, Greenwood, and Coal Valley, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Galesburg and East Galesburg, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bartonville, Peoria, and Peoria Heights, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Pekin, North Pekin, Marquette Heights, Creve Coeur, and East Peoria, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bloomington and Normal, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities. The area within the municipalities of Champaign, Urbana, and Savoy, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Decatur, Mt. Zion, Harristown, and Forsyth, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Springfield, Leland Grove, Jerome, Southern View, Grandview, Sherman, and Chatham, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of ~~said~~ those municipalities.

The area within the townships of Godfrey, Foster, Wood River, Fort Russell, Chouteau, Edwardsville, Venice, Nameoki, Alton, Granite City, and Collinsville ~~located~~ in Madison County; and the townships of Stites, Canteen, Centreville, Caseyville, St. Clair, Sugar Loaf, and Stookey ~~located~~ in St. Clair County.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3620 Manually Operated Equipment

"Manually operated equipment" means a machine or tool that is handheld, such as a handheld circular saw or compressed air chisel; a machine or tool where the workpiece is held or manipulated by hand, such as a bench grinder; a machine or tool where the tool or bit is manipulated by hand, such as a lathe or drill press; and any dust collection system which is part of such machine or tool~~; but not including~~. This definition does not include any machine or tool where the extent of manual operation is to control power to the machine or tool ~~and not including~~or any central dust collection system serving more than one machine or tool.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3630 Manufacturing Process

"Manufacturing process" means a method ~~whereby~~ through which a process emission unit or series of process emission units is used to convert raw materials, feed stocks, subassemblies, or other constituent parts into a product, either for sale or for use in a subsequent manufacturing process.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3650 Marine Terminal

"Marine terminal" means a source that loads and unloads water craft.

(Source: Amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994)

Section 211.3660 Marine Vessel

"Marine vessel" means any tanker, freighter, barge, or other watercraft which transports solid or liquid freight, including grain, coal, rock, petroleum liquid, or crude oil in bulk.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994)

Section 211.3665 Mask Coating

"Mask coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a thin film coating applied through a template to coat a small portion of a substrate.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3670 Material Recovery Section

"Material recovery section" means, with respect to ~~manufacture of~~manufacturing polystyrene resin, any equipment designed to transport and recover styrene monomer and other impurities from other products and by-products in a polystyrene plant, including ~~but not limited to~~ the styrene ~~devolatizer~~ devolatilizer unit and styrene recovery unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3690 Maximum Theoretical Emissions

"Maximum theoretical emissions" means the quantity of volatile organic material emissions that theoretically could be emitted by a stationary source before add-on controls based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8760 hours per year. The design capacity or maximum production capacity includes use of coating(s) or ink(s) with the highest volatile organic material content actually used in practice by the source~~, provided,~~; however, the Agency ~~shall~~must, when appropriate, and ~~upon request by~~when the permit applicant requests, limit the "maximum theoretical emissions" of a source by ~~the imposition of~~imposing conditions in a federally enforceable operating permit for ~~such~~ the source. ~~Such~~ These conditions ~~shall~~ must not be inconsistent with requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended, or any applicable requirements established by the Board. ~~Such~~ These conditions ~~shall~~ must be established in place of design capacity or maximum production capacity in calculating the "maximum theoretical emissions" for ~~such~~ the source and may include~~, among other things, the establishment of~~ establishing production limitations, capacity limitations, or limitations on the volatile organic material content of coatings or inks, or the hours of operation of any emission unit, or a combination of any such limitations. Production or capacity limitations ~~shall~~ must be established ~~on a basis of~~for no longer than one month except ~~in those cases where a limit spanning~~ when a longer period of time is appropriate. In such cases, a limit or limitation must not exceed an annual limit rolled on a basis of at most a month. ~~; that is, for~~For example, a monthly production or a capacity level must be determined for each parameter subject to a production or capacity limitation and added to the eleven prior monthly levels for monthly comparison with the annual limit. Any production or capacity limitations ~~shall~~ must be verified through appropriate recordkeeping.

~~(Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: ~~The~~ USEPA may deem operating permits which do not conform to the operating permit program requirements and the requirements of USEPA's underlying regulations, including the requirement that limitations be quantifiable and enforceable as a practical matter, not "federally enforceable."~~)~~

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3695 Maximum True Vapor Pressure

"Maximum true vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOLs stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature of 75 °F for the Chicago area as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.100 or 79 °F for the Metro-East area as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.100 for VOLs stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

a) In ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~described~~ in American Petroleum Institute bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112; or

b) By ASTM Method D2879-83, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112(a)(1) and 219.112(a)(1).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3705 Medical Device

"Medical ~~Device~~device~~"~~" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar article, including any component or accessory, that meets one or more of the following conditions:

a) it is intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease;

b) it is intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; or

c) it is defined in the National Formulary or the United States Pharmacopeia, or any supplement to them.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3707 Medical Device and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

"Medical ~~Device~~ device and ~~Pharmaceutical Manufacturing~~pharmaceutical manufacturing" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, the collection of equipment and activities to prepare, utilize, maintain, and repair work areas~~,~~ in order to accomplish one or more steps in preparing a medical device or pharmaceutical for its intended use. Manufacturing is typically, but not always, conducted in accordance with criteria and procedures established to meet requirements of the United States Food and Drug Administration and/or other applicable regulatory agencies with authority over manufacturing operations for global sales of medical

devices and/or pharmaceuticals. Work areas and equipment ~~shall~~ must include all machinery, tools, equipment, rooms, tables, countertops, and facilities for maintaining employee health and safety that are subject to ~~such~~ those criteria and procedures.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3710 Metal Furniture

"Metal furniture" means a piece of furniture ~~piece~~ including~~, but not limited to,~~ tables, chairs, waste baskets, beds, desks, lockers, benches, shelving, file cabinets, lamps, and room dividers made in whole or in part of metal.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3730 Metal Furniture Coating

"Metal furniture coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of any metal furniture or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form metal furniture. ~~However,~~This definition does not include an adhesive ~~is not a metal furniture coating~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3750 Metal Furniture Coating Line

"Metal furniture coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of any metal furniture or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, or glass parts to form metal furniture. However, ~~application of~~applying an adhesive is not a metal furniture coating line or part of a metal furniture coating line.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3755 Metalized Epoxy Coating

"Metalized epoxy coating" means an epoxy coating that contains relatively large quantities of metallic pigmentation for appearance and/or added protection.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3760 Metallic Coating

"Metallic coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that contains more than 5 grams of pure elemental metal, or a combination of elemental metals, per liter of coating as applied.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3770 Metallic Shoe-Type Seal

"Metallic shoe-type seal" means a primary or secondary seal constructed of metal sheets (shoes) ~~which are~~ joined together to form a ring, springs or levers which attach the shoes to the floating roof and hold the shoes against the tank wall, and a coated membrane ~~which is~~ suspended from the shoes to the floating roof.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3775 Metal to Urethane/Rubber Molding or Casting Adhesive

"Metal to urethane/rubber molding or casting adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive intended by the manufacturer to bond metal to high density or elastomeric urethane or molded rubber materials~~,~~ in heater molding or casting processes~~,~~ to fabricate products such as rollers for computer printers or other paper handling equipment.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3780 Mid-Kiln Firing

"Mid-kiln firing" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a secondary firing in a kiln system by injecting fuel at an intermediate point in the kiln system using a specially designed fuel injection mechanism for the purposes of decreasing NO_x emissions through burning part of the fuel at a lower temperature, and reducing conditions at the fuel injection point that may destroy some of the NO_x formed upstream in the kiln system.

(Source: Added at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001)

Section 211.3785 Military Specification Coating

"Military specification coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that has a formulation approved by a United States military agency for use on military equipment.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3790 Miscellaneous Fabricated Product Manufacturing Process

"Miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process" means:

A manufacturing process involving one or more of the following applications, including any drying and curing of formulations, and capable of emitting VOM:

Adhesives to fabricate or assemble parts or products;

Asphalt solutions to paper or fiberboard;

Asphalt to paper or felt;

Coatings or dye to leather;

Coatings to plastic;

Coatings to rubber or glass;

Disinfectant material to manufactured items;

Plastic foam scrap or "fluff" from the manufacture of foam containers and packaging material to form resin pellets;

Resin solutions to fiber substances;

Rubber solutions to molds; or

Viscose solutions for food casings.

~~The storage~~This definition includes storing and handling ~~of~~ formulations and using and handling organic liquids and other substances used for clean-up operations associated with ~~the~~ a process described above ~~and the use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described in this definition would be included~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3810 Miscellaneous Formulation Manufacturing ~~Pocess~~Process

"Miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process" means:

A manufacturing process which compounds one or more of the following and is capable of emitting VOM:

Adhesives;

Asphalt solutions;

Caulks, sealants, or waterproofing agents;

Coatings, other than paint and ink;

Concrete curing compounds;

Dyes;

Friction materials and compounds;

Resin solutions;

Rubber solutions; or

Viscose solutions.

~~The storage~~This definition includes storing and handling ~~of~~ formulations and using and handling organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with ~~the~~ a process described above~~, and the use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described in this definition would be included~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3820 Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesive Application Operation

"Miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation" means, for purposes of Subparts JJ of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a regularly occurring industrial process consisting of one or more adhesive applicators and any associated drying area and/or oven in which an adhesive is applied, dried, and/or cured.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3830 Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products

"Miscellaneous metal parts and products" means, for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215~~.~~, Subpart F, ~~shall include~~ farm machinery, garden machinery, small appliances, commercial machinery, industrial machinery, fabricated metal products, and any other industrial category in which metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code for Major Groups 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39 are coated, ~~with the exception of~~except the following: coating lines subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.204(a) through (i) and (k), architectural coatings, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing, the exterior of marine vessels, and the customized top coating of automobiles and trucks if production is less than thirty-five vehicles per day.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3850 Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating

"Miscellaneous metal parts and products coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied onto the surface of any metal part or metal product, even if attached to or combined with a nonmetal part or product;

a) Including underbody anti-chip (e.g., underbody plastisol) automobile and light-duty truck coatings;

b) Not including the following coatings, which are subject to separate regulations: can coatings; coil coatings; metal furniture coatings; large appliance coatings; magnet wire coatings; prime coat, primer surfacer coat, topcoat, and final repair coat for automobile and light-duty trucks; and aerospace coatings subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r); and

c) Not including the following coatings: architectural coatings, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing coatings, coatings applied to the exterior of marine vessels, coatings applied to the exterior of airplanes, customized topcoat for automobiles and trucks if production is less than 35 vehicles per day, and high temperature aluminum coating applied to diesel-electric locomotives in Cook County.

d) For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 218 and 219, Subpart F, the definition does not include decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metal, acids, bases, or any combination of these substances. For this purpose, "protective oil" means an organic material that is applied to metal for the purpose of providing lubrication or protection from corrosion without forming a solid film, and includes lubricating oils, evaporative oils (including those that evaporate completely), and extrusion oils. Protective oils used on miscellaneous metal parts and products include magnet wire lubricants and soft temporary protective coatings that are removed before installation or further assembly of a part or component.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3870 Miscellaneous Metal Parts or Products Coating Line

"Miscellaneous metal parts or products coating line" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of any metal part or metal product, even if attached to or combined with a nonmetal part or product:

a) Including underbody anti-chip (e.g., underbody plastisol) automobile and light-duty truck coatings;

b) Not including the following coatings, which are subject to separate regulations: can coatings; coil coatings; metal furniture coatings; large appliance coatings; magnet wire coatings; prime coat, primer surfacer coat, topcoat, and final repair

coat for automobile and light-duty trucks; and aerospace coatings subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r); and

c) Not including the following coatings: architectural coatings, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing coatings, coatings applied to the exterior of marine vessels, coatings applied to the exterior of airplanes, customized topcoat for automobiles and trucks if production is less than 35 vehicles per day, and high temperature aluminum coating applied to diesel-electric locomotives in Cook County.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3890 Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Process

"Miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process" means:

A manufacturing process which produces~~,~~ by chemical reaction~~,~~ one or more of the following organic compounds or mixtures of organic compounds and which is capable of emitting volatile organic material (VOM):

Chemicals listed in Appendix A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, or 219, as applicable;

Chlorinated and sulfonated compounds;

Cosmetic, detergent, soap, or surfactant intermediaries or specialties and products;

Disinfectants;

Food additives;

Oil and petroleum product additives;

Plasticizers;

Resins or polymers;

Rubber additives;

Sweeteners; or

Varnishes.

~~The storage~~This definition includes storing and handling ~~of~~ formulations and using and handling organic liquids and other substances for clean-up

operations associated with ~~the~~ a process described above ~~and the use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described in this definition would be included~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3910 Mixing Operation

"Mixing operation" means the operation of combining two or more ingredients, of which at least one is a grain.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3915 Mobile Equipment

"Mobile equipment" means any equipment which may be drawn or is capable of being driven on a roadway, other than motor vehicles, including~~, but not limited to~~ truck or automobile trailers, farm machinery, construction equipment, street cleaners, and golf carts.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3920 Mold Release Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Mold release coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to a mold surface to prevent the molded piece from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3925 Mold Seal Coating

"Mold seal coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface that, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3930 Monitor

"Monitor" means to measure and record.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3950 Monomer

"Monomer" means a relatively low-molecular-weight organic compound that may combine with itself or other similar compounds by a cross-linking reaction to become a polymer.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.3960 Motor Vehicles

"Motor vehicles" means automobiles, trucks, vans, motorcycles, or buses.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.3961 Motor Vehicle Adhesive

"Motor vehicle adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an adhesive, including glass bonding adhesive, used at a facility that is not an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating facility, applied for the purpose of bonding two vehicle surfaces together without regard to the substrates involved.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3965 Motor Vehicle Refinishing

"Motor vehicle refinishing" means any application of coatings to motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components, which is subsequent to the original coating applied at an original equipment manufacturing plant.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.3966 Motor Vehicle Weatherstrip Adhesive

"Motor vehicle weatherstrip adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an adhesive, used at a facility that is not an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating facility, applied to weatherstripping materials for the purpose of bonding the weatherstrip material to the surface of the vehicle.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3967 Mouth Waterproofing Sealant

"Mouth waterproofing sealant" means~~, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and 219.204(q)(1),~~ a coating applied in the manufacture of ammunition to provide a waterproof barrier between a shellcase mouth and bullet.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3968 Multi-Colored Coating

"Multi-colored coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that exhibits more than one color when applied, and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3969 Multi-Component Coating

"Multi-component coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.3970 Multiple Package Coating

"Multiple package coating" means a coating made from more than one different ingredient which must be mixed ~~prior to~~before using and has a limited pot life due to the chemical reaction which occurs upon mixing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.3975 Multipurpose Construction Adhesive

"Multipurpose construction adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive used in the installation or repair of various construction materials, including ~~but not limited to~~ drywall, subfloor, panel, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), ceiling tile, and acoustical tile.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3980 Nameplate Capacity

"Nameplate capacity" means the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that a generator can sustain over a specified period of time when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings as measured in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the~~ United States Department of Energy standards.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3985 Natural Finish Hardwood Plywood Panel

"Natural ~~Finish Hardwood Plywood Panel~~finish hardwood plywood panel" means a panel whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by filters and toners.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.3990 New Grain-Drying Operation (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg.7590, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 211.4010 New Grain-Handling Operation (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg.7590, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 211.4030 No Detectable Volatile Organic Material Emissions

"No detectable volatile organic material emissions" means a discharge of volatile organic material into the atmosphere as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60.485(c)~~,~~ ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.105, 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4050 Non-Contact Process Water Cooling Tower

"Non-contact process water cooling tower" means a towerlike device in which water is cooled by contact with atmospheric air and evaporation, where ~~such~~ the water has been or will be used for cooling ~~of~~ a process stream where VOM is present without intentional direct contact of the cooling water and process stream.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4052 Non-Convertible Coating

"Non-convertible coating" means, for purposes of Section 211.1877, a coating that dries by solvent evaporation with no change in the chemical nature of the binder. The coating remains soluble in the original solvent after drying.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4055 Non-Flexible Coating

"Non-flexible coating" means a paint without the ability to withstand dimensional changes.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.4065 Non-Heatset

""Non-heatset" means a class of lithography or letterpress that does not require a heated dryer to solidify the printing inks. Ultraviolet-cured and electron beam-cured inks are considered non-heatset.

(Source: Amended at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 211.4066 Nonstructural Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Nonstructural adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive that bonds nonload bearing aerospace components in noncritical applications and is not ~~covered~~ included in any other specialty adhesive categories ~~listed~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4067 NO_X Trading Program

For the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subparts U and W, ~~the~~ "NO_X Trading Program" ~~shall mean~~means the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subparts U and W, and those provisions of the federal NO_X Trading Program, 40 CFR 96, incorporated by reference ~~therein~~at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.104.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4070 Offset

"Offset" means, with respect to printing, use of a blanket cylinder to transfer ink from the plate cylinder to the surface to be printed.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4080 One-Component Coating

"One-component coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner added to a coating to reduce the viscosity is not considered a component~~,~~ and ~~therefore~~ does not ~~impact~~ affect the coating's classification as a one-component coating or multi-component coating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4090 One Hundred Percent Acid

"One hundred percent acid" means, with respect to sulfuric and nitric acids, acid with a specific gravity of 1.8205 at ~~30° C~~30 °C in the case of sulfuric acid and 1.4952 at ~~30° C~~30 °C in the case of nitric acid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4110 One-Turn Storage Space

"One-turn storage space" means ~~that~~ space used to store grain with a total annual through-put not ~~in excess of~~exceeding the total bushel storage of that space.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4130 Opacity

"Opacity" means ~~that~~ the fraction of light, expressed in percent, which when transmitted from a source through a smoke-obscured path, is prevented from reaching the observer or instrument receiver.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4150 Opaque Stains

"Opaque stains" means all stains that are not semi-transparent stains.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4170 Open Top Vapor Degreasing

"Open top vapor degreasing" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4190 Open-Ended Valve

"Open-ended valve" means any valve, except pressure relief devices, having one side of the valve in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4210 Operator of a Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Operator of a Gasoline Dispensing Facility

"Operator of gasoline dispensing operation" or "Operator of a gasoline dispensing facility" means any person who is the lessee of or operates, controls, or supervises a gasoline dispensing operation or a gasoline dispensing facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4215 Optical Antireflection Coating

"Optical antireflection coating" means a coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength ranges that is used for antireflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4220 Optical Coating

"Optical coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied to an optical lens.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4230 Organic Compound

"Organic compound" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4250 Organic Material and Organic Materials

a) "Organic materials" means, for the purposes of Section 9.4 of the Act, any chemical compound of carbon, including diluents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents, including polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons but excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonic acid, metallic carbide, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate ~~are not organic materials~~.

b) "Organic material" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 210, 211, 215, 218, and 219, any chemical compound of carbon including diluents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents, but excluding methane, acetone, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonic acid, metallic carbide, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4260 Organic Solvent

"Organic solvent" means a solvent that consists of organic mineral spirits, methyl ethyl ketone, ethanol, ether, toluene, or other organic materials other than soap, detergent, surfactants, lubricating oil, wax, vegetable oil, grease, glycerin, or animal fat. For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 201, Subpart F, a solvent which is a mixture ~~shall be~~is an organic solvent if it contains more than 5 percent by volume of such organic materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4270 Organic Vapor

"Organic vapor" means the gaseous phase of an organic material or a mixture of organic materials present in the atmosphere.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4280 Other Glass

"Other glass" means, for purposes of Part 217, glass that is neither container glass, as ~~that term is~~ defined in Section 211.1435, nor flat glass, as ~~that term is~~ defined in Section 211.2357.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4285 Outdoor Floor Covering Installation Adhesive

"Outdoor floor covering installation adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in ~~the installation of~~installing floor covering that is not in an enclosure and that is exposed to ambient weather conditions during normal use.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4290 Oven

"Oven" means, with respect to a coating line or printing line, a chamber within which heat is used for one or more of the following purposes: dry, bake, cure, or polymerize a coating or ink.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4310 Overall Control

"Overall control" means the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4330 Overvarnish

"Overvarnish" means a transparent coating applied directly over ink or coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4350 Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Facility

"Owner of a gasoline dispensing operation" or "Owner of a gasoline dispensing facility" means any person who has legal or equitable title to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4370 Owner or Operator

"Owner or operator" means any person who owns, operates, leases, controls, or supervises a source, an emission unit, or air pollution control equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4390 Packaging Rotogravure Printing

"Packaging rotogravure printing" means rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates~~,~~ which ~~are~~is, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products or labels for articles to be sold.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4410 Packaging Rotogravure Printing Line

"Packaging rotogravure printing line" means a rotogravure printing line performing packaging rotogravure printing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4430 Pail

"Pail" means any cylindrical shipping container of 1 to 12-gallon capacity and constructed of 29-gauge and heavier material.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4450 Paint Manufacturing Source or Paint Manufacturing Plant

"Paint manufacturing source" or "Paint manufacturing plant" means a source that mixes, blends, or compounds enamels, lacquers, sealers, shellacs, stains, varnishes, or pigmented surface coatings.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4455 Pan-Backing Coating

"Pan-backing coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating elements.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4460 Panel

"Panel" means a flat piece of wood or wood product usually rectangular and used inside homes and mobile homes for wall decorations.

(Source: Added at 35 Ill. Reg. 13451, effective July 27, 2011)

Section 211.4470 Paper Coating

"Paper coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied on paper, plastic film, or metallic foil to make certain products, including ~~but not limited to~~ adhesive tapes and labels, book covers, post cards, office copier paper, drafting paper, or pressure sensitive tapes. For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, paper coating includes coatings applied by impregnation or saturation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4490 Paper Coating Line

"Paper coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied on, saturated into, or impregnated into paper, plastic film, or metallic foil to make certain products, including ~~but not limited to~~ adhesive tapes and labels, book covers, post cards, office copier paper, drafting paper, and pressure sensitive tapes. For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a paper coating line includes saturation or impregnation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4510 Particulate Matter

"Particulate matter" means any solid or liquid material, other than water, which exists in finely divided form.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4530 Parts Per Million (Volume) or PPM (Vol)

"Parts per million (volume)" or "PPM (vol)" means a volume/volume ratio which expresses the volumetric concentration of gaseous air contaminant in a million unit volume of gas.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4535 Part Marking Aerospace Coating

"Part marking aerospace coating" means coatings or inks used to make identifying markings on aerospace materials, components, or assemblies. These markings may be either permanent or temporary.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4540 Perimeter Bonded Sheet Flooring

"Perimeter bonded sheet flooring" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, sheet flooring with vinyl backing installed onto a nonporous substrate using an adhesive designed to be applied only to a strip of up to four inches wide around the perimeter of the sheet flooring.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4550 Person

"Person" means any individual; corporation; partnership; firm; association; trust; estate; public or private institution; group; state; municipality; political subdivision of a state; any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States; and any officer, agent, or employee of any of the above.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4590 Petroleum

"Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4610 Petroleum Liquid

"Petroleum liquid" means crude oil, condensate, or any finished or intermediate product manufactured at a petroleum refinery, but not including acetone~~, and~~; Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D-396-69, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~),~~; gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D-2880-71, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~; or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D, as specified in ASTM D-975-68, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4630 Petroleum Refinery

"Petroleum refinery" means any source engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum, or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4650 Pharmaceutical

"Pharmaceutical" means any compound or mixture, other than food, used in ~~the prevention, diagnosis, alleviation, treatment~~preventing, diagnosing, alleviating, treating, or ~~cure of~~curing disease in ~~human~~ humans and ~~animal~~animals.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4670 Pharmaceutical Coating Operation

"Pharmaceutical coating operation" means a device in which a coating is applied to a pharmaceutical, including air drying or curing ~~of~~ the coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4690 Photochemically Reactive Material

"Photochemically reactive material" means any organic material with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds ~~classified~~ below or the composition of which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations. Whenever any photochemically reactive material or any constituent of any organic material may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one ~~of the above groups of organic materials~~category of compounds defined as "organic material" at Section 211.4250, it ~~shall~~ must be considered as a member of the most reactive group, that is, the group having the least allowable percent of the total organic materials.

A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic types of unsaturation: 5 percent. This definition does not apply to perchloroethylene or trichloroethylene.

A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent.

A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, or toluene: 20 percent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4710 Pigmented Coatings

"Pigmented coatings" means opaque coatings containing binders and colored pigments which are formulated to conceal the wood surface either as an undercoat or topcoat.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4720 Pipeline Natural Gas

"Pipeline natural gas" means a naturally-occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions, and that is provided by a supplier through a pipeline. Pipeline natural gas contains 0.5 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Additionally, pipeline natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 Btu per standard cubic foot.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4730 Plant

"Plant" means, for purposes other than 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, and 219, all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person ~~(~~or persons under common control~~)~~, except the activities of any marine vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities ~~shall~~ must be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group (i.e., ~~which~~ have the same two-digit code) as described in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," 1987, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4735 Plastic

"Plastic" means, for purposes of Subparts JJ of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a synthetic material chemically formed by the polymerization of organic (carbon-based) substances. Plastics are usually compounded with modifiers, extenders, and/or reinforcers and are capable of being molded, extruded, cast into various shapes and films, or drawn into filaments.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4740 Plastic Part

"Plastic part" means a product, or piece of a product, made from a substance that has been formed from resin through the application of pressure or heat or both.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.4750 Plasticizers

"Plasticizers" means substances added to a polymer composition to soften and add flexibility to the product.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4760 Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive

"Plastic solvent welding adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive used to dissolve the surface of plastic to form a bond between mating surfaces.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4765 Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive Primer

"Plastic solvent welding adhesive primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any primer used to prepare plastic substrates prior to bonding or welding.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4768 Pleasure Craft

"Pleasure craft" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a vessel that is manufactured or operated primarily for recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4769 Pleasure Craft Surface Coating

"Pleasure craft surface coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, containing volatile organic materials and applied by brush, spray, roller, or other means to a pleasure craft.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4770 PM-10

"PM-10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers, as measured by the applicable test methods specified by rule. Ambient air concentrations for PM-10 are usually expressed in micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m^3).

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4790 Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacture

"Pneumatic rubber tire manufacture" means the production of pneumatic rubber tires with a bead diameter up to but not including 20.0 inches and cross section dimension up to 12.8 inches, but not including specialty tires for antique or other vehicles when produced on equipment separate from normal production lines for passenger or truck type tires.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4810 Polybasic Organic Acid Partial Oxidation Manufacturing Process

"Polybasic organic acid partial oxidation manufacturing process" means any process involving partial oxidation of hydrocarbons with air to manufacture polybasic acids or their anhydrides, such as maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, or ~~trimelletic~~ trimellitic anhydride.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4830 Polyester Resin Material(s)

"Polyester resin material(s)" means gel coat and unsaturated polyester resin, such as isophthalic, orthophthalic, halogenated, bisphenol A, vinyl ester, or furan resins; cross-linking agents; catalysts; inhibitors; accelerators; promoters; and any other material containing VOM used in polyester resin operations, including the following polyester resin materials:

a) Corrosion ~~resistent~~ resistant and fire retardant polyester resin materials used to make products for corrosive and fire retardant applications;

b) High-strength polyester resin materials with a tensile strength of 10,000 psi or more;

c) Gel coat.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4850 Polyester Resin Products Manufacturing Process

"Polyester resin products manufacturing process" means a manufacturing process that fabricates or reworks products for commercial, military, or industrial use by mixing, pouring, hand laying-

up, impregnating, injecting, pultruding, forming, winding, spraying, and/or curing by using unsaturated polyester resin materials with fiberglass, filters, or any other reinforcement materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4870 Polystyrene Plant

"Polystyrene plant" means any collection of process units and associated storage facilities at a source engaged in using styrene to manufacture polystyrene resin.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4890 Polystyrene Resin

"Polystyrene resin" means a substance consisting of styrene polymer and additives which is manufactured at a polystyrene plant.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4895 Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic (PVC Plastic)

"Polyvinyl chloride plastic" or "PVC plastic" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a polymer of the chlorinated vinyl monomer that contains 57 percent or more chlorine.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.4900 Porous Material

"Porous material" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a substance that has tiny openings, often microscopic, in which fluids may be absorbed or discharged, including~~, but not limited to,~~ paper and corrugated paperboard. Porous material does not include wood.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4910 Portable Grain-Handling Equipment

"Portable grain-handling equipment" means any equipment (excluding portable grain dryers) that is designed and maintained to be movable primarily for use in a non-continuous operation for loading and unloading one-turn storage space and is not physically connected to the grain elevator, ~~provided that~~if the manufacturer's rated capacity of the equipment does not exceed 10,000 bushels per hour.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4930 Portland Cement Manufacturing Process Emission Source

"Portland cement manufacturing process emission source" means any items of process equipment or manufacturing processes used in or associated with the production of portland cement, including~~, but not limited to,~~ a kiln, clinker cooler, raw mill system, finish mill system, raw material dryer, material storage bin or system, material conveyor belt or other transfer system, material conveyor belt transfer point, bagging operation, bulk unloading station, or bulk loading station.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4950 Portland Cement Process or Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant

"Portland cement process" or "Portland cement manufacturing plant" means any facility or plant manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.4960 Potential Electrical Output Capacity

"Potential electrical output capacity" means the MWe capacity rating for the units which ~~shall~~ must be equal to 33% of the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4970 Potential to Emit

"Potential to emit (PTE)" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, ~~shall~~ must be treated as part of its design if the limitation is federally enforceable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.4990 Power Driven Fastener Coating

"Power driven fastener coating" means the coating of nail, staple, brad, and finish nail fasteners where ~~such~~ the fasteners are fabricated from wire or rod of 0.0254 inch diameter or greater, ~~where such fasteners are~~ bonded into coils or strips~~, such coils and strips~~ containing a number of ~~such~~ these fasteners, ~~which fasteners are~~ manufactured for use in power tools, and ~~which fasteners~~ must conform with ~~formal~~ standards for specific uses established by ~~various~~ federal and national organizations including Federal Specification FF-N-105b of the General Services Administration dated August 23, 1977 (does not include any later amendments or editions; U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command, Attn: DRDAR-TST, Rock Island, IL 61201), Bulletin UM-25d of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Federal Housing Administration dated September 5, 1973 (does not include any later amendments or editions; Department of HUD, 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 1005, Chicago, IL 60606), and the

Model Building Code of the Council of American Building Officials, and similar standards. For the purposes of this definition, the terms "brad" and "finish nail" refer to single leg fasteners fabricated in the same manner as staples. The application of coatings to staple, brad, and finish nail fasteners may be associated with the incremental forming ~~of such~~ the fasteners in a cyclic or repetitious manner (incremental fabrication) or with ~~the~~ forming ~~of~~ strips of ~~such~~ the fasteners as a unit from a band of wires (unit fabrication).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5010 Precoat

"Precoat" means any coating which is applied to bare metal primarily to deactivate the metal surface for corrosion resistance to a subsequent water-base primer.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.5012 Prefabricated Architectural Coatings

"Prefabricated architectural coatings" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, coatings applied to metal parts and products that are to be used as an architectural structure.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5015 Preheater Kiln

"Preheater kiln" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a kiln where the feed to the kiln is preheated in cyclone chambers ~~prior to~~before the final reactions in a kiln which forms clinker.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5020 Preheater/Precalciner Kiln

"Preheater/precalciner kiln" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart T, a kiln where the feed to the kiln is preheated in cyclone chambers and ~~utilizes~~ uses a second burner to calcine material in a separate vessel attached to the preheater ~~prior to~~before the final fusion in a kiln which forms clinker.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5030 Pressure Release

"Pressure release" means the emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than set pressure of the pressure relief device.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5050 Pressure Tank

"Pressure tank" means a tank in which fluids are stored at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5060 Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valve

"Pressure/vacuum relief valve" means a device affixed to the storage tank vent pipe to prevent the escape or intrusion of gases.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 14962, effective September 21, 1994)

Section 211.5061 Pretreatment Coating

"Pretreatment coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight and at least 0.50 percent acid by weight, is used to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

(Source: Old Section 211.5061 renumbered to Section 211.5062; new Section 211.5061 added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5062 Pretreatment Wash Primer

"Pretreatment wash primer" means:

For purposes of Subparts HH of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the first coating applied to bare metal if ~~solventborne~~ solvent-borne primers will be applied. This coating contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid~~,~~ by weight, is necessary to provide surface etching, and provides corrosion resistance and adhesion;

For purposes of Subparts F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight and at least 0.50 percent acids by weight, is used to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to fiberglass and metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5065 Primary Product

"Primary ~~Product~~product" means a product of a chemical manufacturing process unit that ~~shall~~ must be determined according to the following procedures ~~specified as follows~~:

a) If a chemical manufacturing process unit produces more than one intended chemical product, the product with the greatest annual design capacity on a mass basis ~~determines~~ is the primary product of the process.

b) If a chemical manufacturing process unit has two more products that have the same maximum annual design capacity on a mass basis, and if one of those chemicals is listed in Appendix A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 or 219, then the listed chemical is considered the primary product. If more than one of the products is listed in Appendix A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 or 219, then the owner or operator may designate any of the listed chemicals as the primary product ~~any of the listed chemicals~~.

c) For a chemical manufacturing process unit that is designed and operated as a flexible operation unit and is used predominantly to produce one or more of the listed chemicals in Appendix A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 or 219, the primary product ~~shall~~ must be determined based on the expected ~~utilization~~ production for the five years following promulgation for existing sources and based on the expected ~~utilization~~ production for the first five years after initial start-up for new sources.

1) If the flexible operation unit produces one product for the greatest annual operating time, then that product ~~shall~~ must represent the primary product of the flexible operation unit.

2) If the flexible operation unit produces multiple chemicals equally based on operating time, then the product with the greatest annual production on a mass basis ~~shall~~ must represent the primary product of the flexible operation unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5070 Prime Coat

"Prime coat" means the first of two or more coatings applied to a substrate in a multiple coat operation.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5072 Primer for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Primer for general aviation rework facility" means an aerospace primer applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5075 Primer Sealant

"Primer sealant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q) and 219.204(q), a sealant applied in the manufacture of ammunition to assembled primers to maintain the primer assembly and prevent explosive priming mix from dusting during the transfer of primers.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5080 Primer Sealer

"Primer sealer" means an undercoat that improves the adhesion of the topcoat, provides corrosion resistance, and promotes color uniformity.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.5090 Primer Surfacer Coat

"Primer surfacer coat" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.204(a), 218.204(a)(1), and 219.204(a)(1), a coating used to touch up areas on the surface of automobile or light-duty truck bodies not adequately covered by the prime coat before application of the top coat. The primer surfacer coat is applied between the prime coat and topcoat. An anti-chip coating applied to main body parts (e.g., rocker panels, bottom of doors and fenders, and leading edge of roof) is a ~~primer/surfacer~~primer surfacer coat. The primer surfacer coat is also referred to as a "guide coat."

"Primer surfacer coat" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218, Subpart HH and 219, Subpart HH, a coating applied to motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components at motor vehicle refinishing operations that fills in surface imperfections and builds a thickness in order to allow sanding.

"Primer surfacer coat" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and 219.204(a)(2), an intermediate protective coating applied over the electrodeposition primer and under the topcoat. Primer surfacer provides adhesion, protection, and appearance properties to the total finish. Primer surfacer may also be called guide coat or surfacer. Primer surfacer operations may include other coatings (e.g., anti-chip, lower-body anti-chip, chip-resistant edge primer, spot primer, blackout, deadener, interior color, basecoat replacement coating, etc.) that are applied in the same spray booths.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5110 Primer Surfacer Operation

"Primer surfacer operation" means the application ~~area(s)~~area or areas, flashoff ~~area(s)~~area or areas, and ~~oven(s)~~oven or ovens that are used to apply and dry or cure primer surfacer coat on a single assembly line.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5130 Primers

"Primers" means any coatings formulated and applied to substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5140 Printed Interior Panel

"Printed ~~Interior Panel~~interior panel" mean a panel whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5150 Printing

"Printing" means the application of words, designs, pictures, or other images to a substrate using ink.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5170 Printing Line

"Printing line" means an operation consisting of a series of one or more roll printers and any associated roll coaters, drying areas, and ovens ~~wherein~~ in which one or more coatings are applied, dried, and/or cured.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5185 Process Emission Source

"Process emission source" means any stationary emission source other than a fuel combustion emission unit or an incinerator.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5190 Process Emission Unit

"Process emission unit" means any stationary emission unit other than a fuel combustion emission unit or an incinerator.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5195 Process Heater

"Process heater" means, for purposes of Part 217, an enclosed combustion device that burns only gaseous or liquid fuels ~~only~~ and that indirectly transfers heat to a process fluid or a heat transfer medium other than water. This ~~term~~ definition does not include pipeline heaters and storage tank heaters that are primarily meant to maintain fluids at a certain temperature or viscosity.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5210 Process Unit

"Process unit" means equipment and components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more chemicals. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. For purposes of Subpart Q of Parts 215, 218, and 219, a process unit must produce one or more of the chemicals listed in Appendix A of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, or 219, as applicable.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5230 Process Unit Shutdown

"Process unit shutdown" means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and components and technically feasible bypassing of equipment and components without stopping production is not a process unit shutdown.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5245 Process Vent

"Process vent" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~218 and 219, Sections~~ 218.500 ~~through~~ 218.506 and 219.500 ~~through~~ 219.506, any non-fugitive source of VOM emissions to the atmosphere resulting from non-combustion emission units. A process vent begins at the inlet to the control device~~,~~ or, in the absence of a control device, at the point of discharge to the atmosphere. This definition includes all emission units vents and stacks. ~~Not included in this~~This definition ~~are~~ does not include exhaust streams from exhaust hoods and building ventilation fans which are used to provide ventilation for workers and not to collect and discharge emissions from specific emission units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5250 Process Weight Rate

"Process weight rate" means the actual weight or engineering approximation ~~thereof~~ of it of all materials except liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air introduced into any process per hour. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight rate ~~shall~~ must be determined by

dividing ~~such~~ the actual weight or engineering approximation ~~thereof~~ of it by the number of hours of operation excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For continuous processes, the process weight rate ~~shall~~ must be determined by dividing ~~such~~ the actual weight or engineering approximation ~~thereof~~ of it by the number of hours in one complete operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5270 Production Equipment Exhaust System

"Production equipment exhaust system" means a system for collecting and directing into the atmosphere emissions of volatile organic material from reactors, centrifuges, and other process emission units.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5310 Publication Rotogravure Printing Line

"Publication rotogravure printing line" means a rotogravure printing line printing upon paper ~~which is~~ subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, or other types of non-packaging printed materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5330 Purged Process Fluid

"Purged process fluid" means liquid or vapor from a process unit that contains volatile organic material and that results from flushing or cleaning the sample ~~line(s)~~line or lines of a process unit so that an uncontaminated sample may then be taken for testing or analysis.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5335 Radiation Effect Coating

"Radiation ~~Effect Coating~~effect coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, a coating or coating system engineered to interact, through absorption or reflection, with specific regions of the electromagnetic energy spectrum, such as the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, or microwave regions. Uses include~~, but are not limited to,~~ lightning strike protection, electromagnetic pulse protection, and radar avoidance. ~~Coatings~~ This definition does not include coating that have been designated "classified" by the Department of Defense ~~are not included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5336 Radiation-Effect or Electric Coating

"Radiation-effect or electric coating" means a coating or coating system engineered to interact, through absorption or reflection, with specific regions of the electromagnetic energy spectrum, such as the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, or microwave regions. Uses include lightning strike protection, electromagnetic pulse protection, and radar avoidance. This definition does not include coatings~~Coatings~~ that have been designated as "classified" by the Department of Defense ~~are exempt from this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5338 Radome

"Radome" means, for purposes of the definitions of "electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference" and "rain erosion-resistant coating", the nonmetallic protective housing for electromagnetic transmitters and receivers (e.g., radar, electronic countermeasures, etc.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5339 Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating

"Rain erosion-resistant coating" means a coating or coating system used to protect the leading edges of aerospace parts, such as flaps, stabilizers, radomes, engine inlet nacelles, etc., against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5340 Rated Heat Input Capacity

"Rated heat input capacity" means the ability of an emission unit to combust a maximum amount of fuel on a steady state basis, as limited by a federally enforceable permit condition~~,~~ or ~~otherwise~~ as stated by the manufacturer of the unit~~,~~ based on the physical design and characteristics of the unit, or, if higher than the manufacturer's stated maximum amount, as demonstrated by the actual operation of the unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5350 Reactor

"Reactor" means a vat, vessel, or other device in which chemical reactions take place.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5370 Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)

"Reasonably available control technology (RACT)" means the lowest emission limitation that an emission unit is capable of meeting by ~~the application of~~ applying control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5390 Reclamation System

"Reclamation system" means equipment which reclaims spent solvents, surplus propellants, waste materials, and other materials generated by an emission unit to produce solvent, propellant, or other materials which may be reused in the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5400 Red Coating

"Red coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that meets all of the following criteria:

Yellow limit: the hue of hostaperm scarlet;

Blue limit: the hue of monastral red-violet;

Lightness limit for metallics: 35 percent aluminum flake;

Lightness limit for solids: 50 percent titanium dioxide white;

Solid reds: hue angle of -11 to 38° and maximum lightness of 23 to 45 units; and

Metallic reds: hue angle of -16 to 35° and maximum lightness of 28 to 45 units.

These criteria are based on Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry. For spherical geometry, specular included, the upper limit is 49 units.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5410 Refiner

"Refiner" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a refinery.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5430 Refinery Fuel Gas

"Refinery fuel gas" means any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted at the refinery, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5450 Refinery Fuel Gas System

"Refinery fuel gas system" means a system for ~~collection of~~collecting refinery fuel gas including~~, but not limited to,~~ piping for collecting tail gas from various process units, mixing drums and controls, and distribution piping.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5470 Refinery Unit or Refinery Process Unit

"Refinery unit" or "Refinery process unit" means a set of equipment which ~~are~~ is a part of a basic process operation such as ~~distillation~~distilling, hydrotreating, cracking, or reforming ~~of~~ hydrocarbons.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5480 Reflective Argent Coating

"Reflective argent coating" means a silver-colored coating that will reflect light.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.5490 Refrigerated Condenser

"Refrigerated condenser" means a surface condenser in which the coolant supplied to the condenser has been cooled by a mechanical device~~,~~ other than ~~by~~ a cooling tower or evaporative spray cooling, such as a refrigeration unit or steam chiller unit.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5500 Regulated Air Pollutant

a) "Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

1) Nitrogen oxides (NOx) or any volatile organic compound.

2) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated.

3) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

4) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, including Sections 112(g), (j) and (r).

A) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act. Any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) ~~shall~~ must be considered to be regulated 18 months after the date on which ~~United States Environmental Protection Agency ("~~USEPA~~")~~ was required to promulgate an applicable standard ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(e) of the Clean Air Act, if USEPA fails to promulgate such standard.

B) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Clean Air Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) ~~requirement~~.

5) Greenhouse Gases, which are the group of six long-lived and directly emitted greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

b) "Regulated air pollutant" ~~shall~~means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.180(a), ~~mean~~ any air contaminant ~~as to~~for which this Subtitle contains emission standards or other specific limitations and any contaminant regulated in Illinois ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.1 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5510 Reid Vapor Pressure

""Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except ~~liquified~~ liquefied petroleum gases as determined by the method ~~referenced~~ in the Section where the term is used or, if the Section where the term is used does not specify a method, by ASTM D323-08 ~~(if not referenced in the Section where the term is used)~~, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5520 Reinforced Plastic Composite

"Reinforced plastic composite" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a composite material consisting of plastic reinforced with fibers.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5530 Repair

"Repair" means, with respect to polyester resin product manufacturing processes, a portion of the fabrication process that requires the addition of polyester resin materials to portions of a previously fabricated product immediately after normal fabrication operations in order to mend damage ~~immediately following normal fabrication operations~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5535 Repair Cleaning

"Repair ~~Cleaning~~cleaning" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, a solvent cleaning operation or activity carried out during a repair process.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 211.5550 Repair Coat

"Repair coat" means:

With respect to coating wood furniture, coatings used to correct imperfections or damage to furniture surface;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q) and 219.204(q), a coat used to re-coat portions of a previously coated product that has sustained mechanical damage to the coating ~~following~~ after normal coating operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5570 Repaired

"Repaired" means, for the purpose of Subpart Q of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, and 219, that equipment or a component has been adjusted~~,~~ or otherwise altered~~,~~ to eliminate a leak.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5580 Repowering

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart W, "repowering" means ~~the conversion or replacement of~~converting or replacing an existing budget EGU~~, as~~ identified in Appendix F~~,~~ with a technology capable of controlling NO_x and other combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with waste reduction~~,~~ or any other replacement generation technology as determined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Repowering ~~shall~~ must be considered a control technology for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5585 Research and Development Operation

"Research and development operation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187, 219.187, and 219.204(r), an operation:

whose purpose is ~~for research and development of~~researching and developing new processes and products;

that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel; and

that is not involved in ~~the manufacture of~~manfacturing final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a de minimis manner.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5590 Residual Fuel Oil

"Residual fuel oil" means fuel oils of grade No. 4, 5, and 6 as specified in ~~detailed~~ requirements for fuel oils in ASTM D-396-69 (1971), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5600 Resist Coat

"Resist coat" means a coating that is applied to a plastic part before metallic plating to prevent deposits of metal on portions of the plastic part.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.5610 Restricted Area

"Restricted area" means the area within the boundaries of any "municipality" as defined in Section 1-1-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code [65 ILCS 5/1-1-2], plus a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries of any such municipality having a population of 1000 or more according to the latest federal census.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5630 Retail Outlet

"Retail outlet" means any gasoline dispensing operation at which gasoline is sold or offered for sale for use in motor vehicles.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5640 Rich-Burn Engine

"Rich-burn engine" means a spark-ignited engine where the oxygen content in the exhaust stream of the engine before any dilutions is 1 percent or less by volume measured on a dry basis.

(Source: Added at 31 Ill. Reg. 14271, effective September 25, 2007)

Section 211.5650 Ringelmann Chart

"Ringelmann chart" means the chart ~~published and described~~ in the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, Information Circular 8333 (Revision of IC7718) May 1, 1967, or any adaptation ~~thereof which has been approved by~~of it that the Agency has approved.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5670 Roadway

"Roadway" means any street, highway, road, alley, sidewalk, parking lot, airport, rail bed or terminal, bikeway, pedestrian mall, or other structure used for transportation purposes.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5675 Rocket Motor Bonding Adhesive

"Rocket motor bonding adhesive" means an adhesive used in rocket motor bonding applications.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5680 Rocket Motor Nozzle Coating

"Rocket motor nozzle coating" means a catalyzed epoxy coating system used in elevated temperature applications on rocket motor nozzles.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5690 Roll Coater

"Roll coater" means an apparatus used for roll coating.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5710 Roll Coating

"Roll coating" means a method of applying a coating to a moving substrate by means of rotating hard rubber, elastomeric, or metal rolls.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5730 Roll Printer

"Roll printer" means an apparatus used for roll printing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5750 Roll Printing

"Roll printing" means the method of printing by means of a series of rolls, usually of hard rubber or metal, each with only partial coverage.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5770 Rotogravure Printing

"Rotogravure printing" means roll printing in which the pattern to be applied is recessed in the roll relative to the non-image area.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5790 Rotogravure Printing Line

"Rotogravure printing line" means a printing line performing rotogravure printing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5800 Rubber

"Rubber" means, for purposes of Subparts JJ of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any natural or manmade rubber substrate, including~~, but not limited to,~~ styrene-butadiene rubber, polychloroprene (neoprene), butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, chlorosulfonated polyethylene, and ethylene propylene diene terpolymer.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5805 Rubber-Based Adhesive

"Rubber-based adhesive" means a quick setting contact cement that provides a strong~~,~~ yet flexible~~,~~ bond between two mating surfaces that may be of dissimilar materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5810 Safety Relief Valve

"Safety relief valve" means a valve which is normally closed and which is designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures within a vessel or pipe.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5830 Sandblasting

"Sandblasting" means the use of a mixture of sand and air at high pressures for cleaning and/or polishing any type of surface.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5850 Sanding Sealers

"Sanding sealers" means any coatings formulated for and applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of varnish. To be considered a sanding sealer, a coating must be clearly labelled as ~~such~~one.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5855 Scale Inhibitor

"Scale inhibitor" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a coating that is applied to the surface of a part ~~prior to~~before thermal processing to inhibit the formation of scale.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5860 Scientific Instrument

"Scientific ~~Instrument~~instrument" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an instrument, including the components, assemblies, and subassemblies used in their manufacture, and associated accessories and reagents that are used for the detection, measurement, analysis, separation, synthesis, or sequencing of various compounds.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5870 Screening

"Screening" means separating material according to size by pressing undersized material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversized material on the mesh surfaces ~~(screens)~~.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5875 Screen Printing

"Screen ~~Printing~~printing" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, a process in which the printing ink passes through a taut screen or fabric to which a refined form of stencil has been applied. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5880 Screen Printing on Paper

"Screen ~~Printing~~ printing on ~~Paper~~paper" means a process that would otherwise be paper coating as defined in Section 211.4470 ~~of this Part~~, except ink is passed through a taut screen or fabric to which a refined form of stencil has been applied. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5883 Screen Print Ink for Aerospace Applications

"Screen print ink for aerospace applications" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), an ink used in screen printing processes during fabrication of decorative laminates and decals at aerospace facilities.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5885 Screen Reclamation

"Screen ~~Reclamation~~reclamation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, a solvent cleaning activity carried out in a screen printing operation in which the screen is completely cleaned and the stencil removed for recycling or reuse of the screen for other production runs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5887 Sealant for Aerospace Applications

"Sealant for aerospace applications" means a material used to prevent the intrusion of water, fuel, air, or other liquids or solids from certain areas of aerospace vehicles or components. There are two categories of sealants: extrudable/rollable/brushable sealants and sprayable sealants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5890 Sealer

Except for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a) and (q) and 219.204(a) and (q), "sealer" means a coating containing binders that seals wood ~~prior to~~ before the application of the subsequent coatings.

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a) and (q) and 219.204(a) and (q), "sealer" means a high viscosity material generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating and before the application of subsequent coatings (e.g., primer surfacer). The primary purpose of sealer is to fill body joints completely so that

there is no intrusion of water, gases, or corrosive materials into the passenger area of the body compartment. These materials are also referred to as sealant, sealant primer, or caulk.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5895 Seal Coat Maskant

"Seal coat maskant" means an overcoat applied over a maskant to improve abrasion and chemical resistance during production operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5900 Self-Priming Topcoat for Aerospace Applications

"Self-priming topcoat for aerospace applications" means a topcoat that is applied directly to an uncoated aerospace vehicle or component for purposes of corrosion prevention, environmental protection, and functional fluid resistance. More than one layer of identical coating formulation may be applied to the vehicle or component. ~~Self-priming~~This definition does not include self-priming topcoats for general aviation rework facilities ~~are not included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5905 Self-Priming Topcoat for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Self-priming topcoat for general aviation rework facility" means a self-priming topcoat applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5907 Semi-Aqueous Cleaning Solvent

"Semi-aqueous cleaning solvent" means a solution in which water is ~~a~~ the primary ingredient (at least 60 percent of the solvent solution, as applied, must be water).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5910 Semi-Transparent Stains

"Semi-transparent stains" means stains containing dyes or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change the color of the surface but not to conceal the surface, including~~, but not limited to,~~ sap stain, toner, non-grain raising stains, pad stain, or spatter stain.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.5930 Sensor

"Sensor" means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5950 Set of Safety Relief Valves

"Set of safety relief valves" means one or more safety relief valves designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures in the same vessel or pipe.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5970 Sheet Basecoat

"Sheet basecoat" means a coating applied to metal when the metal is in sheet form to serve as either the exterior or interior of a can for either two-piece or three-piece cans.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.5980 Sheet-Fed

"Sheet-fed" means a printing or coating line where individual sheets of substrate are fed to the line sequentially.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.5985 Sheet Rubber Lining Installation

"Sheet rubber lining installation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the process of applying sheet rubber liners by hand to metal or plastic substrates to protect the underlying substrate from corrosion or abrasion. These operations also include laminating sheet rubber to fabric by hand.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5987 Shock-Free Coating

"Shock-free coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied to electrical components to protect the user from electric shock. The coating has characteristics of ~~being of~~ low capacitance~~, and~~ high resistance~~,~~ and ~~having~~ resistance to breaking down under high voltage.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.5990 Shotblasting

"Shotblasting" means the use of a mixture of any metallic or non-metallic substance and air at high pressures for cleaning and/or polishing any type of surface.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6010 Side-Seam Spray Coat

"Side-seam spray coat" means a can coating applied to the seam of a three-piece can.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6012 Silicone-Release Coating

"Silicone-release coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any coating that contains silicone resin and is intended to prevent food from sticking to metal surfaces such as baking pans.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6013 Silicone Insulation Material

"Silicone insulation material" means an insulating material applied to exterior metal aerospace surfaces for protection from high temperatures caused by atmospheric friction or engine exhaust. These materials differ from ablative coatings in that they are not "sacrificial".

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6015 Single-Ply Roof Membrane

"Single-ply roof membrane" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a prefabricated single sheet of rubber, normally ethylene-propylenediene terpolymer, that is field applied to a building roof using one layer of membrane material. Single-ply roof membrane does not include membranes prefabricated from EPDM.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6017 Single-Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive Primer

"Single-ply roof membrane adhesive primer" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any primer labeled for use to clean and promote adhesion of the single-ply roof membrane seams or splices ~~prior to~~before bonding.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6020 Single-Ply Roof Membrane Installation and Repair Adhesive

"Single-ply roof membrane installation and repair adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive labeled for use in the installation or repair of single-ply roof membrane. Installation includes, as a minimum, attaching the edge of the membrane to the edge of the roof and applying flashings to vents, pipes, and ducts that protrude through the membrane. Repair includes gluing the edges of ~~A 4~~ torn membrane together, attaching a patch over a hole, and reapplying flashings to vents, pipes, or ducts installed through the membrane.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6025 Single Unit Operation

"Single unit operation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~218 and 219, Sections~~ 218.500 ~~through~~ 218.506 and 219.500 ~~through~~ 219.506, a distinct piece of equipment in a batch operation within which one or more discrete processing steps occur. ~~Such~~ These discrete processing steps include~~, but are not limited to, the preparation of~~preparing reactants, ~~facilitation of~~facilitating reactions, ~~separation and purification of~~separating and purifying products or intermediates, and recycling ~~of~~ materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6030 Smoke

"Smoke" means small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly but not exclusively of carbon, ash, and other combustible material~~,~~ that form a visible plume in the air.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6050 Smokeless Flare

"Smokeless flare" means a combustion unit and the stack to which it is affixed in which organic material achieves combustion by burning in the atmosphere ~~such~~ so that the smoke or other particulate matter emitted to the atmosphere from ~~such~~ the combustion does not have an appearance density or shade darker that No. 1 of the RingelmannRinglemann Chart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6055 Smoothing and Caulking Compounds

"Smoothing and caulking compounds" means semi-solid materials that are applied by hand application methods and ~~are~~ used to aerodynamically smooth exterior vehicle surfaces or fill cavities such as bolt hole accesses. A material ~~shall~~ must not be classified as a smoothing and caulking compound if it can also be classified as a sealant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6060 Soft Coat

"Soft coat" means any coating that provides a soft tactile feel similar to leather and a rich leather-like appearance when applied to plastic interior automotive parts and exterior business machine parts.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6063 Solar-Absorbent Coating

"Solar-absorbent coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6064 Solid Film Lubricant

"Solid film lubricant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying (i.e., closely or tightly fitting) surfaces in aerospace applications.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6065 Solids Turnover Ratio (R_T)

"Solids turnover ratio" or "Solids R_T" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, the ratio of total volume of coating solids that is added to the EDP system in a calendar month to the total volume design capacity of the EDP system.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6070 Solvent

"Solvent" means a liquid substance that is used to dissolve or dilute another substance. This term includes~~, but is not limited to~~ organic materials used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, degreasing agents, or cleaning agents.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6090 Solvent Cleaning

"Solvent cleaning" means the process of cleaning soils from surfaces by cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing, or conveyorized degreasing.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6110 Solvent Recovery System

"Solvent recovery system" means equipment which processes spent solvents, surplus propellants, and other ~~VOM containing~~VOM-containing waste materials generated by an emission unit to recover VOM which can be productively used, either in the original unit or for another purpose, reducing the amount of ~~such~~ the material which must be disposed of as waste.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6130 Source

"Source" means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources) that ~~are~~ is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties that are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) and that belongs to a single major industrial grouping. For the purposes of defining "source," a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single major industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources located on contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 (incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112), *or such pollutant emitting activities at a stationary source (or group of sources) located on contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control constitute a support facility* as defined in Section 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/39.5]. *The determination as to whether any group of stationary sources ~~are~~ is located on contiguous or adjacent properties, and/or ~~are~~ is under common control, and/or whether the pollutant emitting activities at such group of stationary sources constitute a support facility shall be made on a case by case basis* [415 ILCS 5/39.5].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6133 Space Vehicle

"Space vehicle" means a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond earth's atmosphere. This definition includes integral equipment such as models, mockups, prototypes, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons. ~~Also included is~~This definition also includes auxiliary equipment associated with test, transport, and storage, that, through contamination, can compromise the space vehicle performance.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6137 Specialized Function Coating

"Specialized function coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a coating that fulfills extremely specific engineering requirements in aerospace applications that are

limited in use and are characterized by low volume usage. This category excludes coatings covered in other specialty coating categories in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6140 Specialty Coatings

"Specialty coatings" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, plastic parts coatings used for unusual job performance requirements. These products include adhesion primers, resist coatings, soft coatings, reflective coatings, electrostatic prep coatings, headlamp lens coatings, ink pad printing coatings, stencil coatings, vacuum metalizing coatings, gloss reducers, plating resist coatings, and plating sensitizer coatings.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6145 Specialty Coatings for Motor Vehicles

"Specialty coatings for motor vehicles" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 218 and Part 219, Subpart HH, a coating used for unusual job performance requirements, including~~, but not limited to,~~ adhesion promoters, uniform finish blenders, elastomeric materials, gloss flatteners, and bright metal trim repair.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6150 Specialty High Gloss Catalyzed Coating

"Specialty high gloss catalyzed coating" means commercial contract finishing of material prepared for printers and lithographers where the finishing process uses a solvent-borne coating~~,~~ formulated with a catalyst~~,~~ in a quantity of no more than 12,000 gallons/year as supplied, ~~where~~ the coating machines are sheet fed and the coated sheets are brought to a minimum surface temperature of ~~190º F~~190 ºF, and ~~where~~ the coated sheets are to achieve the minimum specular reflectance index of 65 measured at a 60 degree angle with a gloss meter.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6170 Specialty Leather

"Specialty leather" means leather in one of the following categories:

a) "Specialty shoe leather," such as "CHROMEXCEL" (TM) leather, that is:

1) A select grade of chrome tanned, bark retanned leather;

2) Retanned to over 25% by weight grease, wax, and oils by direct contact with such materials in liquefied form at elevated temperature without the presence of water;

3) Finished with coating materials which adhere to the leather surface to provide color and a rich visual luster while allowing a surface that feels oily; and

4) Used primarily for manufacture of shoes.

b) "~~Speciality~~ Specialty football leather," such as "TANNED IN TACK" (TM) leather, that is:

1) Top grade, chrome tanned, bark retanned, and fat liquored leather;

2) Finished with coating materials which impregnate into the leather to produce a permanent non-slip "tacky" exterior surface on the leather. This "tacky" characteristic continues to exist with wear; and

3) Used primarily for the manufacture of footballs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6190 Specialty Soybean Crushing Source

"Specialty soybean crushing source" means any hexane extraction soybean crushing equipment using indirect steam heat in flash or vapor desolventizers as the primary method of desolventizing and producing specialty solvent extracted soy flakes, grits, or flour.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6210 Splash Loading

"Splash loading" means a method of loading a tank, railroad tank car, tank truck, or trailer by use of other than a submerged loading pipe.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6230 Stack

"Stack" means a flue or conduit, free-standing or with exhaust port above the roof of the building on which it is mounted, by which air contaminants are emitted into the atmosphere.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6250 Stain Coating

"Stain coating" means a non-protective coating containing dye or pigment which is applied to a substrate to impart color without obscuring the grain of the substrate, i.e., the appearance and

texture of the surface of the substrate due to its physical structure, or for a transparent substrate, without blocking the passage of light through the substrate.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.6270 Standard Conditions

"Standard conditions" means a temperature of ~~70º F~~70 ºF and a pressure of 14.7 psia.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6290 Standard Cubic Foot (scf)

"Standard cubic foot (scf)" means the volume of one cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6310 Start-Up

"Start-up" means the setting an emission unit in operation ~~of an emission unit~~ for any purpose.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6330 Stationary Emission Source

"Stationary emission source" means an emission source which is not self-propelled.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6350 Stationary Emission Unit

"Stationary emission unit" means an emission unit which is not self-propelled.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6355 Stationary Gas Turbine

"Stationary gas turbine" means any simple cycle gas turbine, regenerative cycle gas turbine, or any gas turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that is not ~~self propelled~~self-propelled. It may, however, be mounted on wheels for portability.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6360 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine

"Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine" means any internal combustion engine, except a gas turbine, that is not self-propelled. It may, however, be mounted on wheels for portability.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 15744, effective October 17, 1994)

Section 211.6370 Stationary Source

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6390 Stationary Storage Tank

"Stationary storage tank" means any container of liquid or gas which is designed and constructed to remain at one site.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6400 Stencil Coat

"Stencil coat" means:

~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, a coating that is applied over a stencil on a plastic part at a thickness of 1 mil or less of coating solids. Stencil coats are most frequently letters, numbers, or decorative designs;

On and after May 1, 2012, an ink or pigmented coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols, and/or numbers.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6405 Sterilization Indicating Ink

"Sterilization Indicating Ink" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, an ink that changes color to indicate that sterilization has occurred. ~~Such~~ This ink is used to monitor the sterilization of medical instruments, autoclave efficiency, and the thermal processing of foods ~~for prevention of~~to prevent spoilage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6410 Storage Tank or Storage Vessel

"Storage tank or storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir, or container used for ~~the storage of~~to store liquid or gaseous material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6420 Strippable Spray Booth Coating

"Strippable spray booth coating" means a coating that is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive overspray during finishing operations and that is subsequently peeled off and disposed of.

(Source: Added at 22 Ill. Reg. 3497, effective February 2, 1998)

Section 211.6425 Stripping

"Stripping" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, the removal of cured coatings, cured inks, or cured adhesives.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 211.6426 Structural Autoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Structural autoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive used to bond load-carrying aerospace components that is cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6427 Structural Glazing

"Structural glazing" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a process that includes the application of adhesive to bond glass, ceramic, metal, stone, or composite panels to exterior building frames.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6428 Structural Nonautoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Structural nonautoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive cured under ambient conditions that is used to bond load-carrying aerospace components or for other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6430 Styrene Devolatilizer Unit

"Styrene devolatilizer unit" means equipment performing the function of separating unreacted styrene monomer and other volatile components from polystyrene in a vacuum devolatilizer.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6450 Styrene Recovery Unit

"Styrene recovery unit" means equipment performing the function of separating styrene monomer from other less volatile components of the styrene devolatilizer unit's output. The separated styrene monomer may be reused as a raw material in the polystyrene plant.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6460 Subfloor

"Subfloor" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, subflooring material over floor joists, including any load bearing joists. Subflooring is covered by a finish surface material.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6470 Submerged Loading Pipe

a) "Submerged loading pipe" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, any loading pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches above the bottom of the tank. When applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, "submerged loading pipe" means any loading pipe the discharge of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches or two times the loading pipe diameter, whichever is greater, above the bottom of the tank. The definition ~~shall~~ also ~~apply~~ applies to any loading pipe which is continuously submerged during loading operations.

b) "Submerged loading pipe" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any discharge pipe or nozzle which meets either of the following conditions:

1) Where the tank is filled from the top, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 15 cm (6 in.) above the bottom of the tank.

2) Where the tank is filled from the side, the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 46 cm (18 in.) above the bottom of the tank.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6490 Substrate

"Substrate" means the surface onto which a coating is applied or into which a coating is impregnated.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6510 Sulfuric Acid Mist

"Sulfuric acid mist" means sulfuric acid mist as measured according to the method specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.101(b).

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6530 Surface Condenser

"Surface condenser" means a device which removes a substance from a gas stream by reducing the temperature of the stream~~,~~ without direct contact between the coolant and the stream.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6535 Surface Preparation

"Surface ~~Preparation~~preparation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187 and 219.187, ~~the removal of~~ removing contaminants such as dust, soil, oil, and grease ~~prior to~~before applying coating, adhesive, or ink ~~applications~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6540 Surface Preparation Materials

"Surface preparation materials" means materials that are used to remove foreign matter~~,~~ such as wax, tar, grease, and silicone~~,~~ from the surface to be coated.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6550 Synthetic Organic Chemical or Polymer Manufacturing Plant

"Synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant" means a source that produces, as intermediates or final products, chemicals or polymers.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6570 Tablet Coating Operation

"Tablet coating operation" means a pharmaceutical coating operation in which tablets are coated.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6575 Temporary Protective Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Temporary protective coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to aerospace surfaces to provide scratch or corrosion protection during manufacturing, storage, or transportation. Two types include peelable protective coatings and alkaline removable coatings. These materials are not intended to protect against strong acid or alkaline solutions. ~~Coatings~~ This definition does not include coatings that provide this type of protection from chemical processing~~ are not included in this category~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6580 Texture Coat

"Texture coat" means a coating applied to a plastic part which, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6583 Thermal Control Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Thermal control coating for aerospace applications" means a coating formulated with specific thermal conductive or radiative properties to permit temperature control of the aerospace substrate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6585 Thin Metal Laminating Adhesive

"Thin metal laminating adhesive" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in bonding multiple layers of metal to metal or metal to plastic in the production of electronic or magnetic components in which the thickness of the bond lines is less than 0.25 millimeters.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6587 Thin Particleboard

"Thin ~~Particleboard~~particleboard" ~~is~~ means a manufactured board ¼ inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles that have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6590 Thirty Day Rolling Average

"Thirty day rolling average" means any value arithmetically averaged over any consecutive thirty days.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6610 Three-Piece Can

"Three-piece can" means a can which is made from a rectangular sheet and two circular ends.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6620 Three or Four Stage Coating System

"Three or four stage coating system" means a topcoat system composed of a colored basecoat, one or two semi-transparent midcoats, and a transparent clearcoat.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6630 Through-the-Valve Fill

"Through-the-value fill" means, with respect to filling ~~of~~ aerosol cans with propellant, a method ~~of filling cans by~~ injecting propellant into the can through and around the outlet tube of the can and aerosol valve. Through-the-valve fill is a different method ~~of fill~~ than under-the-cup fill.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.6635 Tileboard

"Tileboard" means paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(Source: Added at 35 Ill. Reg. 13451, effective July 27, 2011)

Section 211.6640 Tire Repair

"Tire repair" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a process that includes expanding a hole, tear, fissure, or blemish in a tire casing by grinding or gouging, applying adhesive, and filling the hole or crevice with rubber.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6650 Tooling Resin

"Tooling resin" means resins used to fabricate molds and fixtures used in manufacturing ~~of~~ fiberglass products.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.6670 Topcoat

"Topcoat" means:

Except as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and (q)(5) and 219.204(a)(2), (q)(5), and (r), a coating applied to a substrate in a multiple coat operation other than prime coat, primer surfacer coat, or final repair coat;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and 219.204(a)(2), the final coating system applied to provide the final color and/or a protective finish. The topcoat may be a monocoat color or basecoat/clearcoat system. In-line repair and two-tone are part of topcoat;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(5) and 219.204(q)(5), any final coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft;

For the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a coating that is applied over a primer on an aerospace vehicle or component for appearance, identification, camouflage, or protection. ~~Topcoats~~ This definition does not include topcoats that are listed as specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~in~~ 219.204(r)(2) ~~are not included in this definition~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6685 Topcoat for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Topcoat for general aviation rework facility" means a topcoat applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6690 Topcoat Operation

"Topcoat operation" means the application areas, flash-off areas, and ovens used to apply and dry or cure the topcoat (except final off-line repair) on automobile or light-duty truck bodies or body parts on a single assembly line. A topcoat operation may include other coatings (e.g., blackout, interior color, etc.) that are applied in the same spray booths.

(Source: Amended at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6695 Topcoat System

"Topcoat system" means the final film or series of films of coating applied to a motor vehicle refinishing surface~~,~~ and includes basecoat/clearcoat systems and three or four stage coating systems.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6710 Touch-Up

"Touch-up" means, with respect to polyester resin product manufacturing processes, a portion of the fabrication process that is necessary to cover minor imperfections.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.6720 Touch-Up Coating

"Touch-up coating" means:

Except as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q), 219.204(q), and 219.204(r), a coating applied by brush or hand held~~,~~ non-refillable aerosol cans to repair minor surface damage and imperfections;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q), 219.204(q), and 219.204(r), a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6730 Transfer Efficiency

"Transfer efficiency" means the ratio of the amount of coating solids deposited onto a part or product to the total amount of coating solids used~~,~~ during a particular time period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6740 Translucent Coating

"Translucent coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that contains binders and pigment~~,~~ and is formulated to form a colored, but not opaque, film.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6750 Tread End Cementing

"Tread end cementing" means the application of a solvent-based cement to the tire tread ends.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6770 True Vapor Pressure

"True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a volatile organic liquid as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~described~~ in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks," second edition, February 1980, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 and 219.112~~)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6780 Trunk Interior Coating

"Trunk interior coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating outside of the primer surfacer and topcoat operations applied to the trunk interior to provide chip protection.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6790 Turnaround

"Turnaround" means, with respect to a refinery process unit, the procedure of shutting down an operating refinery unit~~,~~; emptying gaseous and liquid contents to do inspection, maintenance, and repair work~~,~~; and putting the unit back into production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6810 Two-Piece Can

"Two-piece can" means a can that consists of a body manufactured, i.e., drawn, from a single piece of metal and one top or end.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6825 Underbody Coating

"Underbody coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating applied to the undercarriage or firewall to prevent corrosion and/or provide chip protection.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6830 Under-the-Cup Fill

"Under-the-cup fill" means, with respect to filling ~~of~~ aerosol cans with propellant, a method ~~of filling cans whereby~~ in which the propellant is introduced through the junction between the annular top of the can and the metal cup which holds the outlet tube and aerosol valve. Under-the-cup fill is a different method ~~of fil~~l than through-the-valve fill.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.6850 Undertread Cementing

"Undertread cementing" means the application of a solvent-based cement to the underside of a tire tread.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6860 Uniform Finish Blender

"Uniform finish blender" means a thinner or low solids clear solution ~~which is~~ used to melt overspray from a repaired area into the unrepaired color.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6870 Unregulated Safety Relief Valve

"Unregulated safety relief valve" means a safety relief valve which cannot be ~~actuated~~ activated ~~by a means~~ other than by high pressure in the pipe or vessel which it protects.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6880 Vacuum Metallizing

"Vacuum metallizing" means a process ~~whereby~~ in which metal is vaporized and deposited on a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.6885 Vacuum Metalizing Coating

"Vacuum metalizing coating" means:

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(1) and (q)(2) and 219.204(q)(1) and (q)(2), the undercoat applied to the substrate on which the metal is deposited or the overcoat applied directly to the metal film;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(3) and (q)(4) and 219.204(q)(3) and (q)(4), the topcoat and basecoat used in a vacuum-metalizing operation.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.6890 Vacuum Producing System

"Vacuum producing system" means any reciprocating, rotary, or centrifugal blower or compressor or any jet ejector or device that creates suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against a greater pressure.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6910 Vacuum Service

"Vacuum service" means, for the purpose of Subpart Q of ~~this~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, 218, and 219, equipment or a component which is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa (0.73 psia) below ambient pressure.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6930 Valves Not Externally Regulated

"Valves not externally regulated" means valves that have no provision for external adjustment or governance, such as in-line check valves, during their operation~~, such as in-line check valves~~.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6950 Vapor Balance System

"Vapor balance system" means any combination of pipes or hoses which creates a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.6970 Vapor Collection System

"Vapor collection system" means all piping, seals, hoses, connections, pressure-vacuum vents, and other components between the gasoline delivery vessel or marine vessel and the vapor processing unit and/or the storage tanks.

(Source: Amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994)

Section 211.6990 Vapor Control System

"Vapor control system" means any system that limits or prevents release to the atmosphere of organic material in the vapors displaced from a tank or marine vessel during the transfer of gasoline or other volatile organic liquid.

(Source: Amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994)

Section 211.7010 Vapor-Mounted Primary Seal

"Vapor-mounted primary seal" means a primary seal mounted with an air space bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface and the floating roof.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7030 Vapor Recovery System

"Vapor recovery system" means, with respect to a storage tank~~,~~ storing a volatile organic liquid, a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all ~~volatile organic material (~~VOM~~)~~ vapors and gases discharged from the storage tank and a vapor disposal system capable of processing ~~such~~ these VOM vapors and gases ~~so as~~ to prevent their emission to the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7050 Vapor Suppressed Polyester Resin

"Vapor suppressed polyester resin" means a polyester resin material which contains catalysts or additives designed to reduce monomer evaporation loss during application and curing.

(Source: Added at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994)

Section 211.7070 Vinyl Coating

"Vinyl coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating or ink applied to vinyl or urethane or vinyl- or ~~urethane~~ urethane-coated fabric which is delivered to a coating line or printing line as a roll, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate. ~~However,~~This definition does not include a plastisol ~~is not a vinyl coating~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7090 Vinyl Coating Line

"Vinyl coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating or ink is applied onto vinyl or urethane or vinyl- or ~~urethane~~ urethane-coated fabric which is delivered to a coating line or printing line as a roll, unwound, and coated as a continuous substrate. ~~However,~~This definition does not include application of a plastisol to vinyl or urethane or vinyl- or ~~urethane~~ urethane-coated fabric ~~is not a vinyl coating line or part of a vinyl coating line~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7110 Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL)

"Volatile organic liquid (VOL)" means any substance which is liquid at storage conditions and ~~which~~ contains volatile organic material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7130 Volatile Organic Material Content (VOMC)

"Volatile organic material content (VOMC)" means, for the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215, the emissions of volatile organic material which would result from the exposure of a coating,

printing ink, fountain solution, tire spray, dry cleaning waste, or other similar material to the air, including any drying or curing, in the absence of any control equipment. VOMC is typically expressed as kilogram (kg) VOM/liter (lb VOM/gallon) of coating or coating solids, or kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) of coating solids, coating, or material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7150 Volatile Organic Material (VOM) or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)

"Volatile organic material" (~~also~~ "VOM") or "volatile organic compound" (~~also~~ "VOC") means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

a) This definition of VOM includes any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, other than the compounds listed in this subsection (a). USEPA has determined that the compounds listed in this subsection (a) have negligible photochemical reactivity.

2-Amino-2-methylpropan-1-0l (CAS No. 124-68-5)
Bis(difluoromethoxy)difluoromethane (HFE-235ca12~~HFE-236cal2~~, CAS No. 78522-47-1)
1,2-Bis(difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFE-338pcc13, CAS No. 188690-78-0)
tertiary-Butyl acetate (1,1-dimethylethyl acetic acid ester, CAS No. 540-88-5)
1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b, CAS No. 75-68-3)
Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22, CAS No. 75-45-6)
1-Chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a, CAS No. 1615-75-4)
Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31, CAS No. 593-70-4)
Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115, CAS No. 76-15-3)
2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124, CAS No. 2837-89-0)
1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-benzene (parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF), CAS No. 98-56-6)
(1E)-1-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene, CAS No. 102687-65-0)
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-Decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethylpentane (HFE-7300, CAS No. 132182-92-4)
1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-Decafluoropentane (HFC 4310mee, CAS No. 138495-42-8)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12, CAS No. 75-71-8)
1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b, CAS No. 1717-00-6)
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride, CAS No. 75-09-2)
1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb, CAS No. 507-55-1)

3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca, CAS No. 422-56-0)
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114, CAS No. 76-14-2)
1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123, CAS No. 306-83-2)
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a, CAS No. 354-23-4)
1,1-Difluoroethane (HFC-152a, CAS No. 75-37-6)
Difluoromethane (HFC-32, CAS No. 75-10-5)
(Difloromethoxy)difluoromethane (HFE-134, CAS No. 1691-17-4)
1-(Difloromethoxy)-2-[(difluoromethoxy)(difluoro)methoxy]-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFE-43-10pccc124, CAS No. 188690-77-9)
2-(Difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (CAS No. 163702-06-5)
Dimethyl carbonate (CAS No. 616-38-6)
Ethane (CAS No. 74-84-0)
2-(Ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (CAS No. 163702-06-5)
3-Ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexane (HFE-7500, CAS No. 297730-93-9)
1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (HFE-7200, CAS No. 163702-05-4)
Fluoroethane (ethyl fluoride, HFC-161, CAS No. 353-36-6)
1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-3-methoxypropane (HFE-7000, CAS No. 375-03-1)
1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea, CAS No. 431-89-0)
(Z)-1,1,1,4,4,4-Hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-Z, CAS No. 692-49-9)
1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea, CAS No. 431-63-0)
1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa, CAS No. 690-39-1)
Methane (CAS No. 74-82-8)
Methyl acetate (methyl ethanoate, CAS No. 79-20-9)
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (propylene carbonate, CAS No. 108-32-7)
Methyl formate (methyl methanoate, CAS No. 107-31-3)
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane (HFE-7100, CAS No. 163702-07-6)
1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc, CAS No. 406-58-6)
Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125, CAS No. 354-33-6)
1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb, CAS No. 431-31-2)
1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa, CAS No. 460-73-1)
1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca, CAS No. 679-86-7)
1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea, CAS No. 24270-66-4)
Perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes:
    Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes
    Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations
    Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations

Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine
Propan-2-one (acetone or dimethylketone, CAS No. 67-64-1)
Siloxanes: cyclic, branched, or linear completely-methylated
Tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene, CAS No. 127-18-4)
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, CAS No. 811-97-2)
1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134, CAS No. 359-35-3)
(1E)-1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene (trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene, (HFO-1234ze, CAS No. 29118-24-9)
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene (HFO-1234yf, CAS No. 754-12-1)
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)ethane (HFE-347pcf2, CAS No. 406-78-0)
Trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO-1336mzz(E); CAS number 66711-86-2))
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform, CAS No. 71-55-6)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11, CAS No. 75-69-4)
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113, CAS No. 76-13-1)
1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (HFC-143a, CAS No. 420-46-2)
Trifluoromethane (HFC-23, CAS No. 75-46-7)

b) For purposes of determining VOM emissions and compliance with emissions limits, VOM ~~will~~ must be measured by the test methods in the approved implementation plan or 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.105, 218.112, and 219.112, as applicable, or by source-specific test methods ~~that have been~~ established under a permit issued under a program approved or promulgated under Title V of the Clean Air Act; under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or under Section 9.1(d) of the Act. If such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOM if the amount of those compounds is accurately quantified and the Agency approves the ~~exclusion is approved by the Agency~~.

c) As a precondition to excluding these negligibly-reactive compounds as VOM, or at any time after exclusion, the Agency may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Agency, the amount of negligibly reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

d) The USEPA will not be bound by any State determination as to appropriate methods for testing or monitoring negligibly reactive compounds if the determination is not ~~reflected in~~ any of the test methods in subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7170 Volatile Petroleum Liquid

"Volatile petroleum liquid" means any petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure that is greater than 1.5 psia (78 millimeters of mercury) at standard conditions.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7190 Wash Coat

"Wash coat" means a coating containing binders which seals wood surfaces, prevents undesired staining, and controls penetration.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7200 Washoff Operations

"Washoff operations" means those operations in which organic solvent is used to remove coating from a substrate.

(Source: Added at 22 Ill. Reg. 3497, effective February 2, 1998)

Section 211.7210 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator

"Wastewater (oil/water) separator" means any device or piece of equipment which ~~utilizes~~ uses the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals from water, or any device, such as a flocculation tank or a clarifier, which removes ~~petroleum derived~~petroleum-derived compounds from waste water.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7220 Waterproof Resorcinol Glue

"Waterproof resorcinol glue" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a two-part ~~resoreinol~~ resorcinal resin-based adhesive designed for applications where the bond line must be resistant to conditions of continuous immersion in fresh or salt water.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.7230 Weak Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process

"Weak nitric acid manufacturing process" means any ~~acid producing~~acid-producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration of less than 70 percent by weight.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7240 Weatherstrip Adhesive

"Weatherstrip adhesive" means, for purposes of Subparts F of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, an adhesive~~,~~ used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating facility~~,~~ applied to weatherstripping materials for the purpose of bonding the weatherstrip material to the surface of the vehicle.

(Source: Added at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 211.7250 Web

"Web" means a substrate which is coated or printed as a continuous substrate after being unrolled from the roll in which the substrate is delivered to a line.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7260 Wet Fastener Installation Coating

"Wet fastener installation coating" means a primer or sealant applied by dipping, brushing, or daubing to fasteners that are installed before the coating is cured.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7270 Wholesale Purchase - Consumer

"Wholesale purchase - consumer" means any person or organization that purchases or obtains gasoline from a supplier for ultimate consumption or use in motor vehicles and receives delivery of gasoline into a storage tank with a capacity of at least 2082 liters (550 gallons) owned and controlled by that person.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7275 Wing Coating

"Wing coating" means a corrosion-resistant topcoat that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7290 Wood Furniture

"Wood furniture" means room furnishings, including cabinets (kitchen, bath~~,~~ and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, sofas, shutters, art objects, wood paneling other than flat wood paneling, wood flooring~~,~~ and any other coated furnishings made of wood, wood composition~~,~~ or fabricated wood materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7310 Wood Furniture Coating

"Wood furniture coating" means any protective, decorative, or functional coating applied to wood furniture or wood furniture parts.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7330 Wood Furniture Coating Line

"Wood furniture coating line" means a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied to wood furniture or wood furniture parts.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 211.7350 Woodworking

"Woodworking" means the shaping, sawing, grinding, smoothing, polishing, and making into products of any form or shape of wood.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 211.7400 Yeast Percentage

"Yeast percentage" means lbs of yeast per hundred lbs of total flour in the recipe, expressed as a percentage.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995)

Section 211.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~201~~	~~211.121 and 211.122~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~211.101~~	~~--~~
~~211.102~~	~~--~~
~~211.121~~	~~Rule 201~~
~~211.122~~	~~Rule 201~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 212
VISIBLE AND PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section

SUBPART B: VISIBLE EMISSIONS

Section

SUBPART D: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM INCINERATORS

Section

SUBPART E: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION UNITS

Section

SUBPART K: FUGITIVE PARTICULATE MATTER

Section

SUBPART L: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM PROCESS EMISSION UNITS

Section

SUBPART N: FOOD MANUFACTURING

Section
212.361 Corn Wet Milling Processes
212.362 Emission Units in Certain Areas

SUBPART O: PETROLEUM REFINING, PETROCHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

Section
212.381 Catalyst Regenerators of Fluidized Catalytic Converters

SUBPART Q: STONE, CLAY, GLASS AND CONCRETE MANUFACTURING

Section
212.421 Portland Cement Processes For Which Construction or Modification Commenced On or After April 14, 1972
212.422 Portland Cement Manufacturing Processes
212.423 Emission Limits for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River (Repealed)
212.424 Fugitive Particulate Matter Control for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Associated Quarry Operations Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River (Repealed)
212.425 Emission Units in Certain Areas

SUBPART R: PRIMARY AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURE

Section
212.441 Steel Manufacturing Processes
212.442 Beehive Coke Ovens
212.443 Coke Plants
212.444 Sinter Processes
212.445 Blast Furnace Cast Houses
212.446 Basic Oxygen Furnaces
212.447 Hot Metal Desulfurization Not Located in the BOF
212.448 Electric Arc Furnaces
212.449 Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels
212.450 Liquid Steel Charging
212.451 Hot Scarfing Machines
212.452 Measurement Methods
212.455 Highlines on Steel Mills
212.456 Certain Small Foundries
212.457 Certain Small Iron-Melting Air Furnaces
212.458 Emission Units in Certain Areas

SUBPART S: AGRICULTURE

Section
212.461 Grain-Handling and Drying in General
212.462 Grain-Handling Operations
212.463 Grain Drying Operations
212.464 Sources in Certain Areas

SUBPART T: CONSTRUCTION AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Section
212.681 Grinding, Woodworking, Sandblasting, and Shotblasting

SUBPART U: ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES

Section
212.700 Applicability
212.701 Contingency Measure Plans, Submittal, and Compliance Date
212.702 Determination of Contributing Sources
212.703 Contingency Measure Plan Elements
212.704 Implementation
212.705 Alternative Implementation

212.APPENDIX A	Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
212.APPENDIX B	Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
212.APPENDIX C	Past Compliance Dates
212.ILLUSTRATION A	Allowable Emissions From Solid Fuel Combustion Emission Sources Outside Chicago (Repealed)
212.ILLUSTRATION B	Limitations for all New Process Emission Sources (Repealed)
212.ILLUSTRATION C	Limitations for all Existing Process Emission Sources (Repealed)
212.ILLUSTRATION D	McCook Vicinity Map
212.ILLUSTRATION E	Lake Calumet Vicinity Map
212.ILLUSTRATION F	Granite City Vicinity Map

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27 and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rules 202 and 203: Visual and Particulate Emission Standards and Limitations, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R77-15, 32 PCB 403, at 3 Ill. Reg. 5, p. 798, effective February 3, 1979; amended in R78-10, 35 PCB 347, at 3 Ill. Reg. 39, p. 184, effective September 28, 1979; amended in R78-11, 35 PCB 505, at 3 Ill. Reg. 45, p. 100, effective October 26, 1979; amended in R78-9, 38 PCB 411, at 4 Ill. Reg. 24, p. 514, effective June 4, 1980; amended in R79-11, 43 PCB 481, at 5 Ill.

Reg. 11590, effective October 19, 1981; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13591; amended in R82-1 (Docket A), at 10 Ill. Reg. 12637, effective July 9, 1986; amended in R85-33 at 10 Ill. Reg. 18030, effective October 7, 1986; amended in R84-48 at 11 Ill. Reg. 691, effective December 18, 1986; amended in R84-42 at 11 Ill. Reg. 1410, effective December 30, 1986; amended in R82-1 (Docket B) at 12 Ill. Reg. 12492, effective July 13, 1988; amended in R91-6 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15708, effective October 4, 1991; amended in R89-7(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 17710, effective November 26, 1991; amended in R91-22 at 16 Ill. Reg. 7880, effective May 11, 1992; amended in R91-35 at 16 Ill. Reg. 8204, effective May 15, 1992; amended in R93-30 at 18 Ill. Reg. 11587, effective July 11, 1994; amended in R96-5 at 20 Ill. Reg.7605, effective May 22, 1996; amended in R18-23 at 47 Ill. Reg. 12147, effective July 25, 2023; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

~~BOARD NOTE: This Part implements the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as of July 1, 1994.~~

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 212.100 Scope and Organization

a) This Part contains standards and limitations for visible and particulate matter emissions from stationary emission units.

b) Permits for sources subject to this Part may be required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part, the air quality standards ~~contained in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 may not be violated.

d) This Part includes the following Subparts ~~which are arranged as follows~~:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions;

2) Subpart B: Visible Emissions;

3) Subparts C-J: Incinerators and Fuel Combustion Emission Units;

4) Subparts K-M: Fugitive and Process Emission Units;

5) Subparts N-T: ~~Site specific~~Site-specific and ~~industry specific~~industry-specific rules; and

6) Subpart U: Additional control measures.

~~e) Rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history.~~

BOARD NOTE: While subsection (d) describes the organization of this Part, the rules themselves establish their applicability and effect.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.107 Measurement Method for Visible Emissions

For both fugitive and nonfugitive particulate matter emissions, ~~a determination as to~~determining the presence or absence of visible emissions from emission units ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 22, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~, except that the length of the observing period ~~shall be~~is at the discretion of the observer~~,~~ but must not be less than one minute. This Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to Section 212.301 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.108 Measurement Methods for PM-10 Emissions and Condensible PM-10 Emissions

a) Emissions of PM-10 ~~shall~~ must be measured by any of the following methods at the option of the owner or operator of an emission unit.

1) Method 201, 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) Method 201A, 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) Method 5, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~, provided that all particulate matter measured by Method 5 ~~shall~~ must be considered to be PM-10.

b) Emissions of ~~condensible~~ condensable PM-10 ~~shall~~ must be measured by Method 202, 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) The volumetric flow rate and gas velocity for stack test methods ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, or 4, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) ~~Upon~~ After a written notification by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ~~(Agency)~~, the owner or operator of a PM-10 emission unit subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must conduct the applicable testing for PM-10 emissions, ~~condensible~~ condensable PM-10 emissions, opacity~~,~~ or visible emissions at ~~such person's~~the owner's or operator's own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance. ~~Such~~ These test

results ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days after conducting the test unless the Agency agrees to an alternative time to submit them ~~for submittal is agreed to by the Agency~~.

e) A person planning to conduct testing for PM-10 or ~~condensible~~ condensable PM-10 emissions to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must give written notice of that intent to the Agency ~~of that intent. Such notification shall be given~~ at least ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days ~~prior to initiation of~~before initiating the test unless the Agency agrees to a shorter pre-notification ~~is agreed to by the Agency~~. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must state the specific test methods from subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ that will be used.

f) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must retain records of all tests which are performed. These records ~~shall~~ must be retained for at least three ~~(3)~~ years after the date a test is performed.

g) This Section ~~shall~~ must not affect the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ~~(USEPA)~~ under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act ~~(CAA)~~ (42 U.S.C. § 7414 (1990)).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.109 Measurement Methods for Opacity

Except as otherwise provided in this Part, and except for the methods of data reduction when applied to Sections 212.122 and 212.123 ~~of this Part~~, measurements of opacity ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 9, 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.675(c) and (d), if applicable, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~, except that for roadways and parking areas the number of readings required for each vehicle pass will be three taken at 5-second intervals. The first reading ~~shall~~ must be at the point of maximum opacity, and second and third readings ~~shall~~ must be made at the same point, the observer standing at right angles to the plume at least 15 feet away from the plume and observing 4 feet above the surface of the roadway or parking area. After four vehicles have passed, the 12 readings will be averaged.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.110 Measurement Methods ~~For~~ for Particulate Matter

a) Measurement of particulate matter emissions from stationary emission units subject to this Part ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Methods 5, 5A, 5D, or 5E, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) The volumetric flow rate and gas velocity ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Subpart~~.

c) ~~Upon a~~After written notification by the Agency, the owner or operator of a particulate matter emission unit subject to this Part ~~shall~~ must conduct the applicable testing for particulate matter emissions, opacity, or visible emissions at ~~such person's~~the owner's or operator's own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance. ~~Such~~ The test results ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days after conducting the test unless the Agency agrees to an alternative time ~~for submittal is agreed to by the Agency~~to submit them.

d) A person planning to conduct testing for particulate matter emissions to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must give written notice of that intent to the Agency ~~of that intent. Such notification shall be given~~ at least ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days ~~prior to the initiation of~~before initiating the test unless the Agency agrees to a shorter period ~~is agreed to by the Agency~~to submit them. ~~Such~~ This notification ~~shall~~ must state the specific test methods from this Section that will be used.

e) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to this Part ~~shall~~ must retain records of all tests which are performed~~. These records shall be retained~~ for at least three ~~(3)~~ years after the date the owner or operator performs a test ~~is performed~~.

f) This Section ~~shall~~ must not affect the authority of the USEPA under Section 114 of the CAA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.111 Abbreviations and Units

a) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~are used in this Part~~:

btu	British thermal units (~~60 1/4~~¼°~~F~~60 ¼ °F)
dscf	dry standard cubic foot
ft	foot
ft^2	square feet
fpm	feet per minute
gal	gallon
gr	grains
gr/scf	grains per standard cubic foot
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot
hr	hour
J	Joule
kg	kilogram
kg/MW-hr	kilograms per megawatt-hour

km	kilometer
L or l or ℓ	liter
lbs	pounds
lbs/hr	pounds per hour
lbs/mmbtu	pounds per million btu
m	meter
m^2	square meters
mph	miles per hour
mg	milligram
mg/scm	milligrams per standard cubic meter
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
mg/L	milligrams per liter
Mg	megagram, metric ton or tonne
mi	mile
mmbtu	million British thermal units
mmbtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
MW	megawatt; one million watts
MW-hr	megawatt-hour
ng	nanogram; one billionth of a gram
ng/J	nanograms per Joule
scf	standard cubic foot
scfm	standard cubic feet per minute
scm	standard cubic meter
T	short ton (2000 lbs)
yd^2	square yards

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric
2.205 lb	1 kg
1 T	0.907 Mg
1 lb/T	0.500 kg/Mg
mmbtu/hr	0.293 MW
1 lb/mmbtu	1.548 kg/MW-hr or 430 ng/J
1 mi	1.61 km
1 gr	64.81 mg
1 gr/scf	2289 mg/scm
1 ft^2	0.0929 m^2
1 ft	0.3048 m
1 gal	3.785 L

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.112 Definitions

The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Added and codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13591)

Section 212.113 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A (1991):

1) Method 1: Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources;

2) Method 1A: Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Source with Small Stacks or Ducts;

3) Method 2: Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate (Type S pitot tube);

4) Method 2A: Direct Measurement of Gas Volume Through Pipes and Small Ducts;

5) Method 2C: Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate in Small Stacks or Ducts (Standard Pitot Tube);

6) Method 2D: Measurement of Gas Volumetric Flow Rates in Small Pipes and Ducts;

7) Method 3: Gas Analysis for Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen, Excess Air, and Dry Molecular Weight;

8) Method 4: Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases;

9) Method 5: Determination of Particulate Emissions From Stationary Sources;

10) Method 5A: Determination of Particulate Emissions From the Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Industry;

11) Method 5D: Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions From Positive Pressure Fabric Filters;

12) Method 5E: Determination of Particulate Emissions From the Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Industry;

13) Method 9: Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources;

14) Method 22: Visual Determination of Fugitive Emissions from Material Sources and Smoke Emissions from Flares.

b) 40 CFR part 51 Appendix M (1994):

1) Method 201: Determination of PM-10 Emissions;

2) Method 201A: Determination of PM-10 Emissions (Constant Sampling Rate Procedure);

3) Method 202: Determination of Condensible Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources.

c) 40 CFR 60.672(b), (c), (d) and (e) (1991).

d) 40 CFR 60.675(c) and (d) (1991).

e) ASAE Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085.

f) U.S. Sieve Series, ASTM-E11, American Society of Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

g) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Section 209C, "Total Filtrable Residue Dried at 103 – 105° C," 15th Edition, 1980, American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

h) "Guideline on the Identification and Use of Air Quality Data Affected by Exceptional Events," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Monitoring and Data Analysis Division, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, EPA-450/4-86-007 July 1986.

i) "Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised)," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, EPA-450/2-78-027R July 1986.

j) 40 CFR 50, Appendix K (1992), "Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Particulate Matter".

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: VISIBLE EMISSIONS

Section 212.121 Opacity Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg.7605, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 212.122 Visible Emissions Limitations for Certain Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced On or After April 14, 1972

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of smoke or other particulate matter having an opacity greater than 20 percent into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission unit with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr) for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, ~~with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr), having an opacity greater than 20 percent~~.

b) The emissions of smoke or other particulate matter from any such emission unit may have an opacity greater than 20 percent but not greater than 40 percent for a period or periods aggregating 3 minutes in any ~~60 minute~~60-minute period, ~~providing that such~~if opaque emission permitted during any ~~60 minute~~60-minute period ~~shall~~ occur from only one ~~such~~ emission unit located within a 305 m (1000 ft) radius from the center point of any other ~~such~~ emission unit owned or operated by ~~such~~ that person and ~~provided further that such~~if opaque emissions ~~permitted~~ from each ~~such~~ fuel combustion emission unit ~~shall be~~are limited to 3 times in any ~~24 hour~~24-hour period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.123 Visible Emissions Limitations for All Other Emission Units

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of smoke or other particulate matter~~,~~ with an opacity greater than 30 percent~~,~~ into the atmosphere from any emission unit other than those ~~emission units~~ subject to Section 212.122 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) The emission of smoke or other particulate matter from any such emission unit may have an opacity greater than 30 percent but not greater than 60 percent for a period or periods aggregating 8 minutes in any ~~60 minute~~60-minute period ~~provided that such~~if opaque emissions permitted during any ~~60 minute~~60-minute period ~~shall~~ occur from only one ~~such~~ emission unit located within a 305 m (1000 ft) radius from the center point of any other ~~such~~ emission unit owned or operated by ~~such~~ that person~~,~~ and ~~provided further that such~~if opaque emissions ~~permitted~~ from each ~~such~~ emission unit ~~shall be~~are limited to 3 times in any ~~24 hour~~24-hour period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.124 Exceptions

a) Sections 212.122 and 212.123 will not apply to emissions of water or water vapor from an emission unit.

b) An emission unit that has obtained an adjusted opacity standard in compliance with Section 212.126 will be subject to that standard rather than the limitations of Section 212.122 or 212.123.

c) Compliance with the particulate regulations of this Part will constitute a defense.

1) For all emission units that are not subject to Chapters 111 or 112 of the CAA and Sections 212.201, 212.202, 212.203, or 212.204 but are subject to Sections 212.122 or 212.123~~:~~, the opacity limitations of Sections 212.122 and 212.123 will not apply if it is shown that the emission unit was, at the time of emission, in compliance with the applicable particulate emissions limitations of Subparts D through T.

2) For all emission units that are not subject to Chapters 111 or 112 of the CAA but are subject to Sections 212.201, 212.202, 212.203, or 212.204:

A) An exceedance of the limitations of Section 212.122 or 212.123 will constitute a violation of the applicable particulate limitations of Subparts D through T. It will be a defense to a violation of the applicable particulate limitations if, during a subsequent performance test conducted within a reasonable time not to exceed 60 days, under the same operating conditions for the unit and the control devices, and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 5, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113, the owner or operator shows that the emission unit is in compliance with the particulate emission limitations.

B) It will be a defense to an exceedance of the opacity limit if, during a subsequent performance test conducted within a reasonable time not to exceed 60 days, under the same operating conditions of the emission unit and the control devices, and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 5, 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113, the owner or operator shows that the emission unit is in compliance with the allowable particulate emissions limitation while, simultaneously, having visible emissions equal to or greater than the opacity exceedance as originally observed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.125 Determination of Violations

Violations of Sections 212.122 and 212.123 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined by:

a) ~~By visual~~Visual observations conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 212.109~~ of this Part~~; or

b) ~~By the use~~Use of a calibrated smoke evaluation device approved by the Agency ~~as specified in~~under Subpart J of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201; or

c) ~~By the use~~Use of a smoke monitor located in the stack and approved by the Agency ~~as specified in~~under Subpart J or L of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.126 Adjusted Opacity Standards Procedures

a) ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 28.1 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) [415 ILCS 5/28.1], and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart E, ~~provisions for~~ adjusted standards for visible emissions for emission units subject to Sections 212.201, 212.202, 212.203, or 212.204 ~~of this Part shall~~may be granted by the Board to the extent consistent with federal law based upon a demonstration by ~~such~~ an owner or operator that the results of a performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, Section 212.110~~ of this Part~~, and Methods 5 and 9 of 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~, show that the emission unit meets the applicable particulate emission limitations at the same time that the visible emissions exceed the otherwise applicable standards of Sections 212.121 through 212.125~~ of this Subpart~~. ~~Such adjusted~~Adjusted opacity limitations must:

1) ~~Shall be~~Be specified as a condition in operating permits issued ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and Section 39.5 of the Act;

2) ~~Shall substitute~~Substitute for that limitation otherwise applicable;

3) ~~Shall not~~Not allow an opacity greater than 60 percent at any time; and

4) ~~Shall allow~~Allow opacity for one six-minute averaging period in any ~~60 minute~~60-minute period to exceed the adjusted opacity standard.

b) ~~For the purpose of establishing~~To establish an adjusted opacity standard, any owner or operator of an emission unit which meets the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section,~~ may request the Agency to determine the average opacity of the emissions from the emission unit during any performance tests conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.110 ~~of this Part~~ and Methods 5 and 9 of 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~.

The Agency ~~shall~~ must refuse to accept the results of emissions tests if not conducted ~~pursuant to~~in compliance with this Section.

c) Any request ~~for the determination of~~to determine the average opacity of emissions ~~shall~~ must be made in writing, ~~shall~~ must include the time and place of the performance test and test specifications and procedures, and ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days before the proposed test date.

d) The Agency will advise the owner or operator of an emission unit which has requested an opacity determination of any deficiencies in the proposed test specifications and procedures as expeditiously as practicable but no later than ~~ten (~~10~~)~~ days ~~prior to~~before the proposed test date ~~so as~~ to minimize any disruption of the proposed testing schedule.

e) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must allow Agency personnel to be present during the performance test.

f) The method for determining an adjusted opacity standard is as follows:

1) A minimum of 60 consecutive minutes of opacity readings obtained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Test Method 9, 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be taken during each sampling run. ~~Therefore, for~~For each performance test, ~~(~~which normally consists of three sampling runs~~)~~, a total of three sets of opacity readings totaling three hours or more ~~shall~~ must be obtained. Concurrently, the particulate emissions data from three sampling runs obtained in ~~accordance~~ 433ortland4331 with Test Method 5, 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must also be obtained.

2) After the results of the performance tests are received from the emission unit, the Agency must determine the status of compliance with the applicable particulate emissions limitation ~~shall be determined by the Agency~~. In ~~accordance~~ compliance with Test Method 5, 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, the average of the results of the three sampling runs must be less than the allowable particulate emission rate in order for the emission unit to be considered in compliance. If compliance is demonstrated, then only those test runs with results which are less than the allowable particulate emission rate ~~shall~~ must be considered as acceptable test runs for the purpose of establishing an adjusted opacity standard.

3) The opacity readings for each acceptable sampling run ~~shall~~ must be divided into sets of 24 consecutive readings. The ~~six (6) minute~~six-minute average opacity for each set ~~shall~~ must be determined by dividing the sum of the 24 readings within each set by 24.

4) The second highest ~~six (6) minute~~six-minute average opacity obtained ~~in~~ under subsection (f)(3) ~~of this Section shall~~must be selected as the adjusted opacity standard.

g) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a written report of the results of the performance test to the Agency at least ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ days ~~prior to~~before filing a petition for an adjusted standard with the Board.

h) If, upon review of ~~such~~ the owner~~'~~'s or operator~~'~~'s written report of the results of the performance tests, the Agency determines that the emission unit is in compliance with all applicable emission limitations for which the performance tests were conducted, but fails to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 212.122 or 212.123 ~~of this Subpart~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the owner or operator as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than ~~twenty (~~20~~)~~ days after receiving the written report of any deficiencies in the results of the performance tests.

i) The owner or operator may petition the Board for an adjusted visible emission standard ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106.Subpart E. In addition to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106.Subpart E, the petition ~~shall~~ must include the following information:

1) A description of the business or activity of the petitioner, including its location and relevant pollution control equipment;

2) The quantity and type of materials discharged from the emission unit or control equipment for which the adjusted standard is requested;

3) A copy of any correspondence between the petitioner and the Agency regarding the performance tests which form the basis of the adjusted standard request;

4) A copy of the written report submitted to the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~;

5) A statement that the performance tests were conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section and the conditions and procedures accepted by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.110 ~~of this Part~~;

6) A statement regarding the specific limitation requested; and

7) A statement ~~as to~~ whether the Agency has sent notice of deficiencies in the results of the performance test ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~ and, if so, a copy of ~~said~~ that notice.

j) ~~In order to~~To qualify for an adjusted standard, the owner or operator must justify ~~as follows~~:

1) That the performance tests were conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Test Methods 5 and 9, 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, and the conditions and procedures accepted by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.110 ~~of this Part~~;

2) That the emission unit and associated air pollution control equipment were operated and maintained in a manner so as to minimize the opacity of the emissions during the performance tests; and

3) That the proposed adjusted opacity standard was determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~.

k) Nothing in this Section ~~shall~~ must prevent any person from initiating or participating in a rulemaking, variance, or permit appeal proceeding before the Board.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM INCINERATORS

Section 212.181 Limitations for Incinerators

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any incinerator burning more than 27.2 Mg/hr (60,000 lbs/hr) of refuse to exceed 115 mg (0.05 gr/scf) of effluent gases corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any incinerator burning more than 0.907 Mg/hr (2000 lbs/hr) but less than 27.2 Mg/hr (60,000 lbs/hr) of refuse to exceed 183 mg/scm (0.08 gr/scf) of effluent gases corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

c) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from all other incinerators for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, to exceed 458 mg/scm (0.2 gr/scf) of effluent gases corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

d) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from all other incinerators for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, to exceed 229 mg/scm (0.1 gr/scf) of effluent gases corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.182 Aqueous Waste Incinerators

Section 212.181(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply to aqueous waste incinerators which, when corrected to 50 percent excess air for combined fuel and charge incineration, produce stack gas containing carbon dioxide dry-basis volume concentrations of less than 1.2 percent from the charge alone, if all the following conditions are met:

a) The emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any such incinerator does not exceed 229 mg/scm (0.1 gr/scf), dry basis, when corrected to 50 percent excess air for combined fuel and charge incineration; and

b) The waste charge to the incinerator does not exceed 907 kg/hr (2000 lbs/hr).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.183 Certain Wood Waste Incinerators

~~Exception:~~ Section 212.181(a), (b), and (d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply to incinerators which burn wood wastes exclusively, if all the following conditions are met:

a) The emission of particulate matter from such incinerator does not exceed 458 mg (0.2 gr/scf) of effluent gases corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide;

b) The location of such incinerator is not in a restricted area, and is more than 305 m (1000 ft) from residential or other populated areas; and

c) ~~When it~~It can be affirmatively demonstrated that no economically reasonable alternative method of disposal is available.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.184 Explosive Waste Incinerators

a) Section 212.181 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply to certain existing small explosive waste incinerators if all of the following conditions are met:

1) The incinerator burns explosives or explosive contaminated waste exclusively;

2) The incinerator burns 227 kg/hr (500 lbs/hr) or less of waste;

3) All incinerators on the same site operate a total of six ~~(6)~~ hours or less in any day; and

4) The incinerator was in existence ~~prior to~~before December 6, 1976, and is located in Williamson County in Section 3, Township 9 South, Range 2 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any such existing small explosive waste incinerator to exceed 7140 mg/kg (50.0 gr/lb) of combined waste and auxiliary fuel burned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.185 Continuous Automatic Stoking Animal Pathological Waste Incinerators

a) Section 212.181 ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to continuous automatic stoking pathological waste incinerators if all of the following conditions are met.

1) The incinerator burns animal pathological waste exclusively, except as otherwise prescribed by the Agency during specified test operation.

2) The incinerator burns no more than 907 kg/hr (2000 lbs/hr) of waste.

3) The incinerator ~~shall be~~is a multi-stage controlled air combustion incinerator having cyclical pulsed stoking hearth.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any continuous automatic stoking pathological waste incinerator to exceed 1 gram of emission per 1 kg of animal pathological waste charge (0.1 lb/100 lb).

c) The particulate matter emissions produced when burning animal pathological waste using gaseous auxiliary fuel~~,~~ such as natural gas~~, shall~~ must not exceed the lbs/hr emission rate equivalent to the maximum concentration rate ~~set forth~~ in Section 212.181(d) ~~of this Subpart,~~ when applied to burning a maximum of 2000 lb of mixed charge animal pathological waste plus solid waste for demonstration of compliance. ~~"~~"Mixed charge~~"~~" ~~shall~~ must contain no more than 25 percent by weight of solid waste other than animal pathological waste.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION UNITS

Section 212.201 Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972, Using Solid Fuel Exclusively Located in the Chicago Area

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission unit for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior~~

~~to~~before April 14, 1972, using solid fuel exclusively, located in the Chicago major metropolitan area, to exceed 0.15 kg of particulate matter per MW-hr of actual heat input in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period (0.10 lbs/mmbtu/hr) except as provided in Section 212.203 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.202 Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972, Using Solid Fuel Exclusively Located Outside the Chicago Area

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission unit for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, using solid fuel exclusively, ~~which is~~ located outside the Chicago major metropolitan area, to exceed the limitations ~~specified~~ in the table below in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period except as provided in Section 212.203 ~~of this Subpart~~.

METRIC UNITS

H (Range) MW	S Kg/MW
Less than or equal to 2.93	1.55
Greater than 2.93 but smaller than 73.2	$3.33\ H^{-0.715}$
Greater than or equal to 73.2	0.155

ENGLISH UNITS

H (Range) mmbtu/hr	S lbs/mmbtu
Less than or equal to 10	1.0
Greater than 10 but smaller than 250	$5.18H^{-0.715}$
Greater than or equal to 250	0.1

where:
S = Allowable emission standard in lbs/mmbtu/hr or kg/MW of actual heat input, and
H = Actual heat input in mmbtu/hr or MW-hr

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.203 Controlled Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972, Using Solid Fuel Exclusively

Notwithstanding Sections 212.201 and 212.202 ~~of this Subpart~~, any fuel combustion emission unit for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, using solid fuel exclusively may, in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period, emit up to~~,~~ but not exceed 0.31 kg/MW-hr (0.20 lbs/mmbtu)~~,~~ if, as of April 14, 1972, any one of the following conditions was met:

a) The emission unit had an hourly emission rate based on original design or equipment performance test conditions, whichever is stricter, which was less than 0.31 kg/MW-hr (0.20 lbs/mmbtu) of actual heat input, and the emission control of ~~such~~ the emission unit is not allowed to degrade more than 0.077 kg/MW-hr (0.05 lbs/mmbtu) from ~~such~~ the original design or acceptance performance test conditions; or

b) The emission unit was in full compliance with the terms and conditions of a variance granted by the Pollution Control Board ~~(Board)~~ sufficient to achieve an hourly emission rate less than 0.31 kg/MW-hr (0.20 lbs/mmbtu), and construction has commenced on equipment or modifications prescribed under that program; and emission control of ~~such~~ the emission unit is not allowed to degrade more than 0.077 kg/MW-hr (0.05 lbs/mmbtu) from original design or equipment performance test conditions, whichever is stricter; or

c) The emission unit had an hourly emission rate based on original design or equipment performance test conditions, whichever is stricter, which was less than 0.31 kg/MW-hr (0.20 lbs/mmbtu) of actual heat input, and the emission control of ~~such~~ the emission unit is not allowed to degrade more than 0.077 kg/MW-hr (0.05 lbs/mmbtu) from that rate demonstrated by the most recent stack test, submitted to and accepted by the Agency ~~prior to~~before April 1, 1985, ~~provided that~~if:

1) Owners and operators of emission units subject to this subsection ~~shall~~ must have applied for a new operating permit by January 9, 1987; and

2) The application for a new operating permit ~~shall~~ must have included a demonstration that the proposed emission rate, if greater than the emission rate allowed by subsections (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, will not under any foreseeable operating conditions and potential meteorological conditions cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for particulate matter, or violate any applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment, or violate 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.141.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.204 Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced On or After April 14, 1972, Using Solid Fuel Exclusively

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission unit for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, using solid fuel exclusively to exceed 0.15 kg of particulate matter per MW-hr of actual heat input (0.1 lbs/mmbtu) in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period unless Section 212.202, 212.203, or 212.205 applies.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.205 Coal-fired Industrial Boilers For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972, Equipped with Flue Gas Desulfurization Systems

Notwithstanding Sections 212.201 through 212.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from coal-fired industrial boilers equipped with flue gas desulfurization systems for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, to exceed 0.39 kg of particulate matter per MW-hr of actual heat input in any one-hour period (0.25 lbs/mmbtu). ~~Nothing in this~~This rule ~~shall~~ must not be construed to prevent compliance with applicable regulations promulgated by the USEPA under Section 111 of the CAA as amended. *The provisions of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under* the *Act* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.206 Emission Units Using Liquid Fuel Exclusively

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period to exceed 0.15 kg of particulate matter per MW-hr of actual heat input from any fuel combustion emission unit using liquid fuel exclusively (0.10 lbs/mmbtu).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.207 Emission Units Using More Than One Type of Fuel

a) ~~No~~ A person, while simultaneously burning more than one type of fuel in a fuel combustion emission unit, ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period in excess of the rate established by following equation:

E = AS + BL

where

E = Allowable emission rate;

A = ~~Solid~~ Applicable solid fuel particulate emission standard ~~which is applicable~~;
B = Constant ~~determined~~ from ~~the table in~~ subsection (b);
S = Actual heat input from solid fuel;
L = Actual heat input from liquid fuel.

b) The following metric and English units ~~to~~ must be used in the equation of subsection (a) ~~of this Section are as follows~~:

Parameter	Metric	English
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
A	kg/MW-hr	lbs/mmbtu
B	0.155	0.10
S	MW	mmbtu/hr
L	MW	mmbtu/hr

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.208 Aggregation of Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972

Section 212.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ may be applied to the aggregate of all fuel combustion emission units for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, vented to a common stack ~~provided that~~if, after January 26, 1972:

a) Ductwork has not been modified ~~so as~~ to interconnect fuel combustion emission units;

b) The actual heat input to any ~~such~~ fuel combustion emission units is not increased; and

c) No new fuel combustion emission unit is added to reduce the degree of control of emissions of particulate matter required by this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.209 Village of Winnetka Generating Station (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 7605, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 212.210 Emissions Limitations for Certain Fuel Combustion Emission Units Located in the Vicinity of Granite City

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of PM-10 into the atmosphere to exceed 12.9 ng/J (0.03 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from fuels other than natural gas during any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any industrial fuel

combustion emission units, other than in an integrated iron and steel plant, located in the ~~vicinity of Granite City, which~~ area ~~is~~ defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Emission units ~~shall~~ must comply with the emissions limitations of this Section by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: FUGITIVE PARTICULATE MATTER

Section 212.301 Fugitive Particulate Matter

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of fugitive particulate matter from any process, including any material handling or storage activity, that is visible by an observer looking generally toward the zenith at a point beyond the property line of the source.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.302 Geographical Areas of Application

a) Sections 212.304 through 212.310 and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all mining operations (SIC major groups 10 through 14), manufacturing operations (SIC major groups 20 through 39 except for those operations subject to Subpart S ~~of this Part~~ (Grain-Handling and Grain-Drying Operations) that are outside the areas defined in Section 212.324(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~), and electric generating operations (SIC group 491)~~, which are~~ located in ~~the areas defined by the boundaries of~~ the following townships in the following counties, notwithstanding any political subdivisions ~~contained therein~~within them, as the township boundaries were defined on October 1, 1979~~, in the following counties~~:

Cook:	All townships
Lake:	Shields, Waukegan, Warren
DuPage:	Addison, Winfield, York
Will:	DuPage, Plainfield, Lockport, Channahon, Peotone, Florence, Joliet
Peoria:	Richwoods, Limestone, Hollis, Peoria, City of Peoria
Tazewell:	Fondulac, Pekin, Cincinnati, Groveland, Washington
Macon:	Decatur, Hickory Point
Rock Island:	Blackhawk, Coal Valley, Hampton, Moline, South Moline, Rock Island, South Rock Island
LaSalle:	LaSalle, Utica
Madison:	Alton, Chouteau, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Fort Russell, Godfrey, Granite City, Nameoki, Venice, Wood River
St. Clair	Canteen, Caseyville, Centerville, St. Clair, Stites, Stookey, Sugar Loaf, Millstadt.

b) In ~~the geographical~~ areas ~~defined~~ listed in Section 212.324(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, Sections 212.304 through 212.310, 212.312, and 212.316 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all emission units identified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section, and shall further apply to~~at the following operations: grain-handling and grain-drying (Subpart S ~~of this Part),~~) and transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services (SIC major groups 40 through 49). ~~Additionally,~~ Sections 212.304 through 212.310, 212.312, and 212.316 ~~of this Subpart shall~~also apply to wholesale trade-farm supplies (SIC Industry No. 5191) located in the vicinity of Granite City~~,~~ as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Emission units must comply with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.304 Storage Piles

a) All storage piles of materials with uncontrolled emissions of fugitive particulate matter in excess of 45.4 Mg per year (50 T/yr) which are located within a source whose potential particulate emissions from all emission units exceed 90.8 Mg/yr (100 T/yr) ~~shall~~ must be protected by a cover or sprayed with a surfactant solution or water on a regular basis~~,~~ as needed~~,~~ or treated by an equivalent method, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the operating program required by Sections 212.309, 212.310, and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~does not apply to a specific storage pile if the owner or operator of that pile proves to the Agency that fugitive particulate emissions from that pile do not cross the property line either by direct wind action or reentrainment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.305 Conveyor Loading Operations

All conveyor loading operations to storage piles specified in Section 212.304 ~~of this Subpart shall utilize~~must use spray systems, telescopic chutes, stone ladders, or other equivalent methods in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the operating program required by Sections 212.309, 212.310, and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.306 Traffic Areas

All normal traffic pattern access areas surrounding storage piles specified in Section 212.304 ~~of this Subpart~~ and all normal traffic pattern roads and parking facilities ~~which are~~ located on

mining or manufacturing property ~~shall~~ must be paved or treated with water, oils, or chemical dust suppressants. All paved areas ~~shall~~ must be cleaned on a regular basis. All areas treated with water, oils, or chemical dust suppressants ~~shall~~ must have the treatment applied on a regular basis, as needed, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the operating program required by Sections 212.309, 212.310, and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.307 Materials Collected by Pollution Control Equipment

All operations unloading and transporting ~~operations of~~ materials collected by pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must be enclosed or ~~shall utilize~~must use spraying, pelletizing, screw conveying, or other equivalent methods.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.308 Spraying or Choke-Feeding Required

Crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, conveyor transfer points, conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and fine product truck and railcar loading operations ~~shall~~ must be sprayed with water or a surfactant solution, utilize choke-feeding, or be treated by an equivalent method in ~~accordance~~ compliance with an operating program.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.309 Operating Program

a) The emission units described in Sections 212.304 through 212.308 and Section 212.316 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be operated under ~~the provisions of~~ an operating program~~,~~ consistent with the requirements ~~set forth~~ in Sections 212.310 and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart,~~ and prepared by the owner or operator and submitted to the Agency for its review. ~~Such~~ This operating program ~~shall~~ must be designed to significantly reduce fugitive particulate matter emissions.

b) The amendment to this Section incorporating the applicability of Section 212.316 ~~shall~~ must apply by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.310 Minimum Operating Program

As a minimum, the operating program ~~shall~~ must include ~~the following~~:

a) The name and address of the source;

b) The name and address of the owner or operator responsible for ~~execution of~~executing the operating program;

c) A map or diagram of the source showing approximate locations of storage piles, conveyor loading operations, normal traffic pattern access areas surrounding storage piles, and all normal traffic patterns within the source;

d) Location of unloading and transporting operations with pollution control equipment;

e) A detailed description of the best management practices ~~utilized~~ used to ~~achieve compliance~~comply with this Subpart, including an engineering specification of particulate collection equipment~~,~~; application systems for water, oil, chemicals, and dust suppressants ~~utilized~~ used; and equivalent methods ~~utilized~~used;

f) Estimated frequency of application of dust suppressants by location of materials; and

g) ~~Such other~~Other information ~~as may be~~ necessary to facilitate the Agency~~'~~'s review of the operating program,

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.312 Amendment to Operating Program

The operating program ~~shall~~ must be amended from time to time by the owner or operator so that the operating program is current. ~~Such~~ These amendments ~~shall~~ must be consistent with this Subpart and ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency for its review.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.313 Emission Standard for Particulate Collection Equipment

If particulate collection equipment is operated ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 212.304 through 212.310 and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart~~, emissions from ~~such~~ that equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed 68 mg/dscm (0.03 gr/dscf).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.314 Exception for Excess Wind Speed

Section 212.301 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply and spraying ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 212.304 through 212.310 and 212.312 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not be required when the wind speed is greater than 40.2 km/hr (25 mph). ~~Determination of~~Determining wind speed for the purposes of this rule ~~shall~~ must be by a one-hour average or hourly recorded value at the nearest official station of the U.S. Weather Bureau or by wind speed instruments operated on the site. ~~In~~

~~cases where~~When the duration of operations subject to this rule is less than one hour, wind speed may be averaged over the duration of the operations on the basis of on-site wind speed instrument measurements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.315 Covering for Vehicles

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a vehicle of the second division as defined by 625 ILCS 5/1-217~~,~~ or a semi-trailer as defined by 625 ILCS 5/1-187, without a covering sufficient to prevent the release of particulate matter into the atmosphere.~~, provided that this~~This rule ~~shall~~ must not ~~pertain~~ apply to automotive exhaust emissions.

(~~Board Note: Pursuant to~~BOARD NOTE: Under Section 10(E) of the Act, Section 212.315 cannot be more strict than Section 15-109 of the Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/15-109.1].)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.316 Emission Limitations for Emission Units in Certain Areas

a) Applicability. This Section ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~those~~ operations specified in Section 212.302 ~~of this Subpart~~ and that are located in areas defined in Section 212.324(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Emission Limitation for Crushing and Screening Operations. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions generated by the crushing or screening of slag, stone, coke, or coal to exceed an opacity of 10 percent.

c) Emission Limitations for Roadways or Parking Areas. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions from any roadway or parking area to exceed an opacity of 10 percent, except that the opacity ~~shall~~ must not exceed 5 percent at quarries with a capacity to produce more than 1 million T/yr of aggregate.

d) Emission Limitations for Storage Piles. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions from any storage pile to exceed an opacity of 10 percent~~, to be~~ measured four ~~ft~~ feet from the pile surface.

e) Additional Emissions Limitations for the Granite City Vicinity as Defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~.

1) Emissions Limitations for Roadways or Parking Areas Located at Slag Processing Facilities or Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Plants. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions from any roadway or parking area located at a slag processing

facility or integrated iron and steel manufacturing plant to exceed an opacity of 5 percent.

2) Emissions Limitations for Marine Terminals.

A) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions from any loading spouts for truck or railcar to exceed an opacity of 10 percent; and

B) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions generated at barge unloading, dump pits, or conveyor transfer points, including~~, but not limited to,~~ transfer onto and off of a conveyor, to exceed an opacity of 5 percent.

f) Emission Limitation for All Other Emission Units. Unless an emission unit has been assigned a particulate matter, PM-10, or fugitive particulate matter emissions limitation elsewhere in this Section or in Subparts R or S ~~of this Part~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow fugitive particulate matter emissions from any emission unit to exceed an opacity of 20 percent.

g) Recordkeeping and Reporting

1) The owner or operator of any fugitive particulate matter emission unit subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must keep written records of the application of control measures ~~as may be~~ needed ~~for compliance~~to comply with the opacity limitations of this Section and ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an annual report containing a summary of ~~such~~ that information.

2) The records required under this subsection ~~shall~~ must include at least ~~the following~~:

A) The name and address of the source;

B) The name and address of the owner and/or operator of the source;

C) A map or diagram showing the location of all emission units controlled, including the location, identification, length, and width of roadways;

D) For each application of water or chemical solution to roadways by truck: the name and location of the roadway controlled, application rate of each truck, frequency of each application, width of each application, identification of each truck used, total quantity of water or chemical used for each application and, for each application of chemical solution, the concentration and identity of the chemical;

E) For application of physical or chemical control agents: the name of the agent, application rate and frequency, and total quantity of agent, and, if diluted, percent of concentration, used each day; and

F) A log recording incidents when control measures were not used and a statement of explanation.

3) Copies of all records required by this Section ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within ~~ten (~~10~~)~~ working days after a written request by the Agency and ~~shall~~ must be transmitted to the Agency by a company-designated person with authority to release ~~such~~ the records.

4) The records required under this Section ~~shall~~ must be kept and maintained for at least three ~~(~~3~~)~~ years and ~~shall~~ must be available for inspection and copying by Agency representatives during working hours.

5) A quarterly report ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency stating the following: the dates any necessary control measures were not implemented, a listing of those control measures, the reasons that the control measures were not implemented, and any corrective actions taken. This information includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ those dates when controls were not applied based on a belief that application of ~~such~~ the control measures would have been unreasonable given prevailing atmospheric conditions, which ~~shall constitute~~constitutes a defense to the requirements of this Section. This report ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ calendar days from the end of a quarter. Quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

h) Compliance Date. Emission units ~~shall~~ must comply with the emissions limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this Section by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART L: PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM PROCESS EMISSION UNITS

Section 212.321 Process Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced On or After April 14, 1972

a) Except as further provided in this Part, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any new process emission unit which, either alone or in combination with the emission of particulate matter from all other similar process emission units for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14,

1972, at a source or premises, exceeds the allowable emission rates ~~specified~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Interpolated and extrapolated values of the data in subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined by using the equation:

$$E = A(P)^B$$

where

P = Process weight rate; and
E = Allowable emission rate; and,

1) Up to process weight rates of 408 MG/hr (450 T/hr):

	Metric	English
P	Mg/hr	T/hr
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
A	1.214	2.54
B	0.534	0.534

2) For process weight rate greater than or equal to 408 Mg/hr (450 T/hr):

	Metric	English
P	Mg/hr	T/hr
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
A	11.42	24.8
B	0.16	0.16

c) Limits for Process Emission Units For Which Construction of Modification Commenced On or After April 14,1972

Metric		English	
P	E	P	E
Mg/hr	kg/hr	T/hr	lbs/hr
0.05	0.25	0.05	0.55
0.1	0.29	0.10	0.77
0.2	0.42	0.20	1.10
0.3	0.64	0.30	1.35
0.4	0.74	0.40	1.58
0.5	0.84	0.50	1.75
0.7	1.00	0.75	2.40
0.9	1.15	1.00	2.60
1.8	1.66	2.00	3.70
2.7	2.1	3.00	4.60

3.6	2.4	4.00	5.35
4.5	2.7	5.00	6.00
9.	3.9	10.00	8.70
13.	4.8	15.00	10.80
18.	5.7	20.00	12.50
23.	6.5	25.00	14.00
27.	7.1	30.00	15.60
32.	7.7	35.00	17.00
36.	8.2	40.00	18.20
41.	8.8	45.00	19.20
45.	9.3	50.00	20.50
90.	13.4	100.00	29.50
140.	17.0	150.00	37.00
180.	19.4	200.00	43.00
230.	22.	250.00	48.50
270.	24.	300.00	53.00
320.	26.	350.00	58.00
360.	28.	400.00	62.00
408.	30.1	450.00	66.00
454.	30.4	500.00	67.00

where:

P = Process weight rate in metric or T/hr, and
E = Allowable emission rate in kg/hr or lbs/hr.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.322 Process Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced Prior to April 14, 1972

a) Except as further provided in this Part, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any process emission unit for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, which, either alone or in combination with the emission of particulate matter from all other similar process emission units at a source or premises, exceeds the allowable emission rates ~~specified~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Interpolated and extrapolated values of the data in subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined by using the equation:

$$E = C + A(P)^{B10}$$

where:

P = process weight rate; and,
E = allowable emission rate; and,

1) For process weight rates up to 27.2 Mg/hr (30 T/hr):

	Metric	English
P	Mg/hr	T/hr
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
A	1.985	4.10
B	0.67	0.67
C	0	0

2) For process weight rates ~~in excess of~~greater than 27.2 Mg/hr (30 T/hr):

	Metric	English
P	Mg/hr	T/hr
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
A	25.21	55.0
B	0.11	0.11
C	-18.4	-40.0

c) Limits for Process Emission Units For Which Construction or Modification Commenced ~~Prior to~~Before April 14, 1972

Metric		English	
P Mg/hr	E kg/hr	P T/hr	E lbs/hr
0.05	0.27	0.05	0.55
0.1	0.42	0.10	0.87
0.2	0.68	0.20	1.40
0.3	0.89	0.30	1.83
0.4	1.07	0.40	2.22
0.5	1.25	0.50	2.58
0.7	1.56	0.75	3.38
0.9	1.85	1.00	4.10
1.8	2.9	2.00	6.52
2.7	3.9	3.00	8.56
3.6	4.7	4.00	10.40
4.5	5.4	5.00	12.00
9.	8.7	10.00	19.20
13.	11.1	15.00	25.20
18.	13.8	20.00	30.50
23.	16.2	25.00	35.40

27.2	18.15	30.00	40.00
32.0	18.8	35.00	41.30
36.0	19.3	40.00	42.50
41.0	19.8	45.00	43.60
45.0	20.2	50.00	44.60
90.0	23.2	100.00	51.20
140.0	25.3	150.00	55.40
180.0	26.5	200.00	58.60
230.0	27.7	250.00	61.00
270.0	28.5	300.00	63.10
320.0	29.4	350.00	64.90
360.0	30.0	400.00	66.20
400.0	30.6	450.00	67.70
454.0	31.3	500.00	69.00

where:

P = Process weight rate in Mg/hr or T/hr, and
E = Allowable emission rate in kg/hr or lbs/hr.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.323 Stock Piles

Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply to emission units~~,~~ such as ~~stock piles~~stockpiles of particulate matter~~,~~ to which~~,~~ to those rules cannot reasonably apply because of the disperse nature of ~~such~~ those emission units~~, such rules cannot reasonably be applied~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.324 Process Emission Units in Certain Areas

a) Applicability

1) This Section applies to any process emission unit located in any of the following areas:

A) That area bounded by lines from Universal ~~Transmercator~~ Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate 428000mE, 4631000mN, east to 435000mE, 4631000mN, south to 435000mE, 4623000mN, west to 428000mE, 4623000mN, north to 428000mE, 4631000mN, in the vicinity of McCook in Cook County, as shown in Illustration D ~~of this Part~~;

B) That area bounded by lines from Universal ~~Transmercator~~ Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate 445000mE, 4622180mN, east to 456265mE, 4622180mN, south to 456265E, 4609020N, west to 445000mE, 4609020mN, north to 445000mE, 4622180mN, in the vicinity of Lake Calumet in Cook County, as shown in Illustration E ~~of this Part~~; and

C) That area bounded by lines from Universal ~~Transmercator~~ Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate 744000mE, 4290000mN, east to 753000mE, 4290000mN, south to 753000mE, 4283000mN, west to 744000mE, 4283000mN, north to 744000mE, 4290000mN, in the vicinity of Granite City in Madison County, as shown in Illustration F ~~of this Part~~.

2) This Section does not alter the applicability of Sections 212.321 and 212.322.

3) The emission limitations of this Section ~~are not applicable~~do not apply to any emission unit subject to a specific emissions standard or limitation ~~contained~~ in any of the following Subparts:

A) Subpart N, Food Manufacturing;

B) Subpart Q, Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Manufacturing;

C) Subpart R, Primary and Fabricated Metal Products and Machinery Manufacture; and

D) Subpart S, Agriculture.

b) General Emission Limitation. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a person must not cause or allow the emission into the atmosphere of PM-10 from any process emission unit to exceed 68.7 mg/scm (0.03 gr/scf) during any one-hour period.

c) Alternative Emission Limitation. In lieu of the emission limit of 68.7 mg/scm (0.03 gr/scf) ~~contained~~ in subsection (b), a person must not cause or allow the emissions from the following emission units to exceed the corresponding limitations:

	Emissions Units	Emissions Limit	
		Metric	English
1)	Shotblasting emission units in the Village of McCook equipped with fabric filters as of June 1, 1991	22.9 mg/scm	0.01 gr/scf

2)	All process emission units at manufacturers of steel wool with soap pads located in the Village of McCook	5% opacity	5% opacity

d) Exceptions. The mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsections (b) and (c) will not apply to ~~those~~ emission units with no visible emissions other than fugitive particulate matter; however, if a stack test is performed, this subsection is not a defense to a finding of a violation of the mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsections (b) and (c).

e) Special Emissions Limitation for Fuel-Burning Process Emission Units in the Vicinity of Granite City. A person must not cause or allow emissions of PM-10 into the atmosphere to exceed 12.9 ng/J (0.03 lbs/MMBtu) of heat input from the burning of fuel other than natural gas at any process emission unit located in the vicinity of Granite City as defined in subsection (a)(1)(C).

f) Maintenance and Repair. For any process emission unit subject to subsection (a), the owner or operator must maintain and repair all air pollution control equipment in a manner that assures that the emission limits and standards in this Section will be met at all times. Proper maintenance must include ~~the following requirements~~:

1) Visual inspections of air pollution control equipment;

2) Maintenance of an adequate inventory of spare parts; and

3) Expeditious repairs, unless the emission unit is shutdown.

g) Recordkeeping of Maintenance and Repair.

1) Written records of inventory and documentation of inspections, maintenance, and repairs of all air pollution control equipment must be kept in compliance with subsection (f).

2) The owner or operator must document any period during which any process emission unit was in operation when the air pollution control equipment was not in operation or was malfunctioning so as to cause an emissions level ~~in excess of~~exceeding the emissions limitation. These records must include documentation of causes for pollution control equipment not operating or ~~such malfunction~~malfunctioning and state what corrective actions were taken and what repairs were made.

3) A written record of the inventory of all spare parts not readily available from local suppliers must be kept and updated.

4) Copies of all records required by this Section must be submitted to the Agency within ten working days after a written request by the Agency.

5) The records required under this Section must be kept and maintained for at least three years and must be available for inspection and copying by Agency representatives during working hours.

6) Upon written request by the Agency, a report must be submitted to the Agency for any period specified in the request stating the following: the dates during which any process emission unit was in operation when the air pollution control equipment was not in operation or was not operating properly, documentation of causes for pollution control equipment not operating or not operating properly, and a statement of what corrective actions were taken and what repairs were made.

h) Compliance Date. Emission units must comply with the emissions limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this Section by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART N: FOOD MANUFACTURING

Section 212.361 Corn Wet Milling Processes

Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to feed and gluten dryers in corn wet milling processes~~,~~ where the exit gases have a dew point higher than the ambient temperature and the specific gravity of the material processed is less than 2.0. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any such process so as to exceed the emission standards and limitations ~~specified~~ in Section 212.322 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.362 Emission Units in Certain Areas

a) Applicability.

1) Subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply to ~~those~~ emission units engaged in food manufacturing and located in the Village of Bedford Park west of Archer Avenue and in the area defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Part~~.

2) Subsection (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~ applies to an instant tea manufacturing plant in Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Emission Limitation. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of PM-10~~,~~ other than ~~that of~~ fugitive particulate matter~~,~~ into the atmosphere to exceed the following limits during any ~~one hour~~one-hour period:

1) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for dextrose dryers, dextrose melt tank systems, bulk dextrose loading systems, house dry dextrose dust systems, ~~dextorse~~ dextrose bagging machine dust systems, dextrose expansion dryer/cooler and packing systems, and ~~2034~~ dextrose dryer/cooler dust collecting systems;

2) 34.3 mg/scm (0.015 gr/scf) for feed dryers, gluten dryers, germ dryers, and heat recovery scrubbers;

3) 68.7 mg/scm (0.03 gr/scf) for germ cake transport systems, spent flake transport/cooling systems, bleaching clay systems, dust pickup bin systems in Building 26, and pellet cooler systems;

4) 45.8 mg/scm (0.02 gr/scf) for germ transport systems, starch dust collection systems, dicalite systems, starch processing/transport systems, starch dryers, starch transport systems, calcium carbonate storage systems, starch loading systems, corn unloading systems, germ transfer towers, dextrose transport systems, soda ash unloading systems, corn silo systems, filter aid systems, spent flake storage systems, corn cleaning transport systems, feed transport cooling systems, gluten cooling systems, gluten transport systems, feed dust systems, gluten dust systems, pellet dust systems, spent flake transport systems, rail car maintenance system buildings, and dextrose expansion milling and storage systems;

5) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for any process emission unit at an instant tea manufacturing plant in Granite City, except the spray dryer, raw tea storage silo, and instant tea filling machines.

c) Exceptions. The mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to ~~those~~ emission units with no visible emissions other than fugitive matter; however, if a stack test is performed, this subsection is not a defense to a finding of a violation of the mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Maintenance, Repair, and Recordkeeping. ~~The requirements of~~ Sections 212.324(f) and (g) ~~of this Part shall~~must also apply to this Section.

e) Compliance Date. Emission units ~~shall~~ must comply with the emissions limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this Section by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: PETROLEUM REFINING, PETROCHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 212.381 Catalyst Regenerators of Fluidized Catalytic Converters

Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission rate from catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters to exceed in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period the rate determined using the following equations:

$E = 4.10\ (P)^{0.67}$ for P less than or equal to 30 T/hr

$E = (55.0\ (P)^{0.11})-40.0$ for P greater than 30 T/hr.

where:

E = allowable emission rate in lbs/hr, and
P = catalyst recycle rate, including the amount of fresh catalyst added, in T/hr.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: STONE, CLAY, GLASS AND CONCRETE MANUFACTURING

Section 212.421 Portland Cement Processes for~~For~~ Which Construction or Modification Commenced On or After April 14, 1972

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of smoke or other particulate matter from any portland cement process for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, into the atmosphere having an opacity greater than 10 percent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.422 Portland Cement Manufacturing Processes

Section 212.321 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to the kilns and coolers of ~~portland~~ cement manufacturing processes.

a) The kilns and clinker coolers of portland cement manufacturing processes for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before April 14, 1972, ~~shall~~ must comply with the emission standards and limitations of Section 212.322 ~~of this Part~~.

b) The kilns and clinker coolers of portland cement manufacturing processes for which construction or modification commenced on or after April 14, 1972, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following emission standards and limitations:

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any such kiln to exceed 0.3 lbs/T of feed to the kiln.

2) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any such clinker cooler to exceed 0.1 lbs/T of feed to the kiln.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.423 Emission Limits for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River (Repealed)

~~a) This Section shall apply to the portland~~458ortland~~ cement manufacturing plant in operation before September 1, 1990, located in LaSalle County, south of the Illinois River. This Section shall not alter the applicability of Sections 212.321 and 212.322 of this Part to portland~~458ortland~~ cement manufacturing processes other than those for which alternate emission limits are specified in subsection (b) of this Section. This Section shall not become effective until April 30, 1992.~~

~~b) No person shall cause or allow emissions to exceed the emission limits set forth below for each process.~~

~~1) PM-10 Emission Limits~~

		~~Rate kg/hr (lbs/hr)~~	~~Concentration mg/scm (gr/scf)~~
~~A)~~	~~Clinker Cooler~~	~~4.67 (10.3)~~	~~28.147 (0.012)~~
~~B)~~	~~Finish Mill High Efficiency Air Separator~~	~~2.68 (5.90)~~	~~26.087 (0.011)~~

~~2) PM-10 Emissions Limits Including Condensible PM-10~~

		~~Rate kg/hr kg/hr (lbs/hr)~~	~~Concentration mg/scm (gr/scf)~~
~~A)~~	~~Raw Mill Roller Mill(RMRM)~~	~~6.08 (13.4)~~	~~27.5 (0.012)~~
~~B)~~	~~Kiln without RMRM Operating~~	~~19.19 (42.3)~~	~~91.5 (0.040)~~

C)	Kiln with RMRM	11.43 (25.2)	89.2 (0.039)

c) No person shall cause or allow any visible emissions from any portland cement manufacturing process emission unit not listed in subsection (b) of this Section.

d) The owner or operator of any process emission unit subject to subsection (b) or (c) of this Section shall maintain and repair all air pollution control equipment in a manner that assures that the applicable emission limits and standards in subsection (b) or (c) of this Section shall be met at all times. Proper maintenance shall include at least the following requirements:

1) Visual inspections of air pollution control equipment shall be conducted;

2) An adequate inventory of spare parts shall be maintained;

3) Prompt and immediate repairs shall be made upon identification of the need; and

4) Written records of inventory and documentation of inspections, maintenance, and repairs of all air pollution control equipment shall be kept in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section.

e) Recordkeeping of Maintenance and Repair.

1) Written records shall be kept documenting inspections, maintenance, and repairs of all air pollution control equipment. All such records required under this Section shall be kept and maintained for at least three (3) years, shall be available for inspection by the Agency, and, upon request, shall be copied and furnished to Agency representatives during working hours.

2) The owner or operator shall document any period during which any process emission unit was in operation when the air pollution control equipment was not in operation or was not operating properly. These records shall include documentation of causes for pollution control equipment not operating or not operating properly, and shall state what corrective actions were taken and what repairs were made. In any quarter during which such a malfunction should occur, the owner or operator shall mail one copy of the documentation to the Agency.

3) A written record of the inventory of all spare parts not readily available from local suppliers shall be kept and updated.

4) Upon written request by the Agency, the owner or operator shall submit any information required pursuant to this Subpart, for any period of time

~~specified in the request. Such information shall be submitted within ten (10) working days from the date on which the request is received.~~

~~f) Testing to determine compliance with the emission limits specified for PM-10, condensible PM-10, and detection of visible emissions shall be in accordance with the measurement methods specified in Sections 212.107 and 212.108 (a) and (b) of this Part. Ammonium chloride shall be excluded from the measurement of condensible PM-10.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 212.424 Fugitive Particulate Matter Control for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant and Associated Quarry Operations Located in LaSalle County, South of the Illinois River. (Repealed)

~~a) Applicability. This Section shall apply to the portland cement manufacturing plant in operation before September 1, 1990, and associated quarry operations located in LaSalle County, south of the Illinois River. Associated quarry operations are those operations involving the removal and disposal of overburden, and the extraction, crushing, sizing, and transport of limestone and shale for usage at the portland cement manufacturing plant. This Section shall not become effective until April 30, 1992.~~

~~b) Applicability of Subpart K of this Part. This Section shall not alter the applicability of Subpart K: Fugitive Particulate Matter.~~

~~c) Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Measures For Roadways at the Plant.~~

~~1) For the unpaved access roadway to the Illinois Central Silos Loadout, the owner or operator shall spray a 30 percent solution of calcium chloride once every 16 weeks at an application rate of at least 1.58 $L/m^{(2)}$ (0.35 $gal/yd^{(2)}$) followed by weekly application of water at a rate of at least 1.58 $L/m^{(2)}$ (0.35 $gal/yd^{(2)}$). This subsection shall not apply after the roadway is paved.~~

~~2) The owner or operator of the portland cement manufacturing plant shall keep written records in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section.~~

~~d) Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Measures for Associated Quarry Operations.~~

~~1) For the primary crusher, the primary screen, the #3 conveyor from the primary screen to the surge pile, and the surge pile feeders to the #4 conveyor, the owner or operator shall spray a chemical foam spray of at least 1 percent solution of chemical foaming agent in water continuously during operations at a rate of at least 1.25 L/Mg (0.30 gal/T) of rock processed.~~

2) The owner or operator shall water all roadways traveled by trucks to and from the primary crusher in the process of transporting raw limestone and shale to the crusher at an application rate of at least 0.50 L/m^2 (0.10 gal/yd^2) applied once every eight hours of operation except under conditions specified in subsection (d)(3) of this Section. Watering shall begin within one hour of commencement of truck traffic each day.

3) Subsection (d)(2) of this Section shall be followed at all times except under the following circumstances:

A) Precipitation is occurring such that there are no visible emissions or if precipitation occurred during the previous 2 hours such that there are no visible emissions;

B) If the ambient temperature is less than or equal to 0°C (32° F); or

C) If ice or snow build-up has occurred on roadways such that there are no visible emissions.

4) The owner or operator of the associated quarry operations shall keep written records in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section.

e) Recordkeeping and Reporting

1) The owner or operator of any portland cement manufacturing plant and/or associated quarry operations subject to this Section shall keep written daily records relating to the application of each of the fugitive particulate matter control measures required by this Section.

2) The records required under this Section shall include at least the following:

A) The name and address of the plant;

B) The name and address of the owner or operator of the plant and associated quarry operations;

C) A map or diagram showing the location of all fugitive particulate matter emission units controlled including the location, identification, length, and width of roadways;

D) For each application of water or calcium chloride solution, the name and location of the roadway controlled, the water capacity of each truck, application rate of each truck, frequency of each application, width of each application, start and stop time of each application, identification of each water truck used, total quantity

~~of water or calcium chloride used for each application, including the concentration of calcium chloride used for each application;~~

~~E) For application of chemical foam spray solution, the application rate and frequency of application, name of foaming agent, and total quantity of solution used each day;~~

~~F) Name and designation of the person applying control measures; and~~

~~G) A log recording all failures to use control measures required by this Section with a statement explaining the reasons for each failure and, in the case of a failure to comply with the roadway watering requirements of subsection (d)(2) of this Section, a record showing that one of the circumstances for exceptions listed in subsection (d)(3) of this Section existed during the period of the failure. Such record shall include, for example, the periods of time when the measured temperature was less than or equal to 0°C (32°F).~~

~~3) Copies of all records required by this Section shall be submitted to the Agency within ten (10) working days after a written request by the Agency.~~

~~4) The records required under this Section shall be kept and maintained for at least three (3) years and shall be available for inspection and copying by Agency representatives during working hours.~~

~~5) A quarterly report shall be submitted to the Agency stating the following: the dates required control measures were not implemented, the required control measures, the reasons that the control measures were not implemented, and the corrective actions taken. This report shall include those times when subsection (d) of this Section is involved. This report shall be submitted to the Agency thirty (30) calendar days from the end of a quarter. Quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 212.425 Emission Units in Certain Areas

a) This Section ~~shall~~ must apply to ~~those~~ emission units located in ~~those~~ areas defined in Section 212.324(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of PM-10, other than ~~that of~~ fugitive particulate matter, into the atmosphere to exceed the following limits during any ~~one hour~~one-hour period:

1) 57.2 mg/scm (0.025 gr/scf) for coater and cooling loop ventilator at a roofing asphalt manufacturing plant located in the Village of Summit;

2) 34.3 mg/scm (0.015 gr/scf) for mineral filler handling emission units at a roofing asphalt manufacturing plant located in the Village of Summit;

3) 0.03 kg/Mg (0.06 lb/T) of asphalt mixed for asphalt mixer at a roofing asphalt manufacturing plant located in the Village of Summit

4) 91.6 mg/scm (0.04 gr/scf) for roofing asphalt blowing stills, except stills Nos. 1 and 2, at a roofing asphalt manufacturing plant located in the Village of Summit;

5) 45.8 mg/scm (0.02 gr/scf) for kilns in the lime manufacturing industry;

6) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for all other process emission units in the lime manufacturing industry;

7) 0.325 kg/Mg (0.65 lb/T) of glass produced for all glass melting furnaces.

c) The mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to ~~those~~ emission units with no visible emissions other than fugitive particulate matter; however, if a stack test is performed, this subsection is not a defense to a finding of a violation of the mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 212.324(f) and (g) ~~of this Part shall~~must also apply to this Section.

e) Emission units ~~shall~~ must comply with the emissions limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this Section by May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART R: PRIMARY AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURE

Section 212.441 Steel Manufacturing Processes

Except where noted, Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to the steel manufacturing processes subject to Sections 212.442 through 212.452 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.442 Beehive Coke Ovens

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the use of beehive ovens in any coke manufacturing process.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.443 Coke Plants

a) Subpart B ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to coke plants.

b) Charging.

1) Uncaptured Emissions:

A) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of visible particulate matter from any coke oven charging operation, from the introduction of coal into the first charge port~~,~~ as indicated by the first mechanical movement of the coal feeding mechanism on the larry car~~,~~ to the replacement of the final charge port lid for more than a total of 125 seconds over 5 consecutive charges~~; provided however that 1~~. However, one charge out of any 20 consecutive charges may be deemed an uncountable charge at the option of the operator.

B) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(1)(A) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined in the following manner:

i) Observation of charging emissions ~~shall~~ must be made from any point or points on the topside of a coke oven battery from which a qualified observer can obtain an unobstructed view of the charging operation.

ii) The qualified observer ~~shall~~ must time the visible emissions with a stopwatch while observing the charging operation. Only emissions from the charge port and any part of the larry car ~~shall~~ must be timed. The observation ~~shall~~ must commence as soon as coal is introduced into the first charge port as indicated by the first mechanical movement of the coal feeding mechanism on the larry car and ~~shall~~ must terminate when the last charge port lid has been replaced. Simultaneous emissions from more than one emission point ~~shall~~ must be timed and recorded as one

emission and ~~shall~~ must not be added individually to the total time.

iii) The qualified observer ~~shall~~ must determine and record the total number of seconds that charging emissions are visible during the charging of coal to the coke oven.

iv) For each charge observed, the qualified observer ~~shall~~ must record the total number of seconds of visible emissions, the clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation, and the battery identification and oven number.

v) The qualified observer ~~shall~~ must not record any emissions observed after all charging port lids have been firmly seated following removal of the larry car, such as emissions occurring when a lid has been temporarily removed to permit spilled coal to be swept into the oven.

vi) In the event that observations from a charge are interrupted, the data from the charge ~~shall~~ must be invalidated and the qualified observer ~~shall~~ must note on ~~his~~ their observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data. The qualified observer ~~shall~~ must then resume observation of the next consecutive charge or charges and continue until a set of five charges has been recorded. Charges immediately preceding and following interrupted observations ~~shall~~ must be considered consecutive.

2) Emissions from Control Equipment

A) Emissions of particulate matter from control equipment used to capture emissions during charging ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.046 g/dscm (0.020 gr/dscf). Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures ~~set forth~~ in 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~the~~ the Act* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

B) The opacity of emissions from control equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed an average of 20 percent, averaging the total number of readings taken. Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken at 15-second intervals from the introduction of coal into the first charge port as indicated by the first mechanical movement of the coal feeding

mechanism on the larry car to the replacement of the final charge port lid. Compliance, except for the number of readings required, ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~the~~ the Act.* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

C) Opacity readings of emissions from control equipment ~~shall~~ must be taken concurrently with observations of fugitive particulate matter. Two qualified observers ~~shall~~ must be required.

3) Qualified observers ~~referenced in~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must be certified ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~this~~ the Act* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

c) Pushing:

1) Uncaptured Emissions:

A) Emissions of uncaptured particulate matter from pushing operations ~~shall~~ must not exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for ~~4~~ four consecutive pushes considering the highest average of six consecutive readings in each push. Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken at 15-second intervals, beginning from the time the coke falls into the receiving car or is first visible as it emerges from the coke guide, whichever occurs earlier, until the receiving car enters the quench tower or quenching device. For a push of less than 90 seconds duration, the actual number of 15-second readings ~~shall~~ must be averaged.

B) Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken by a qualified observer located in a position where the oven being pushed, the coke receiving car, and the path to the quench tower are visible. The opacity ~~shall~~ must be read as the emissions rise and clear the top of the coke battery gas mains. The qualified observer ~~shall~~ must record opacity readings of emissions originating at the receiving car and associated equipment and the coke oven, including the standpipe on the coke side of the oven being pushed. Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedures set forth in~~ 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, except

that Section 2.5 for date reduction ~~shall~~ must not be used. The qualified observer referenced in this subsection ~~shall~~ must be certified ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~this~~ the Act* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

2) Emissions from Control Equipment

A) The particulate emissions from control equipment used to control emissions during pushing operations ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.040 pounds per ton of coke pushed. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedures set forth in~~ 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-5, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~this~~ the Act* [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)]. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be based on an arithmetic average of three runs (stack tests), and the calculations ~~shall~~ must be based on the duration of a push as defined in subsection (c)(1)(A)~~ of this Section~~.

B) The opacity of emissions from control equipment used to control emissions during pushing operations ~~shall~~ must not exceed 20%. For a push of less than six minutes duration, the actual number of 15-second readings taken ~~shall~~ must be averaged. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~this~~ the Act*. [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)]. Section 2.5 of 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~, for data reduction ~~shall~~ must not be used for pushes of less than six minutes duration.

d) Coke Oven Doors.

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow visible emissions from more than 10 percent of all coke oven doors at any time. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by a one pass observation of all coke oven doors on any one battery.

2) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a coke oven unless there is on the plant premises at all times an adequate inventory of spare coke oven doors and seals and unless there is a readily available coke oven door repair facility.

e) Coke Oven Lids. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow visible emission from more than 5 percent of all coke oven lids at any time. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by a one pass observation of all coke oven lids.

f) Coke Oven Offtake Piping. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow visible emissions from more than 10 percent of all coke oven offtake piping at any time. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by a one pass observation of all coke oven offtake piping.

g) Coke Oven Combustion Stack.

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of particulate matter from a coke oven combustion stack to exceed 110 mg/dscm (0.05 gr/dscf); and

2) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter from a coke oven combustion stack to exceed 30% opacity. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~. However, the opacity limit ~~shall~~ must not apply to a coke oven combustion stack when a leak between any coke oven and the oven~~'~~'s vertical or crossover flues is being repaired, after pushing coke from the oven is completed but before resumption of charging. The exemption from the opacity limit ~~shall~~ must not exceed three ~~(3)~~ hours per oven repaired. The owner of operator ~~shall~~ must keep written records identifying the oven repaired~~,~~ and the date, time, and duration of all repair periods. These records ~~shall~~ must be subject to the requirements of Section 212.324(g)(4) and (g)(5) ~~of this Part~~.

h) Quenching.

1) All coke oven quench towers ~~shall~~ must be equipped with grit arrestors or equipment of comparable effectiveness. Baffles ~~shall~~ must cover 95 percent or more of the cross sectional area of the exhaust vent or stack and must be maintained. Quench water ~~shall~~ must not include untreated coke by-product plant effluent. All water placed on the coke being quenched ~~shall~~ must be quench water.

2) Total dissolved solids concentrations in the quench water ~~shall~~ must not exceed a weekly average of 1200 mg/L.

3) The quench water ~~shall~~ must be sampled for total dissolved solids concentrations in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods ~~specified~~ in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Section 209C, ~~"~~"Total ~~Filtrable~~ Filterable Residue Dried at ~~103-105°C~~103-105 °C~~"~~" 15th Edition, 1980, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~. Analyses ~~shall~~ must be performed on grab samples of the quench water as applied to the coke. Samples ~~shall~~ must be collected a minimum of five days per week per quench tower and analyzed to report a weekly concentration. The samples for each week ~~shall~~ must be analyzed either:

i) Separately~~,~~ with the average of the individual daily concentrations determined; or

ii) As one composite sample~~,~~ with equal volumes of the individual daily samples combined to form the composite sample.

4) The records required under this subsection ~~shall~~ must be kept and maintained for at least three ~~(3)~~ years and upon ~~prior~~ notice ~~shall~~ must be available for inspection and copying by Agency representatives during work hours.

i) Work Rules: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a by-product coke plant except in ~~accordance~~ compliance with operating and maintenance work rules approved by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.444 Sinter Processes

Emissions of particulate matter from sinter processes ~~shall~~ must be controlled as follows:

a) Breaker Box. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from the breaker stack of any sinter process to exceed the allowable emission rate ~~specified by~~under Section 212.321 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Main Windbox. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere from the main windbox of any existing sinter process to exceed 1.2 times the allowable emission rate ~~specified by~~under Section 212.321 ~~of this Part~~.

c) Balling Mill Drum, Mixing Drum, Pug Mill, and Cooler. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of visible particulate matter into the atmosphere from any balling mill drum, mixing drum, pug mill, or cooler to exceed 30 percent opacity.

d) Hot and Cold Screens.

1) Particulate matter emissions from all hot and cold screens ~~shall~~ must be controlled by air pollution control equipment or an equivalent dust suppression system. Emissions from ~~said~~ that air pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed 69 mg/dscm (0.03 gr/dscf).

2) If the owner or operator can establish that the particulate matter emissions from the hot screens and cold screens do not exceed the aggregate of the allowable emissions ~~as specified by~~under Section 212.321 ~~of this Part~~ or ~~Section~~ 212.322 ~~of this Part~~, whichever is applicable, then subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.445 Blast Furnace Cast Houses

a) Uncaptured Emissions

1) Emissions of uncaptured particulate matter from any opening in a blast furnace cast house ~~shall~~ must not exceed 20 percent opacity on a six ~~(6)~~ minute rolling average basis beginning from initiation of the opening of the tap hole ~~up~~ to the point where the iron and slag stops flowing in the trough.

2) Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the observation procedures ~~set out~~ in 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Emissions from Control Equipment

1) Particulate matter emissions from control equipment used to collect any of the emissions from the tap hole, trough, iron or slag runners, or iron or slag spouts ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 gr/dscf). Compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedures set out in~~ 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, and ~~shall~~ must be based on the arithmetic average of three runs. Calculations ~~shall~~ must be based on the duration of a cast defined in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

2) The opacity of emissions from control equipment used to collect any of the particulate matter emissions from the tap hole, trough, iron or slag runners, or iron or slag spouts ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 percent on a six ~~(6)~~ minute rolling average basis. Opacity readings ~~shall~~ must be taken in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the observation procedures ~~set out~~ in 40 CFR

~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.446 Basic Oxygen Furnaces

Emissions of particulate matter from basic oxygen processes shall be controlled as follows:

a) Charging, Refining and Tapping. Particulate matter emissions from all basic oxygen furnaces (BOF) ~~shall~~ must be collected and ducted to pollution control equipment. Unless subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ applies, emissions from ~~basic oxygen furnace~~BOF operations during the entire cycle (operations from the beginning of the charging process through the end of the tapping process) ~~shall~~ must not exceed the allowable emission rate ~~specified by~~under Section 212.321 or ~~Section~~ 212.322~~ of this Part~~, whichever is applicable. For purposes of computing the process weight rate for this subsection, nongaseous material charged to the furnace and process oxygen ~~shall~~ must be included. ~~No~~ The computation must not include any material ~~shall be included~~ more than once.

b) Hot Metal Transfer, Hot Metal Desulfurization, and Ladle Lancing.

1) Particulate matter emissions from hot metal transfers to a mixer or ladle, hot metal desulfurization operations, and ladle lancing ~~shall~~ must be collected and ducted to pollution control equipment, and emissions from the pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed 69 mg/dscm (0.03 gr/dscf).

2) If the owner or operator can establish that the total particulate matter emissions from hot metal transfers, hot metal desulfurization operations, and ladle lancing operations combined do not exceed the allowable emissions ~~as specified by~~under Section 212.321 or ~~Section~~ 212.322, whichever is applicable, where the process weight rate (P) is the hot metal charged to the BOF vessel, then subsection (b)(1) ~~above shall~~must not apply.

c) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow uncaptured emissions from any opening in the building housing the BOF shop to exceed an opacity of 20 percent at integrated iron and steel plants in the vicinity of Granite City, as described in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C)~~ of this Part~~. Compliance with this subsection ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~, except that compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by averaging any 12 consecutive observations taken at 15 second intervals.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.447 Hot Metal Desulfurization Not Located in the BOF

The particulate matter emissions from hot metal desulfurization ~~shall~~ must be collected and ducted to pollution control equipment, and emissions from the pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed 69 mg/dscm (0.03 gr/dscf).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.448 Electric Arc Furnaces

The total particulate emissions from meltdown and refining, charging, tapping, slagging, electrode port leakage, and ladle lancing ~~shall~~ must not exceed the allowable emission rate ~~specified by~~under Section 212.321 or 212.322 ~~of this Part~~, whichever is applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.449 Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels

The total particulate matter emissions from all charging, refining, alloy addition, and tapping operations ~~shall~~ must not exceed the allowable emission rate ~~specified by~~under Section 212.321 or ~~Section~~ 212.322 ~~of this Part~~, whichever is applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.450 Liquid Steel Charging

Particulate matter emissions from liquid steel charging in continuous casting operations ~~shall~~ must be controlled by chemical or mechanical shrouds or methods of comparable effectiveness.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.451 Hot Scarfing Machines

All hot scarfing machines ~~shall~~ must be controlled by pollution control equipment. Emissions from ~~said~~ that pollution control equipment ~~shall~~ must not exceed 69 mg/dscm (0.03 gr/dscf) during hot scarfing operations. ~~Provided, however, that the~~The hot scarfing machine existing on January 1, 1987, and operated by the LTV Steel Company, Inc., at its Chicago Works, which employs wet scrubbers, may emit particulate matter in amounts not exceeding 138 mg/dscm (0.06 gr/dscf) during hot scarfing operations so long as emissions do not exceed 23 mg/dscm (0.01 gr/dscf) as an hourly average, as measured per hour.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.452 Measurement Methods

Particulate matter emissions from emission units subject to Sections 212.441 through 212.451 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with procedures ~~published~~ in 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5, front one-half of the sampling train, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~. Visible emission evaluation for determining compliance ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ complian with procedures ~~published~~ in 40 CFR ~~part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 9, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.455 Highlines on Steel Mills

Section 212.308 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to highlines at steel mills.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.456 Certain Small Foundries

Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to foundry cupolas if all the following conditions are met:

a) The cupola was in existence ~~prior to~~before April 15, 1967;

b) The cupola process weight rate is less than or equal to 20,000 lbs/hr;

c) The cupola as of April 14, 1972, either:

1) ~~Is in compliance~~Complies with the following allowable emissions from small foundries ~~covered by~~under this Section:

Process Weight Rate lbs/hr	Allowable Emission Rate lbs/hr
1,000	3.05
2,000	4.70
3,000	6.35
4,000	8.00
5,000	9.58
6,000	11.30
7,000	12.90
8,000	14.30
9,000	15.50
10,000	16.65
12,000	18.70
16,000	21.60
18,000	23.40

20,000	25.10

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For process weight rates not listed, straight line interpolation between two consecutive process weight rates ~~shall~~ must be used to determine allowable emission rates.); or

2) ~~Is in compliance~~Complies with the terms and conditions of a variance granted by the Pollution Control Board ~~(Board)~~; and construction has commenced on equipment or modifications sufficient to achieve compliance with subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.457 Certain Small Iron-Melting Air Furnaces

Section 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to iron-melting air furnaces if all the following conditions are met:

a) The air furnace was in existence ~~prior to~~before April 15, 1967, and is located in Hoopeston, Vermilion County, Illinois;

b) The air furnace process weight rate is less than or equal to 5,000 lbs/hr;

c) The air furnace as of November 23, 1977, either:

1) ~~Is in compliance~~Complies with the following allowable emissions from small iron-melting air furnaces ~~covered by~~under this Section:

Process Weight Rate lbs/hr	Allowable Average Emission Rate lbs/hr
1,000	6.10
2,000	9.40
3,000	12.70
4,000	16.00
5,000	19.16

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: The average emission rate is computed by dividing the sum of the emissions during operation by the number of hours of operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For process weight rates not listed, straight line interpolation between two consecutive process weight rates ~~shall~~ must be used to determine allowable average emission rates.); or

2) ~~Is in compliance~~Complies with the terms and conditions of a variance granted by the Pollution Control Board; and construction has commenced on equipment or modifications sufficient to achieve compliance with subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.458 Emission Units in Certain Areas

a) Applicability. This Section ~~shall~~ must apply to ~~those~~ emission units located in those areas defined in Section 212.324(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Emission Limitation. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of PM-10, other than ~~that of~~ fugitive particulate matter, into the atmosphere to exceed the following limits during any ~~one hour~~one-hour period:

1) 15.9 ng/J (0.037 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from any fuel combustion emission unit located at the steel plant between 106th and 111th Streets in City of Chicago;

2) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for the basic oxygen furnace additive systems in the Village of Riverdale;

3) 4.3 ng/J (0.01 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from the burning of fuel in the soaking pits in the Village of Riverdale;

4) 64.08 mg/scm (0.028 gr/scf) from the electrostatic precipitator discharge of the basic oxygen process in the Village of Riverdale;

5) 45.8 mg/scm (0.02 gr/scf) from the pickling process at a steel plant in the Village of Riverdale;

6) 5 percent opacity for coal handling systems equipped with fabric filters at a steel plant located in the City of Chicago;

7) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) from any process emissions unit located at integrated iron and steel plants in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~, except as otherwise provided in this Section or in Sections 212.443 and 212.446 ~~of this Subpart~~;

8) 5 percent opacity for continuous caster spray chambers or continuous casting operations at steel plants in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)C) ~~of this Subpart~~;

9) 32.25ng/J (0.075 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from the burning of coke oven gas at all emission units~~,~~ other than coke oven combustion stacks~~,~~ at steel

plants in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~;

10) 38.7 ng/J (0.09 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from the slab furnaces at steel plants in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~;

11) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for all process emission units at secondary lead processing plant located in Granite City, except the salt flux crusher;

12) 22.9mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for any melting furnace at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~;

13) 45.8 mg/scm (0.02 gr/scf) from No. 6 mill brusher~~,~~ and metal chip handling system at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant located in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~;

14) 0.05 kg/Mg (0.10 lb/T~~0.01 lb/T~~) of sand processed from molding sand forming systems at a steel foundry plant located in Granite City;

15) 0.01 kg/Mg (0.02 lbs/T) of sand processed from recycle sand shakeouts at a steel foundry plant located in Granite City;

16) At a steel foundry plant located in Granite City:

A) 20 percent opacity for all emission units; and

B) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) for all other process emission units, except the sand dryer, sand cooler, chill tumbler, paint booth, chromite reclamation, core baking ovens, electric arc shop roof ventilators, and emission units listed in subsections (b)(14) and (b)(15) ~~of this Section~~;

17) 41.2 mg/scm (0.018 gr/scf) for cold rolling mill emission units at a metal finishing plant located in the Village of McCook;

18) 2.15 ng/J (0.005 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from the burning of fuel in any process emission unit at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant and/or aluminum finishing plant;

19) 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) from dross pad, dross cooling, and dross mixing units at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant and/or aluminum finishing plant;

20) 12.9 ng/J (0.03 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from any fuel combustion emission unit that heats air for space heating purposes at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant located in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~;

21) 68.7 mg/scm (0.03 gr/scf) for any holding furnace at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~;

22) 2.15 ng/J (0.005 lb/mmbtu) of heat input from the steel works boilers located at the steel making facilities at steel plant in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C);

23) 27.24 kg/hr (60 lbs/hr) and 0.1125 kg/Mg (.225 lbs/T) of total steel in process, whichever limit is more stringent for the total of all basic oxygen furnace processes described in Section 212.446(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ and measured at the BOF stack located at steel plant in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~;

24) North and south melting furnaces at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant located in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~, cannot be operated simultaneously;

25) Magnesium pot furnaces at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant located in the vicinity of Granite City, as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Part~~, can be operated no more than two lines at a time;

26) 2.15 ng/J (0.005 lbs/mmbtu) of heat input from any fuel combustion emission unit at a secondary aluminum smelting and refining plant and/or aluminum finishing plant except as provided in subsection (b)(20) ~~of this Section~~;

27) 91.6 mg/scm (0.040 gr/scf) and 0.45 kg/hr (1 lb/hr) for melting furnaces Nos. 6, 7, and 8 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook, with operation limited to no more than two of these furnaces at one time;

28) 183 mg/scm (0.080 gr/scf) and 0.91 kg/hr (2 lbs/hr) for holding furnaces Nos. 6, 7, and 8 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook, with operation limited to no more than two of these furnaces at one time;

29) 54.9 mg/scm (0.024 gr/scf) and 1.81 kg/hr (4 lbs/hr) for melting furnaces Nos. 24, 25, and 26 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook;

30) 34.3 mg/scm (0.015 gr/scf) and 1.81 kg/hr (4 lbs/hr) for melting furnaces Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook;

31) 32.0 mg/scm (0.014 gr/scf) and 0.45 kg/hr (1 lb/hr) for holding furnaces Nos. 24, 25, and 26 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook, except that during fluxing operation those furnaces may emit 195 mg/scm (0.085 gr/scf) and 2.72 kg/hr (6 lbs/hr);

32) 34.3 mg/scm (0.015 gr/scf) and 0.45 kg/hr (1 lb/hr) for holding furnaces Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook, except that during fluxing operation those furnaces may emit 217 mg/scm (0.095 gr/scf) and 2.72 kg/hr (6 lbs/hr);

33) Fluxing operations at holding furnaces Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 at a metal finishing plant in the Village of McCook ~~shall~~ must be limited to no more than three at any one time.

c) Exceptions. The mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must not apply to ~~those~~ emission units with no visible emissions other than ~~that of~~ fugitive particulate matter; however, if a stack test is performed, this subsection is not a defense to a finding of a violation of the mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Maintenance, Repair, and Recordkeeping. ~~The requirements of~~ Section 212.324 (f) and (g) ~~of this Part shall~~must also apply to this Section.

e) Compliance with this Section is required by December 10, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART S: AGRICULTURE

Section 212.461 Grain Handling and Drying in General

a) Sections 212.302(a), 212.321, and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to grain-handling and grain-drying operations, portable grain-handling equipment, and one-turn storage space.

b) Housekeeping Practices. All grain-handling and grain-drying operations, regardless of size, must implement and use the following housekeeping practices:

1) Air pollution control devices ~~shall~~ must be checked daily and cleaned as necessary to insure proper operation.

2) Cleaning and Maintenance.

A) Floors ~~shall~~ must be kept swept and cleaned from boot pit to cupola floor. Roof or bin decks and other exposed flat surfaces ~~shall~~ must be kept clean of grain and dust that would tend to rot or become airborne.

B) Cleaning ~~shall~~ must be handled in such a manner as not to permit dust to escape to the atmosphere.

C) The yard and surrounding open area, including ~~but not limited to~~ ditches and curbs, ~~shall~~ mustl be cleaned to prevent the accumulation of rotting grain.

3) Dump Pit.

A) Aspiration equipment ~~shall~~ must be maintained and operated.

B) Dust control devices ~~shall~~ must be maintained and operated.

4) Head House. The head house ~~shall~~ must be maintained in such a fashion that visible quantities of dust or dirt are not allowed to escape to the atmosphere.

5) Property. The yard and driveway of any source ~~shall~~ must be asphalted, oiled, or equivalently treated to control dust.

6) Housekeeping Check List. Housekeeping check lists to be developed by the Agency ~~shall~~ must be completed by the manager and maintained on the premises for inspection by Agency personnel.

c) Exemptions. Any grain-handling operation for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year and located inside a major population area and any grain-handling operation or grain-drying operation for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, located outside of a major population area which is required to apply for a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 212.462 and 212.463 ~~of this Subpart~~, respectively, ~~shall~~ must receive ~~such~~ that permit notwithstanding the control requirements of those respective rules ~~provided said~~if the operation can demonstrate that the following conditions exist upon application for, or renewal of, an operating permit:

1) The requirements of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ are being met; and

2) No certified investigation is on file with the Agency indicating that there is an alleged violation ~~prior to~~before issuance of the permit.

A) If a certified investigation is on file with the Agency indicating an alleged violation, any applicant may obtain an exemption for certain operations if ~~said~~ the applicant can prove to the Agency that those parts of ~~his~~ the operation for which ~~he seeks~~they seek exemption are not the probable cause of the alleged violation.

B) Applicants requesting an exemption in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (c)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~ may be granted an operating permit for a limited time, not to exceed ~~twelve (~~12~~)~~ months in duration, if an objection is on file with the Agency on which a certified investigation has not been made ~~prior to~~before issuance of the permit.

C) An applicant may consider denial of an exemption under this rule as a refusal by the Agency to issue a permit. This ~~shall entitle~~denial entitles the applicant to appeal the Agency~~!~~'s decision to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

d) Loss of Exemption. Any grain-handling operation or grain-drying operation for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, that has received an operating permit ~~pursuant to the provisions of~~under subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply for an operating and/or construction permit ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 within ~~sixty (~~60~~)~~ days after receipt of written notice from the Agency that a certified investigation is on file with the Agency indicating that there is an alleged violation against the operation. The construction permit application ~~shall~~ must include a compliance plan and project completion schedule showing the grain-handling operation~~!~~'s program or grain-drying operation~~!~~'s program for complying with the standards and limitations of Section 212.462 or 212.463 ~~of this Subpart as the case may be,~~ within a reasonable time after the date on which notice of a certified investigation indicating alleged pollution was received by ~~said~~ the operation~~; provided, however,~~. However, any such operation ~~shall~~ must not be required to reduce emissions from those parts of the operation that the applicant can prove to the Agency are not the probable cause of the pollution alleged in the certified investigation.

1) The written notice of loss of exemption is not a final action of the Agency appealable to the Board.

2) Denial of a permit requested ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection is a final action appealable to the Board under Section 40 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/40].

e) Circumvention. It ~~shall~~ must be a violation of this regulation for any person or persons to attempt to circumvent the requirements of this regulation by establishing a pattern of ownership or source development which, except for such pattern of ownership or source development, would otherwise require application of Section 212.462 or 212.463 ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Standard on Appeal to Board. In ruling on any appeal of a permit denial under subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, the Board ~~shall~~ must not order the permit to be issued by the Agency unless the applicant who has appealed the permit denial has proved to the Board that the grain-handling operation or grain-drying operation which is the subject of the denied application is not injurious to human, plant or animal life, to health, or to property, and does not unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

g) Alternate Control of Particulate Emissions.

1) Grain-handling or grain-drying operations~~,~~ which were in numerical compliance with Section 212.322 ~~of this Part,~~ as of April 14, 1972, and continue to ~~be in compliance~~comply with Section 212.322 ~~of this Part~~ need not comply with the provisions under this Subpart, except the housekeeping practices in this subsection and subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Grain-handling or grain-drying operations~~,~~ which were not in numerical compliance with Section 212.322 ~~of this Part,~~ as of April 14, 1972, but which came into compliance with Section 212.321 ~~of this Part prior to~~before April 14, 1972, and continue to ~~be in compliance~~comply with Section 212.321 ~~of this Part~~ need not comply with ~~the provisions under~~ this Subpart, except the housekeeping practices in this subsection and in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Proof of compliance with ~~said~~ this rule ~~shall~~ must be made by stack sampling and/or material balance results obtained from actual testing of the subject emission unit or process and be submitted at the time of an application for, or renewal of, an operating permit.

h) Severability. If any provision of these rules and regulations is adjudged invalid, ~~such~~ that invalidity ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of ~~this~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle B, Chapter I as a whole or of any Part, Subpart, sentence, or clause ~~thereof~~ of it not adjudged invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.462 Grain Handling Operations

Unless otherwise exempted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.461(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, or allowed to use alternate control ~~according to~~under Section 212.461(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, existing grain-handling operations with a total annual grain through-put of 300,000 bushels or more ~~shall~~ must apply for an operating permit ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with the following:

a) Cleaning and Separating Operations.

1) Particulate matter generated during cleaning and separating operations ~~shall~~ must be captured to the extent necessary to prevent visible particulate matter emissions directly into the atmosphere.

2) For grain-handling sources having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year or located outside a major population area, air contaminants collected from cleaning and separating operations ~~shall~~ must be conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of not less than 90 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

3) For grain-handling sources having a grain through-put exceeding 2 million bushels per year and located within a major population area, air contaminants collected from cleaning and separating operations ~~shall~~ must be conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of not less than 98 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

b) Major Dump-Pit Area.

1) Induced Draft~~.~~

A) Induced draft ~~shall~~ must be applied to major dump pits and their associated equipment ~~(~~including~~, but not limited to,~~ boots, hoppers. And legs~~)~~ to such an extent that a minimum face velocity is maintained~~,~~ at the effective grate surface~~,~~ sufficient to contain particulate emissions generated in unloading operations. The minimum face velocity at the effective grate surface ~~shall~~ must be at least 200 fpm, which ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the equation:

$$V = Q/A$$

where:
V = face velocity; and
Q = induced draft volume in scfm; and
A = effective grate area in ft^2; and

B) The induced draft air stream for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year or located outside a major population area ~~shall~~ must be confined and conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has an overall rated and actual particulate collection efficiency of not less than 90 percent by weight; and

C) The induced draft air stream for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put exceeding 2 million bushels per year and located in a major population area ~~shall~~ must be confined and conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has an overall rated and actual particulate collection efficiency of not less than 98 percent by weight; and

D) Means or devices ~~(~~including~~, but not limited to,~~ quick-closing doors, air curtains, or wind deflectors~~) shall~~ must be employed to prevent a wind velocity in excess of 50 percent of the induced draft face velocity at the pit; ~~provided,~~ however, ~~that~~ such means or devices do not have to achieve the same degree of prevention when the ambient air wind exceeds 25 mph. The wind velocity ~~shall~~ must be measured~~,~~ with the induced draft system not operating~~,~~ at a point midway between the dump-pit area walls at the point where the wind exits the dump-pit area~~,~~ and at a height above the dump-pit area floor of approximately 2 ft; or

2) Any equivalent method, technique, system, or combination ~~thereof~~ adequate to achieve~~,~~ at a minimum~~,~~ a particulate matter emission reduction equal to the reduction ~~which could be~~ achieved by compliance with subsection (b)(1)~~ of this Section~~.

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 9 of the Act, ~~certain country~~ grain elevators meeting specified conditions and "located outside of a major population area, as defined in Section 211.3610 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code, shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 212,462 of Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code."~~are exempt from subsection (b) of this Section.~~)

c) Internal Transferring Area~~.~~

1) Internal transferring area ~~shall~~ must be enclosed to the extent necessary to prohibit visible particulate matter emissions directly into the atmosphere.

2) Air contaminants collected from internal transfer operations for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year or located outside a major population area ~~shall~~ must be conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and

actual particulate removal efficiency of not less than 90 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

3) Air contaminants collected from internal transfer operations for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put exceeding 2 million bushels per year and located in a major population area ~~shall~~ must be conveyed through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of not less than 98 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

d) Load-Out Area~~.~~

1) Truck and hopper car loading ~~shall~~ must employ socks, sleeves, or equivalent devices which extend 6 inches below the sides of the receiving vehicle, except for topping off. Choke loading ~~shall~~ must be considered an equivalent method as long as the discharge is no more than 12 inches above the sides of the receiving vehicle.

2) Box car loading ~~shall~~ must employ means or devices to prevent the emission of particulate matter into the atmosphere to the fullest extent ~~which is~~ technologically and economically feasible.

3) Watercraft Loading.

A) Particulate matter emissions generated during loading for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year or located outside a major population area ~~shall~~ must be captured in an induced draft air stream, which ~~shall~~ must be ducted through air pollution control equipment that has a rated and actual particulate matter removal efficiency of not less than 90 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

B) Particulate matter emissions generated during loading for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put exceeding 2 million bushels per year and located in a major population area ~~shall~~ must be captured in an induced draft air stream, which ~~shall~~ must be ducted through air pollution control equipment that has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of not less than 98 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere; except for the portion of grain loaded by trimming machines for which particulate matter emission reductions~~,~~ must at a minimum~~, shall~~ equal the reduction achieved by compliance with subsection (d)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

e) New and Modified Grain-Handling Operations. Grain-handling operations for which construction or modification commenced on or after June 30, 1975, ~~shall~~ must file applications for construction and operating permits ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~shall~~ must comply with the control equipment requirements of this Section, except for grain-handling operations for which construction or modification commenced on or after June 30, 1975, which will handle an annual grain through-put of less than 300,000 bushels.~~; provided, however, that~~ However, for the purpose of this Subpart, an increase in the annual grain through-put~~,~~ without physical alterations or additions to the grain-handling operation~~, shall~~ must not be considered a modification unless ~~such~~ the increase exceeds 30 percent of the annual grain through-put on which the operation~~'~~'s original construction and/or operating permit was granted. If the grain-handling operation has been operating lawfully without a permit, its annual grain through-put ~~shall~~ must be determined ~~as set forth~~under in the definition of the term ~~"~~"annual grain through-put.~~"~~" At 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.490.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.463 Grain Drying Operations

Unless otherwise exempted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.461(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~ or allowed to use alternate control ~~according to~~under Section 212.461(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, grain-drying operations for which construction or modification commenced ~~prior to~~before June 30, 1975, with a total grain-drying capacity in excess of 750 bushels per hour for 5 percent moisture extraction at manufacturer~~'~~'s rated capacity ~~(~~using the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part),~~ ~~shall~~ must be operated in such a fashion as to preclude the emission of particulate matter larger than 300 microns mean particle diameter, ~~shall~~ must apply for an operating permit ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

a) Column Dryers. The largest effective circular diameter of transverse perforations in the external sheeting of a column dryer ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.094 inch, and the grain inlet and outlet ~~shall~~ must be enclosed.

b) Rack Dryers. No portion of the exhaust air of rack dryers ~~shall~~ may be emitted to the ambient atmosphere without having passed through a particulate collection screen having a maximum opening of 50 mesh, U.S. Sieve Series.

1) All such screens ~~will~~ must have adequate self-cleaning mechanisms, the exhaust gas of which for grain-handling facilities having a grain through-put of not more than 2 million bushels per year or located outside a major population area ~~shall~~ must be ducted through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of 90 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

2) All such screens ~~will~~ must have adequate self-cleaning mechanisms, the exhaust gas of which for grain-handling sources having a grain through-put exceeding 2 million bushels per year and located in a major population area ~~shall~~ must be ducted through air pollution control equipment which has a rated and actual particulate removal efficiency of 98 percent by weight ~~prior to~~before release into the atmosphere.

c) Other Types of Dryers. All other types of dryers ~~shall~~ must be controlled in a manner ~~which shall result~~resulting in the same degree of control required for rack dryers ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) New and Modified Grain-Drying Operations. Grain-drying operations constructed or modified on or after June 30, 1975, ~~shall~~ must file applications for construction and operating permits ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~shall~~ must comply with the control equipment requirements of this Section, except for new and modified grain-drying operations which do not result in a total grain-drying capacity in excess of 750 bushels per hour for 5 percent moisture extraction at manufacturer~~'~~'s rated capacity, using the American Society of Agricultural Engineer Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers, incorporated by reference at Section 212.113.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.464 Sources in Certain Areas

a) Applicability. Notwithstanding Section 212.461 ~~of this Subpart~~, this Section ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~those~~ sources located in the Lake Calumet area as defined in Section 212.324(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Emission Limitations

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of PM-10, other than ~~that of~~ fugitive particulate matter, into the atmosphere to exceed 22.9 mg/scm (0.01 gr/scf) during any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any process emission unit engaged in the drying, storing, mixing, or treating of grain except for column grain dryers. ~~;~~ ~~in~~In addition, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow visible emissions of PM-10 other than fugitive particulate matter from grain conveying, transferring, loading, or unloading operations, including garners, scales, and cleaners.

2) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of fugitive particulate matter into the atmosphere from barges and other watercraft, truck, or rail loading or unloading systems to exceed the limits ~~specified~~ in Section 212.123 ~~of this Part~~.

3) Column grain dryers ~~shall~~ must not be eligible for the exemptions ~~as provided in~~under Section 212.461(g) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Exceptions. The mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must apply to ~~those~~ sources with no visible emissions other than that of fugitive particulate matter. ~~; however~~However, if a stack test is performed, this subsection is not a defense to a finding of a violation of the mass emission limits ~~contained~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Maintenance, Repair, and Recordkeeping. ~~The requirements of~~ Section 212.324 (f) and (g) ~~of this Part shall~~ also apply to this Section.

e) Compliance Date. Emission units ~~shall~~ must comply with the emission limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this Section on May 11, 1993, or upon initial start-up, whichever occurs later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART T: CONSTRUCTION AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Section 212.681 Grinding, Woodworking, Sandblasting, and Shotblasting

Sections 212.321 and 212.322 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to the following industries, which ~~shall~~ must be subject to Subpart K ~~of this Part~~:

a) Grinding;

b) Woodworking; and

c) Sandblasting or shotblasting.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART U: ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES

Section 212.700 Applicability

a) This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~those~~ sources in the areas designated in and subject to Sections 212.324(a)(1) ~~or 212.423(a)~~ and that have actual annual source-wide emissions of PM-10 of at least ~~fifteen (~~15~~)~~ tons per year.

b) A source~~'~~'s actual annual source-wide emissions of PM-10 ~~shall~~ must be the total of its fugitive emissions and its stack emissions from process emission units and fuel combustion emission units and as set forth in the source~~'~~'s Annual Emissions Report submitted ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254 or, for a newly-

constructed source or emission unit, the estimated emissions included in the permit application.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 212.701 Contingency Measure Plans, Submittal, and Compliance Date

a) ~~Those sources~~Sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must prepare contingency measure plans reflecting the PM-10 emission reductions ~~set forth~~ in Section 212.703 ~~of this Subpart~~. These plans ~~shall~~ must become federally enforceable permit conditions. ~~Such~~ These plans ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency by November 15, 1994. Notwithstanding the foregoing, sources that become subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart after July 1, 1994, ~~shall~~ must submit a contingency measure plan to the Agency for review and approval within ~~ninety (~~90~~)~~ days after the date ~~such~~ on which the source or sources became subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart or by November 15, 1994, whichever is later. The Agency ~~shall~~ must notify those sources requiring contingency measure plans, based on the Agency's current information; however, the Agency's failure to notify any source of its requirement to submit contingency measure plans ~~shall~~ must not be a defense to a violation of this Subpart and ~~shall~~ must not relieve the source of its obligation to timely submit a contingency measure plan.

b) If the Agency disapproves the initial submittal of a contingency measure plan or a source fails to revise a plan so that it is approvable, the Agency ~~shall~~ must so notify the source in writing, and the source may treat ~~such~~ that notice as a permit denial.

c) Sources having operational changes subject to Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464 which require either a new permit or a revision to an existing permit ~~shall~~must, within 30 days after ~~such~~ those changes, submit a request to modify its permit in order to include a new~~,~~ appropriate contingency measure plan. ~~Such~~ The new plan ~~shall~~ must be subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

d) A source may, consistent with the requirements of this Subpart and any applicable permitting requirements, propose revisions to its contingency measure plan.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.702 Determination of Contributing Sources

a) If the review of monitoring data reveals an ~~exceedence~~ exceedance of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard for PM-10 ~~found~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.120, the Agency ~~shall~~ must attempt to determine the source or sources causing or contributing to the ~~exceedence~~exceedance.

b) In determining whether a source has caused or contributed to an ~~exceedence~~ exceedance of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard for PM-10, the Agency may take whatever steps are necessary to determine which source or sources are culpable for the ~~exceedence~~exceedance, including~~, but not limited to~~:

1) Evaluating whether the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance can be classified as an "exceptional event" ~~pursuant to~~under the "Guideline on the Identification and Use of Air Quality Data Affected by Exceptional Events," incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~;

2) Reviewing operating records of the source or sources identified ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) ~~below~~ to determine whether any source or sources so identified experienced a malfunction or breakdown or violated any term or condition of its operating permit which contributed to the ~~exceedence~~exceedance;

3) Evaluating the monitoring equipment filter evidencing the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance to determine the types of sources that contributed to the ~~exceedence~~exceedance; and

4) Evaluating meteorological data and conducting dispersion analyses ~~pursuant to~~under the "Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised)," incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~, to determine which source or sources caused or contributed to the ~~exceedence~~exceedance.

c) If the Agency determines that the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance can be classified as an exceptional event, the Agency ~~shall~~ must make a written request to USEPA to void the ~~exceedence~~exceedance. If the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance has been caused by an "exceptional event," the Agency ~~shall~~ must make no requests upon any source for Level I or Level II controls ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.704(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~ until ~~such time as~~ USEPA has denied the Agency's request to void the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance or until an additional ~~exceedence~~ exceedance of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard which is not due to an exceptional event, as determined by the Agency, has been monitored for the same area.

d) If the Agency determines that the ~~exceedence~~ exceedance was due to a malfunction or breakdown or violation of any term or condition of a source's operating permit, the Agency ~~shall~~ must contact ~~such~~ the source and may pursue appropriate action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.

e) The Agency's determination of culpability of a source is appealable to the Board ~~pursuant to the procedures set forth at~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart J.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.703 Contingency Measure Plan Elements

a) All sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must submit a contingency measure plan. The contingency measure plan ~~shall~~ must contain two levels of control measures:

1) Level I measures are measures that will reduce total actual annual source-wide fugitive emissions of PM-10 subject to control under Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464 by at least 15%.

2) Level II measures are measures that will reduce total actual annual source-wide fugitive emissions of PM-10 subject to control under Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464 by at least 25%.

b) A source may comply with this Subpart through an alternative compliance plan that provides for reductions in emissions equal to the level of reduction of fugitive emissions as required at subsection (a) ~~above~~ and which has been approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions. If a source elects to include controls on process emission units, fuel combustion emission units, or other fugitive emissions of PM-10 not subject to Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464 at the source in its alternative control plan, the plan must include a reasonable schedule for implementation of ~~such~~ the controls, not to exceed two ~~(2)~~ years. This implementation schedule is subject to Agency review and approval.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.704 Implementation

a) Following any ~~exceedence~~ exceedance of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard for PM-10, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the source or sources the Agency has identified as likely to be causing or contributing to an ~~exceedence~~ exceedance detected by monitoring. Within ~~ninety (~~90~~)~~ days after ~~receipt of such~~receiving notification, each source ~~so notified~~ may implement Level I or Level II measures, as determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) ~~below~~.

b) If there is a violation of the ambient air quality standard for PM-10 as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 50, Appendix K, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify the source or sources the Agency has identified as likely to be causing or contributing to one or more of the ~~exceedences~~ exceedances leading to ~~such~~ the violation, and ~~such~~ the source or sources ~~shall~~ must implement Level I or Level II measures, as determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e) ~~below~~. The notified source or sources ~~so identified shall~~must implement ~~such~~ the measures corresponding to fugitive emissions within ~~ninety (~~90~~)~~ days after ~~receipt of such~~receiving notification and

~~shall~~ must implement ~~such~~ measures corresponding to any nonfugitive emissions according to the approved schedule ~~set forth~~ in ~~such~~ the source's alternative control plan. Any source identified as causing or contributing to a violation of the ambient air quality standard for PM-10 may appeal any finding of culpability by the Agency to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart J.

c) ~~Upon~~ After the finding of a failure to attain by the Administrator of USEPA, the Agency ~~shall~~ must notify all sources in the applicable area required to submit contingency measure plans ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.700 ~~of this Subpart~~ of ~~such~~ the finding by the Administrator; however, the Agency's failure to notify a source of its requirement to implement its contingency measure plan because of the Administrator's finding of a failure to attain ~~shall~~ must not be a defense to a violation of this Subpart and ~~shall~~ must not relieve the source of its obligation to timely comply with this Section. All such sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~must, within ~~sixty (~~60~~)~~ days after ~~receipt of such~~receiving notification, implement any Level II measures corresponding to fugitive emissions subject to control under Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464 and ~~shall~~ must implement any Level II measures corresponding to any nonfugitive emissions of PM-10 according to the approved schedule ~~set forth~~ in ~~such~~ the source's alternative control plan, unless ~~such~~ the corresponding Level II controls have been previously implemented by ~~such~~ the source or sources ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a) or (b) ~~above~~.

d) The Agency ~~shall~~ must request that sources comply with the Level I or Level II measures of their contingency measure plans~~, pursuant to~~ under subsection (a) above~~,~~ as follows:

1) Level I measures ~~shall~~ must be requested when the magnitude of the monitored ~~exceedence~~ exceedance at a given air quality monitor is less than or equal to 170 ug/m(3).

2) Level II measures ~~shall~~ must be requested when the magnitude of the monitored ~~exceedence~~ exceedance at a given air quality monitor exceeds 170 ug/m(3).

e) The Agency ~~shall~~ must require that sources comply with the Level I or Level II measures of their contingency measure plans~~, pursuant to~~ under subsection (b) ~~above,~~ as follows:

1) Level I measures ~~shall~~ must be required when the design value of a violation of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard, as computed ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 50, Appendix K, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113 ~~of this Part~~, is less than or equal to 170 ug/m^3.

2) Level II measures ~~shall~~must be required when the design value of a violation of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard, as computed

~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 50, Appendix K, incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~, exceeds 170 ug/m^3.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.705 Alternative Implementation

~~Should~~ If the Agency ~~determine~~ determines that more than one source is a contributing source ~~pursuant to~~under Section 212.702~~ of this Subpart~~, the Agency may accept controls from fewer than all of the sources identified as culpable where greater than the required levels of control for all culpable sources are achieved at some of the culpable sources.

a) For the purposes of this Section, an "identified source" is a source determined to be culpable for an ~~exceedence~~ exceedance of the 24-hour ambient air quality standard.

b) For the purposes of this Section, a "participating source" is another source that is also identified as culpable by the Agency for the monitored ~~exceedence~~exceedance.

c) For the purposes of this Section, "equivalent air quality benefits" ~~shall~~ must be determined by conducting one or more dispersion analyses in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the "Guideline on Air Quality Models (revised)," incorporated by reference in Section 212.113~~ of this Part~~.

d) An identified source may elect to achieve compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart by obtaining equivalent air quality benefits from PM-10 emissions reductions by a participating source as would be achieved at the identified source~~, provided, however, that~~ if the PM-10 emissions reductions to be achieved by the participating source under this Section are in addition to any other obligation it may have under this Subpart to reduce PM-10 emissions.

e) If an identified source elects to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, the identified source must:

1) Demonstrate to the Agency that it will achieve equivalent air quality benefits from PM-10 emission reductions at the participating source as would be achieved from the identified source subject to this Subpart;

2) The PM-10 emissions reductions from the participating source that the identified source is relying upon to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must be reflected as federally enforceable permit conditions of the participating source's permit;

3) The participating source implements any emissions reductions for fugitive emissions of PM-10 within ~~ninety (~~90~~)~~ days after the identified source

would have been required to implement Level I or Level II measures ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart; and

4) The participating source submits a reasonable schedule ~~for implementation of~~ to implement any PM-10 emission reductions from controls on process emission units, fuel combustion emission units, or other fugitive emissions of PM-10 at the participating source not subject to control under Sections 212.304, 212.305, 212.306, 212.308, 212.316(a) through (e), 212.424, or 212.464, not to exceed two ~~(2)~~ years from the date of notification to the identified source that Level I or Level II measures, as appropriate, are required.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~202 Preamble~~	~~212.121~~
~~202(a)(1)~~	~~212.122~~
~~202(a)(2)~~	~~212.421~~
~~202(b)~~	~~212.123~~
~~202(c)~~	~~212.124~~
~~202(d)~~	~~212.125~~
~~202(e)~~	~~Appendix C~~
~~203(a)~~	~~212.321, Illustration B~~
~~203(b)~~	~~212.322, Illustration C~~
~~203(c)~~	~~Appendix C~~
~~203(d)(1)~~	~~212.381~~
~~203(d)(2)~~	~~212.422~~
~~203(d)(3) Preamble~~	~~212.361~~
~~203(d)(3)(A)~~	~~Appendix C~~
~~203(c)(3)(B)~~	~~212.361, Appendix C~~
~~203(d)(4)~~	~~212.681~~
~~203(d)(5) Preamble~~	~~212.441~~
~~203(d)(5)(A)~~	~~212.442~~
~~203(d)(5)(B)~~	~~212.443~~
~~203(d)(5)(C)~~	~~212.444~~
~~203(d)(5)(D)~~	~~212.445~~
~~203(d)(5)(E)~~	~~212.446~~
~~203(d)(5)(F)~~	~~212.447~~
~~203(d)(5)(G)~~	~~212.448~~
~~203(d)(5)(H)~~	~~212.449~~
~~203(d)(5)(I)~~	~~212.450~~
~~203(d)(5)(J)~~	~~212.451~~
~~203(d)(5)(K)~~	~~212.452~~

203(d)(5)(L)	Appendix C
203(d)(5)(M)	Appendix C
203(d)(6)	212.456
203(d)(7)	212.323
203(d)(8) Preamble	212.461(a)
203(d)(8)(A)	212.461(b)
203(d)(8)(B)	212.462(a)-(d)
203(d)(8)(C)	212.463(a)-(c)
203(d)(8)(D)	212.461(c)
203(d)(8)(E)	212.461(d)
203(d)(8)(F)	212.462(e)
203(d)(8)(G)	212.463(d)
203(d)(8)(H)	212.461(e)
203(d)(8)(I)	212.461(f)
203(d)(8)(J)	Appendix C
203(d)(8)(K)	212.461(g)
203(d)(8)(L)	212.461(h)
203(d)(9)	212.457
203(e)(1)	212.181
203(e)(2)	212.181
203(e)(3)	212.181
203(e)(4) Preamble	212.181
203(e)(4)(A)	212.182
203(e)(5)	212.183
203(e)(6)	212.184
203(f)(1)	212.301
203(f)(2)	212.302
203(f)(3) Preamble	Appendix C
203(f)(3)(A)	212.304
203(f)(3)(B)	212.305
203(f)(3)(C)	212.306
203(f)(3)(D)	212.307
203(f)(3)(E) First Paragraph	212.308
203(f)(3)(E) Exception	212.455
203(f)(3)(F) Preamble	212.309, Appendix C
203(f)(3)(F) Second Paragraph	212.310
203(f)(3)(F) Last Paragraph	212.312
203(f)(4)	212.313
203(f)(5)	212.314
203(f)(6)	212.315
203(g)(1)(A)	212.201

~~203(g)(1)(B)~~	~~212.202, Illustration A~~
~~203(g)(1)(C)~~	~~212.203~~
~~203(g)(1)(D)~~	~~212.204~~
~~203(g)(1)(E)~~	~~212.205~~
~~203(g)(2)~~	~~212.206~~
~~203(g)(3)~~	~~212.207~~
~~203(g)(4)~~	~~212.208~~
~~203(h)~~	~~212.110~~
~~203(i)~~	~~Appendix C~~

Section 212.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~212.100~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~212.110~~	~~203(h)~~
~~212.111~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~212.112~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~212.113~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~212.121~~	~~202 Preamble~~
~~212.122~~	~~202(a)(1)~~
~~212.123~~	~~202(b)~~
~~212.124~~	~~202(c)~~
~~212.125~~	~~202(d)~~
~~212.181~~	~~203(e)(1)-(3),~~ ~~203(e)(4)(Preamble)~~
~~212.182~~	~~203(e)(4)(A)~~
~~212.183~~	~~203(e)(5)~~
~~212.184~~	~~203(e)(6)~~
~~212.201~~	~~203(g)(1)(A)~~
~~212.202~~	~~203(g)(1)(B)~~
~~212.203~~	~~203(g)(1)(C)~~
~~212.204~~	~~203(g)(1)(D)~~
~~212.205~~	~~203(g)(1)(E)~~
~~212.206~~	~~203(g)(2)~~
~~212.207~~	~~203(g)(3)~~
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~~212.301~~	~~203(f)(1)~~
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~~212.305~~	~~203(f)(3)(B)~~
~~212.306~~	~~203(f)(3)(C)~~
~~212.307~~	~~203(f)(3)(D)~~
~~212.308~~	~~203(f)(3)(E) First Paragraph~~
~~212.309~~	~~203(f)(3)(F)Preamble~~

~~212.310~~	~~203(f)(3)(F) Second Paragraph~~
~~212.312~~	~~203(f)(3)(F) Last Paragraph~~
~~212.313~~	~~203(f)(4)~~
~~212.314~~	~~203(f)(5)~~
~~212.315~~	~~203(f)(6)~~
~~212.321~~	~~203(a)~~
~~212.322~~	~~203(b)~~
~~212.323~~	~~203(d)(7)~~
~~212.361~~	~~203(d)(3) Preamble, 203(D)(3)(B)~~
~~212.381~~	~~203(d)(1)~~
~~212.421~~	~~202(a)(2)~~
~~212.422~~	~~203(d)(2)~~
~~212.441~~	~~203(d)(5) Preamble~~
~~212.442~~	~~203(d)(5)(A)~~
~~212.443~~	~~203(d)(5)(B)~~
~~212.444~~	~~203(d)(5)(C)~~
~~212.445~~	~~203(d)(5)(D)~~
~~212.446~~	~~203(d)(5)(E)~~
~~212.447~~	~~203(d)(5)(F)~~
~~212.448~~	~~203(d)(5)(G)~~
~~212.449~~	~~203(d)(5)(H)~~
~~212.450~~	~~203(d)(5)(I)~~
~~212.451~~	~~203(d)(5)(J)~~
~~212.452~~	~~203(d)(5)(K)~~
~~212.455~~	~~203(f)(3)(E) Exception~~
~~212.456~~	~~203(d)(6)~~
~~212.457~~	~~203(d)(9)~~
~~212.461(a)~~	~~203(d)(8) Preamble~~
~~212.461(b)~~	~~203(d)(8)(A)~~
~~212.461(c)~~	~~203(d)(8)(D)~~
~~212.461(d)~~	~~203(d)(8)(E)~~
~~212.461(e)~~	~~203(d)(8)(H)~~
~~212.461(f)~~	~~203(d)(8)(I)~~
~~212.461(g)~~	~~203(d)(8)(K)~~
~~212.461(h)~~	~~203(d)(8)(L)~~
~~212.462(a)-(d)~~	~~203(d)(8)(B)~~
~~212.462(e)~~	~~203(d)(8)(F)~~
~~212.463(a)-(c)~~	~~203(d)(8)(C)~~
~~212.463(d)~~	~~203(d)(8)(G)~~
~~212.681~~	~~203(d)(4)~~
~~Appendix C~~	~~202(e)~~
	~~203(e)~~
	~~203(d)(3)(A)&(B)~~

~~203(d)(5)(L)&(M)~~
~~203(d)(8)(J)~~
~~203(f)(3) Preamble~~
~~203(f)(3)(F) Preamble~~
~~203(i)~~

~~Illustration A~~ ~~203(g)(1)(B)~~
~~Illustration B~~ ~~203(a)~~
~~Illustration C~~ ~~203(b)~~

Section 212.APPENDIX C Past Compliance Dates

Rule 202(e)

Owners or operators of new emission sources were required to comply with ~~the emission standards and limitations of~~ Rule 202 by April 14, 1972.

Owners or operators of existing emission sources were required to comply with ~~the emission standards and limitations of~~ Rule 202 by December 31, 1972; except that owners or operators of emission sources subject to Rule 203(g) were required to comply with ~~the emission standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203 by May 30, 1975.

Rule 203(c)

Except as otherwise provided in Rule 203, every existing process emission source which was not in compliance with Rule 203(b) as of April 14, 1972, was required to comply with Rule 203(a), unless both of the following conditions were met:

a) The source was in compliance~~,~~ as of April 14,1972, with the terms and conditions of a variance granted by the Board~~,~~ or, by June 13, 1972, the source was the subject of a variance petition filed with the Board~~,~~ which ~~variance~~ was subsequently granted; and

b) As of April 14, 1972, construction was commenced on equipment or modifications sufficient to achieve compliance with Rule 203(b).

Rule 203(d)(3)(A) and (B)

Corn wet milling processes subject to Rule 203(d)(3) were subject to a standard of 0.3 gr/scf of effluent gas from April 14, 1972 to May 30, 1975.

Rule 203(d)(5)(L) and (M)

Every owner or operator of an emission source the construction or modification of which was commenced after September 6, 1979, was required to comply with ~~the emission standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203(d)(5) upon commencement of operation.

Every owner or operator of an emission source the construction or operation of which was commenced ~~prior to~~before September 6, 1979, was required to comply with ~~the emission standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203(d)(5) no later than December 31, 1982. From the effective date of this Rule 203(d)(5) through December 31, 1982, full compliance with an approved compliance program and project completion schedule ~~pursuant to~~under Rule 104 for all sources of particulate emissions subject to Rule 203(d)(5) and 203(f), as amended, under common ownership or control in the same air quality control region constituted compliance with the emission standards and limitations ~~contained~~ in Part II if ~~such~~ the Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule;

a) provided for compliance by all sources of particulate matter subject to Rules 203(d)(5) and 203(f), as amended, under common ownership or control in the same air quality region, as expeditiously as practicable considering what was economically reasonable and technically feasible, and

b) provided for reasonable further progress in achieving the reductions in particulate emissions required by Rule 203(d)(5) and 203(f), as amended, including annual increments of reductions such that at least one-third of the total reductions were achieved by December 31, 1980, and at least two-thirds of the total reduction were achieved by December 31, 1981, unless the owner or operator demonstrated in a hearing before the Board that ~~such~~ these increments were technically infeasible or economically unreasonable or unless the owner or operator demonstrated in a hearing before the Board that some alternate schedule represents reasonable further progress within the meaning of Section 172(b) of the Clean Air Act, 42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC Section 7502(b).

~~The provisions of~~ Rule 203(d)(5)(L)(iii) did not apply to any facility subject to a rule which was not in full force and effect as a matter of state law because of judicial action, and in ~~such~~ that event the facility ~~shall~~ must remain subject to the regulations in effect at the time these amendments were adopted.

The ~~Provision~~ provisions of Rule 203(d)(5)(L) were not severable. ~~Should~~ If any portion ~~thereof have~~of it has been found invalid or been disapproved by USEPA as a revision of the state implementation plan ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, then the entire Rule 203(d)(5)(L) would have been null and void, ~~the provisions of~~ Rule 203(d)(5)(A) and (B) were to have become immediately effective, and ~~the provisions of~~ existing Rules 203(a), (b), and (c) and prior Rule 203(d)(2) (in effect from April 14, 1972 to the effective date of this Rule) were to have been reinstated.

Rule 203(d)(8)(J)

Existing grain-handling and grain-drying operations subject to Rule 203(d)(8)(B), (C) and (D) were required to achieve compliance on or before April 30, 1977, except that all

such operations were required to achieve compliance with Rule 203(d)(8)(A) by June 30, 1975.

New grain-handling and grain-drying operations were required to comply with Rule 203(d)(8) by June 30, 1975.

Rule 203(f)(3) (Preamble)

Potential sources of fugitive particulate matter were required to be maintained and operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Rule 203(f)(3) on or after December 31, 1982.

Rule 203(i)

Every owner or operator of a new emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203 by April14, 1972.

Except as otherwise provided in Rule 203(d)(4), (d)(6), (i)(3), (i)(4), and (i)(5), every owner or operator of an existing emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203 by December 31, 1973.

Every owner or operator of an existing emission source subject to Rule 203(f) was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203:

a) by October 14, 1972, when the emissions from ~~such~~ the source were caused by the stockpiling of materials;

b) by October 14, 1972, for emission sources subject to Rule 203(f)(4); and

c) by April 14,1973, for all other emission sources subject to Rule 203(f).

Every owner or operator of an existing emission source subject to Rule 203(g) was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ Rule 203 by May 30, 1975.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of Rule 203, every owner or operator of an existing emission source which:

a) was required to comply with Rules 2-2.51, 2-2.52, 2-2.54, 3-3.111, 3-3.2110, 3-3.2130 and 3-3.220 of Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution as amended August 19, 1969; and

b) which was in compliance with such rules, as of April 14, 1972, or is in compliance with Rules 203(c)(1) and (2);

was required to comply with the applicable emission standards and limitations of Rule 203 by May 30, 1975.

Notwithstanding the other dates specified in this Rule, grain handling and conditioning operations were required to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 203 by May 30, 1975.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION A Allowable Emissions from Solid Fuel Combustion Sources Outside Chicago (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 7605, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION B Limitations for all New Process Emission Sources (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 7605, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION C Limitations for all Existing Process Emission Sources (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 7605, effective May 22, 1996)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION D McCook Vicinity Map

GRAPHIC MATERIAL
See printed copy of IAC for detail

(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 7880, effective May 11, 1992)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION E Lake Calumet Vicinity Map

GRAPHIC MATERIAL
See printed copy of IAC for detail

(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 7880, effective May 11, 1992)

Section 212.ILLUSTRATION F Granite City Vicinity Map

GRAPHIC MATERIAL
See printed copy of IAC for detail

(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 7880, effective May 11, 1992)

ITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 214
SULFUR LIMITATIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: NEW FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART C: EXISTING SOLID FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART D: EXISTING LIQUID OR MIXED FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART E: AGGREGATION OF SOURCES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS

SUBPART F: ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS FOR SOURCES INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS

SUBPART K: PROCESS EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART O: PETROLEUM REFINING, PETROCHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

SUBPART P: STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS

SUBPART Q: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY METAL MANUFACTURING

SUBPART V: ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

Section
214.521 Winnetka Power Plant (Repealed)

SUBPART X: UTILITIES

Section
214.560 Scope (Repealed)
214.561 E. D. Edwards Electric Generating Station (Repealed)
214.562 Coffeen Generating Station

SUBPART AA: REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN SO_2 SOURCES

Section
214.600 Definitions
214.601 Applicability
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214.603 Emission Limitations
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214.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
214.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
214.APPENDIX C Method ~~used~~ Used to Determine Average Actual Stack Height and Effective Height of Effluent Release
214.APPENDIX D Past Compliance Dates

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 204: Sulfur Emission Standards and Limitations, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R74-2 and R75-5, 32 PCB 295, at 3 Ill. Reg. 5, p. 777, effective February 3, 1979; amended in R74-2, R75-5, 38 PCB 129, at 4 Ill. Reg. 28, p. 417, effective June 26, 1980; amended in R78-17, 40 PCB 291, at 5 Ill. Reg. 1892, effective February 17, 1981; amended in R77-15, 44 PCB 267, at 6 Ill. Reg. 2146, effective January 28, 1982; amended and renumbered in R80-22(A) at 7 Ill. Reg. 4220, effective March 28, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13597; amended in R80-22(B) at 8 Ill. Reg. 6172, effective April 24, 1984; amended in R84-28 at 10 Ill. Reg. 9806, effective May 20, 1986; amended in R86-31 at 12 Ill. Reg. 17387, effective October 14, 1988; amended in R86-30 at 12 Ill. Reg. 20778, effective December 5, 1988; amended in R87-31 at 15 Ill. Reg. 1017, effective January 15, 1991; amended in R02-21 at 27 Ill. Reg. 12101, effective July 11, 2003; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9671, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R15-21 at 39 Ill. Reg. 16174, effective December 7, 2015; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. at _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 214.100 Scope and Organization

a) This Part sets standards and limitations for emission of sulfur from stationary sources.

b) ~~Permit for sources~~Sources subject to this Part may be required ~~pursuant to~~to obtain a permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

c) Notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ this Part, the air quality standards ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 may not be violated.

d) This Part ~~is divided into~~includes Subparts ~~which are grouped~~organized as follows:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions

2) Subparts B - J: Fuel Combustion Emission Sources and Incinerators

3) Subparts K - M: Process Emission Sources

4) Subparts N - End: Industry and ~~site specific~~site-specific rules.

~~e) These rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history.~~

BOARD NOTE: While subsection (d) describes the organization of this Part, the rules themselves establish their applicability and effect.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.101 Measurement Methods

A determination of non-compliance based on any subsection of this Section ~~shall~~ must not be refuted by evidence of compliance with any other subsection.

a) Sulfur Dioxide Measurement. Measurement of sulfur dioxide emissions from stationary sources ~~shall~~ must be made according to an applicable method ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 6, 6A, 6B, or 6C, incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(a), or by measurement procedures ~~established pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 60.8(b), incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(b), or by an installed certified continuous emissions monitoring system, or ~~by~~ an alternative monitoring method available under 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(e).

b) Sulfuric Acid Mist and Sulfur Trioxide Measurement. Measurement of sulfuric acid mist and sulfur trioxide ~~shall~~ must be according to the barium-thorin titration method ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 8, incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(a), or a controlled condensate method approved in writing by the Agency.

c) Solid Fuel Averaging Measurement Daily Analysis Method. This subsection applies to sources at plants with total solid fuel-fired heat input capacity exceeding 439.5 MW (1500 mmBtu/hr). If daily fuel analysis is used to demonstrate compliance or non-compliance with Sections 214.122, 214.141, 214.142(a) 214.162, 214.186, and 214.421, the sulfur dioxide emission rate to be compared to the emission limit ~~shall~~ must be ~~considered to be~~ the result of averaging daily samples taken over any consecutive two-month period, provided that no more than 5 percent of the sample values are greater than 20 percent above the sample average. If samples from a source cannot meet this statistical criterion, each individual daily sample analysis for ~~such~~ the source ~~shall~~ must be compared to the source's emission limit to determine compliance. The specific ASTM procedures incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(c)~~, shall~~ must be used for solid fuel sampling, sulfur, and heating value determinations.

d) Weekly Analysis Method. This subsection applies to sources at plants with total solid fuel-fired heat input capacity exceeding 146.5 MW (500 mmBtu/hr) but not exceeding 439.5 MW (1500 mmBtu/hr). These plants ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance or non-compliance with Sections 214.122, 214.141, 214.142(a), 214.162, 214.186, and 214.421 by either an analysis of calendar weekly composites of daily fuel samples or by compliance with subsection (c), at the option of the plant. The specific ASTM procedures incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(c)~~, shall~~ must be used for sulfur and heating value determinations.

e) Monthly Analysis Method. This subsection applies to sources at plants with total fuel-fired heat input capacity exceeding 14.65 MW (50 mmBtu/hr) but not exceeding 146.5 MW (500 mmBtu/hr). These plants ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance or non-compliance with Sections 214.122, 214.141, 214.142(a), 214.162, 214.186, and 214.421 by either an analysis of calendar monthly composites of daily fuel samples or by compliance with subsection (c), at the option of the plant. ASTM procedures incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(c)~~, shall~~ must be used for sulfur and heating value determinations.

f) Small Source Alternative Method. This subsection applies to sources at plants with total solid fuel-fired heat input capacity not exceeding 14.65 MW (50 mmBtu/hr). Compliance or non-compliance with Sections 214.122, 214.141, 214.142(a), 214.162, 214.186, and 214.421 ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated by a calendar month average sulfur dioxide emission rate.

g) Exemptions. Subsections (c) through (f) ~~shall~~ must not apply to sources

controlling sulfur dioxide emissions by flue gas desulfurization equipment or by sorbent injection.

h) Hydrogen Sulfide Measurement. ~~For purposes of determining~~To determine compliance with Section 214.382(c), the concentration of hydrogen sulfide in petroleum refinery fuel gas ~~shall~~ must be measured using the Tutwiler Procedure ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60.648, incorporated by reference in Section 214.104(d).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.102 Abbreviations and Units

a) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~are used in this Part~~:

BTU or btu	British thermal units
ft	foot
gr	grains
J	Joule
kg	kilogram
kg/MW-hr	kilograms per megawatt-hour
km	kilometer
lbs	pounds
lbs/mmBtu	pounds per million Btu
m	meter
mg	milligram
Mg	megagram, metric ton or tonne
mi	mile
mmBtu	million British thermal units
mmBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
MW	megawatt; one million watts
MW-hr	megawatt-hour
ng	nanogram; one billionth of a gram
ng/J	nanograms per Joule
ppm	parts per million
scf	standard cubic foot
scm	standard cubic meter
T	English ton

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric
2.205 lb	1 kg
1 T	0.907 Mg
1 lb/T	0.500 kg/Mg
mmBtu/hr	0.293 MW
1 lb/mmBtu	1.548 kg/MW-hr

1 mi	1.61 km
1 gr/scf	2289 mg/scm

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.103 Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated, the definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. 16174, effective December 7, 2015)

Section 214.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (2014):

1) Method 1: Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources;

2) Method 2: Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate;

3) Method 3: Gas Analysis for the Determination of Dry Molecular Weight;

4) Method 4: Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases;

5) Method 6: Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources;

6) Method 6A: Determination of Sulfur Dioxide, Moisture, and Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Fossil Fuel Combustion Sources;

7) Method 6B: Determination of Sulfur Dioxide and Carbon Dioxide Daily Average Emissions From Fossil Fuel Combustion Sources;

8) Method 6C: Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure);

9) Method 8: Determination of Sulfuric Acid Mist and Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources;

10) Method 19: Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate ~~Matter~~, Sulfur Dioxide~~,~~ and Nitrogen Oxide Emission Rates.

b) 40 CFR 60.8(b) (2014), Performance Tests.

c) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555~~1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103~~:

1) For solid fuel sampling:

ASTM D-2234 (1989)

ASTM D-2013 (1986)

2) For sulfur determinations:

ASTM D-3177 (1984)

ASTM D-2622 (1987)

ASTM D-3180 (1984)

ASTM D-4239 (1985)

3) For heating value determinations:

ASTM D-2015 (1985)

ASTM D-3286 (1985)

d) Tutwiler Procedure for hydrogen sulfide, 40 CFR 60.648 (2014).

e) 40 CFR 75 (2014).

f) USEPA's Emission Measurement Center Guideline Document (GD-042), Preparation and Review of Site-Specific Emission Test Plans, Revised March 1999.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: NEW FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 214.120 Scope (Repealed)

~~Subparts B through F contain general rules for sulfur emissions from fuel combustion emission sources. These may be modified by industry and site specific rules in Subparts N et seq.~~

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.121 Large Sources

This Section applies to new fuel combustion emission sources with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr).

a) Solid Fuel Burned Exclusively. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any new fuel combustion emission source greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning solid fuel exclusively, to exceed 1.86 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input (1.2 lbs/mmBtu).

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: This Section was invalidated in Commonwealth Edison v. PCB, 25 Ill. App.3d 271, 62 Ill.2d 494, 43 N.E.2d 459, 323 N.E.2d 84 (1st Dist. 1974), Ashland Chemical Corp. v. PCB, 64 Ill. App.3d 169, 381 N.E.2d 56 (3rd Dist. 1978), and Illinois State Chamber of Commerce v. PCB, 67 Ill. App.3d 839, 384 N.E.2d 922, 78 Ill.2d 1, 398 N.E.2d 9 (Ill. 1979).~~)~~

b) Liquid Fuel Burned Exclusively.

1) ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2017, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must no cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any new fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning liquid fuel exclusively, to exceed the following:

A) 1.2 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when residual fuel oil is burned (0.8 lbs/mmBtu); and

B) 0.46 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when distillate fuel oil is burned (0.3 lbs/mmBtu);

2) On and after January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of a new fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning liquid fuel exclusively, must comply with the following:

A) The sulfur content of all residual fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 1000 ppm;

B) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 15 ppm; and

C) The owner or operator must:

i) Maintain records demonstrating that the fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(B), such

as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

ii) Retain the records for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

iii) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (b)(2). ~~At minimum, and in addition to any permitting obligations~~In addition to information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.122 Small Sources

This Section applies to new fuel combustion emission sources with actual heat input ~~smaller~~ less than~~,~~ or equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr).

a) Solid Fuel Burned Exclusively. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any new fuel combustion source with actual heat input ~~smaller~~ less than~~,~~ or equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning solid fuel exclusively, to exceed 2.79 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input (1.8 lbs/mmBtu).

b) Liquid Fuel Burned Exclusively.

1) ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2017, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any new fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input ~~smaller~~ less than~~,~~ or equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning liquid fuel exclusively, to exceed the following:

A) 1.55 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when residential fuel oil is burned (1.0 lbs/mmBtu); and

B) 0.46 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when distillate fuel oil is burned (0.3 lbs/mmBtu);

2) On and after January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of a new fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input ~~smaller~~ less than~~,~~ or

equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmBtu/hr), burning liquid fuel exclusively, must comply with the following:

A) The sulfur content of all residual fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 1000 ppm;

B) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 15 ppm; and

C) The owner or operator must:

i) Maintain records demonstrating that the fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(2)(B), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

ii) Retain the records for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

iii) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (b)(2). ~~At minimum, and in addition to any permitting obligations~~In addition to information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations, ~~a discussion of~~and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: EXISTING SOLID FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 214.140 Scope (Repealed)

~~This Subpart contains rules which establish general sulfur emissions standards for existing solid fuel emission sources. These may be modified by industry and site-specific rules in Subparts N, et seq.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.141 Sources Located in Metropolitan Areas

Except as otherwise provided in this Part, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel

combustion source, burning solid fuel exclusively, located in the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas, to exceed 1.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (774 nanograms per joule).

a) Sources ~~located~~ in Kankakee or McHenry Counties ~~shall~~ must not exceed 6.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (2,924 nanograms per joule) in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period.

b) Existing industrial sources~~,~~ not equipped with flue gas desulfurization systems as of December 1, 1980, located in the Peoria major metropolitan area~~, shall~~ must not exceed 5.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (2,365 nanograms per joule) in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period~~, provided~~ if the emissions from any such source ~~located~~ in the City of Peoria exit from a stack which is at least 154 feet (47 meters) in height.

c) Sections 214.122 and 214.101(c) ~~shall~~ must not apply to any fuel combustion emission sources equipped with flue gas desulfurization systems as of December 1, 1980, and located in the City of East Peoria as the city boundaries were then defined. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any such sources to exceed 1.4 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (602 nanograms per joule).

d) Sections 214.122 and 214.101(c) ~~shall~~ must not apply to any fuel combustion emission sources which are capable of firing solid fuel at a heat input of more than 125 mmBtu per hour (36.6 megawatts)~~; and which~~ as of December 1, 1980, ~~are~~ equipped with flue gas desulfurization systems; and ~~are~~ located in Hollis Township, Peoria County, as the township boundaries were then defined. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any such sources to exceed 1.1 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (473 nanograms per joule).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.142 Small Sources Located Outside Metropolitan Areas

This section applies to existing fuel combustion sources with actual heat input less than~~,~~ or equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr) located outside the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel combustion source with actual heat input less than~~,~~ or equal to~~,~~ 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr), burning solid fuel exclusively, located outside the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas~~,~~ to exceed either of the following, whichever ~~such~~ the person determines shall apply:

a) 10.5 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input (6.8 lbs/mmbtu), ~~provided such~~if the owner or operator complies with all applicable provisions of Section 214.186, or

b) The emission limit ~~provided by~~under Subpart E.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.143 Large Sources Located Outside Metropolitan Areas

This section applies to existing fuel combustion sources with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr) located outside the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel combustion source with actual heat input greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr), burning solid fuel exclusively, located outside the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas, to exceed the emission limit ~~provided by~~under Subpart E.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: EXISTING LIQUID OR MIXED FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 214.161 Liquid Fuel Burned Exclusively

a) ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2017, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel combustion emission source, burning liquid fuel exclusively, to exceed the following:

1) 1.55 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when residual fuel oil is burned (1.0 lbs/mmBtu); and

2) 0.46 kg of sulfur dioxide per MW-hr of actual heat input when distillate fuel oil is burned (0.3 lbs/mmBtu).

b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), on and after January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source, burning liquid fuel exclusively, must comply with the following:

1) The sulfur content of all residual fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 1000 ppm;

2) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source must not exceed 15 ppm; and

3) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission source complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

B) Retain the records for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~ receiving a request by the Agency; and

C) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (b). ~~At minimum, and in addition to any permitting obligations~~In addition to information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

c) The sulfur content limitation for distillate fuel oil in subsection (b)(2) does not apply to existing electric generating units at Midwest Generation's Joliet station (~~located~~ at or near 1800 Channahon Road, Joliet IL), Powerton station (~~located~~ at or near 13082 E. Manito Road, Pekin IL), Waukegan station (~~located~~ at or near 401 E. Greenwood Avenue, Waukegan IL), and Will County station (~~located~~ at or near 529 E. 135th, Romeoville IL). The owner or operator of ~~such~~ these electric generating units must instead comply with the following:

1) From January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2018, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil purchased for use by ~~such~~ these electric generating units must not exceed 15 ppm;

2) From January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by ~~such~~ these electric generating units must not exceed 500 ppm;

3) On and after January 1, 2019, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by ~~such~~ these electric generating units must not exceed 15 ppm;

4) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil purchased from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2018, for use by the electric generating units complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (c)(1), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil, and maintain records indicating the date of purchase of the fuel oil;

B) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018, by the electric generating units~~,~~ complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (c)(2), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

C) On and after January 1, 2019, maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used by the electric generating units complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (c)(3), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

D) Retain all records required by this subsection (c) for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

E) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (c). ~~At minimum, and in addition to any permitting obligations~~In addition to information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

d) The sulfur content limitation for distillate fuel oil in subsection (b)(2) does not apply to existing fuel combustion emission sources at Caterpillar's Montgomery facility (~~located~~ at or near 325 South Route 31, Montgomery IL). The owner or operator of the fuel combustion emission sources must instead comply with the following:

1) On and after January 1, 2016:

A) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil purchased for use by the fuel combustion emission sources must not exceed 15 ppm; and

B) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the fuel combustion emission sources must not exceed 500 ppm;

2) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil purchased on and after January 1, 2016, for use by the fuel combustion emission sources complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (d)(1)(A), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil, and maintain records indicating the date of purchase of the fuel oil;

B) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used on and after January 1, 2016, by the fuel combustion emission sources complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (d)(1)(B), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

C) Retain all records required by this subsection (d) for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

D) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (d). ~~At minimum, and in addition to permitting obligations~~In addition to information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.162 Combination of Fuels

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any fuel combustion emission source burning simultaneously any combination of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels to exceed the allowable emission rate determined by the following equation:

$$E = S_S H_S + S_d H_d + S_R H_R$$

b) Symbols in the equation mean ~~the following~~:

E = allowable sulfur dioxide emission rate;
S_S = solid fuel sulfur dioxide emission standard which is applicable;
S_d = distillate oil sulfur dioxide emission standard determined from the table in subsection (d);
S_R = residual fuel oil sulfur dioxide emission standard;
H_S = actual heat input from solid fuel;
H_d = actual heat input from distillate fuel oil;
H_R = actual heat input from residual fuel oil.

c) ~~That~~ The portion of the actual heat input that is derived:

1) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of solid fuels ~~shall~~ must be included in H_S;

2) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of distillate fuel oil ~~shall~~ must be included in H_d;

3) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of residual fuel oil ~~shall~~ must be included in H_R;

4) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of any other liquid fuel ~~shall~~ must be included in H_R; and

5) From the burning of by-product gases such as those produced from a blast furnace or a catalyst regeneration unit in a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must be included in H_R.

d) Metric or English units may be used in the equation of subsection (a) as follows:

Parameter	Metric	English
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr
S_S, S_R	kg/MW-hr	lbs/mmBtu
S_d ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2017	0.46 kg/MW-hr	0.3 lbs/mmBtu
S_d on and after January 1, 2017	0.0023 kg/MW-hr	0.0015 lb/mmBtu
H_S, H_d, H_R	MW	mmBtu

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: AGGREGATION OF SOURCES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS

Section 214.181 Dispersion Enhancement Techniques

~~No~~ An owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with the emission standards of this Subpart by ~~the use of~~using dispersion enhancement techniques. Dispersion enhancement techniques ~~shall~~ include~~, but not be limited to,~~ an intermittent control system or an increase of~~:~~ stack height in excess of good engineering practice necessary to prevent downwash or fumigation conditions, stack diameter, exit gas velocity, or exit gas temperature, except as provided by Section 123 of the Clean Air Act (42 ~~U.S.C.~~USC 7423) and regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it. Flue gas may be reheated where air pollution control equipment results in a reduction of flue gas temperature, ~~provided that~~if the degree of reheat does not exceed the temperature drop across ~~such~~ that air pollution control equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.182 Prohibition

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the total emissions of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from all fuel combustion emission sources~~,~~ located outside of the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas~~,~~ owned or

operated by that person and located within a one mile (1.6 km) radius ~~(1.6 km)~~ from the center point of any such fuel combustion emission source to exceed the emissions determined by ~~the following~~ Sections 214.183 through 214.185, whichever ~~is applicable~~applies.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.183 General Formula

a) The general formula is:

$$E = \frac{(H_A)^{0.11}(H_E)^2}{128} \quad \text{(in English units)}$$

$$E = 0.04347(H_A)^{0.11}(H_E)^2 \quad \text{(in Metric units)}$$

b) Symbols used in the general formula mean the following:

E = Total allowable emission of sulfur dioxide (in lbs/hr or kg/hr) into the atmosphere in any one-hour period from all fuel combustion emission sources owned or operated by ~~such~~ a person and located within a 1.6 km (1 mile) radius from the center point of any such emission source.

H_A = Average actual stack height as determined by ~~method outlined in~~ Appendix C.

H_E = Effective height of effluent release as determined by ~~method outlined in~~ Appendix C.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.184 Special Formula

a) If the maximum total emissions of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from all fuel combustion emission sources owned or operated by any person and located within a 1 mile (1.6 km) radius from the center point of any such fuel combustion emission sources exceed, during normal cyclical variations in firing rate and fuel, the emissions allowed under Section 214.183 but, as of April 1, 1978, were in compliance with either the formula ~~detailed below~~in subsection (b) or a Pollution Control Board ~~(Board)~~ order, then the owner or operator of the emission sources ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow ~~such~~ the emissions to exceed the emissions allowed under Section 214.183 or the formula ~~detailed below~~in subsection (b), whichever the owner or operator of the emission sources determines shall apply.

b)

$$E = 20{,}000\left(\frac{H_S}{300}\right)^2 \quad \text{(in English units)}$$

$$E = 4.8824 \times 20{,}000\left(\frac{H_S}{300}\right)^2 \quad \text{(in Metric units)}$$

$H = P_1 H_1 + P_2 H_2 + \ldots P_n H_n$

(Note: $P_1 + P_2 \ldots P_n = 1$)

c) As used in these equations, symbols mean the following:

E = total emission of sulfur dioxide (in lbs/hr or kg/hr) into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from all fuel combustion emission sources owned or operated by ~~such~~ a person and located within a 1 mile (1.6 km) radius from the center point of any such emission source;

P_i= (for i=1, 2, . . ., n) percentage of total emissions E emitted from source i expressed as decimal equivalents (e.g., 21% = 0.21), and

H_i= (for i=1, 2, . . ., n) physical height (in feet or meters) above grade of stack i.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.185 Alternative Emission Rate

Any owner or operator of a fuel combustion emission source may petition the Board for approval of an emission rate applicable to any ~~one hour~~one-hour period for all fuel combustion emission sources owned or operated by ~~such~~ that person and located within a one mile (1.6 km) radius from the center point of any such fuel combustion emission source. ~~Such~~ That person ~~shall~~ must prove in an adjudicative hearing before the Board that the proposed emission rate will not under any ~~forseeable~~ foreseeable operating conditions and potential meteorological conditions cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable primary or secondary sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standard or violate any applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment. An emission rate approved ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must be a substitute for ~~that~~ the standard determined by Section 214.183 or 214.184.

a) Every owner or operator of a fuel combustion emission source petitioning the Board for approval of an emission standard ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must follow the applicable procedures ~~described~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle A, Chapter I.

b) Any emission standard approved ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must be included as a condition to operating permits issued ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm.

Code 201. Any owner or operator of a fuel combustion emission source who receives Board approval of an emission standard ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must apply to the Illinois Environmental Agency (Agency) within 30 days of approval of ~~such~~ the standard for a revision of its operating permit for ~~such~~ the source.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must impose as a condition to a permit to operate a source ~~pursuant to~~under an emission standard approved ~~pursuant to~~under this Section an ambient sulfur dioxide monitoring and dispersion modeling program designed to verify that ~~such~~ the emission standard will not cause or contribute to violations of any applicable primary or secondary sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standard. ~~Such~~ The ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program ~~shall~~ must be operated for at least one year ~~commencing~~ beginning no later than 6 months after the date ~~of approval of~~on which an emission rate ~~pursuant to~~is approved under this Section.

d) No more than 15 months after ~~the commencement of~~beginning the ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program ~~of~~ under subsection (c), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must apply for a new operating permit. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit~~,~~ at the time of the application~~,~~ a report containing the results of the ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.186 New Operating Permits

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a fuel combustion emission source whose sulfur dioxide emission limitation is determined by Section 214.142, 214.183, or 214.184 ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the total emissions of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from all fuel combustion emission sources owned or operated by ~~such~~ that person and located within 1 mile (1.6 km) radius ~~(1.6 km)~~ from the center point of any such fuel combustion source to exceed the level of sulfur dioxide emission allowed under the previous Rule 204 (effective April 14, 1972 until December 14, 1978) without first obtaining a new operating permit from the Agency. The application for a new operating permit ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration that ~~such~~ the total emissions will not violate any applicable PSD increment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS FOR SOURCES INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS

Section 214.201 Alternative Standards for Sources in Metropolitan Areas

Any owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source located in the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria major metropolitan areas may petition the Board ~~for approval of~~to approve an alternate emission rate ~~specified~~ in emissions of pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu

of actual heat input for any such fuel combustion emission source, up to a maximum ~~or~~ of 6.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmBtu of actual heat input (10.5 kg/MW-hr). ~~Such person shall~~The owner operator must prove in an adjudicative hearing before the Board that the proposed emission rate will not~~,~~ under predictable worst case conditions cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable primary or secondary sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standard or ~~of~~ any applicable prevention of significant deterioration increment. An emission rate approved ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall be a substitute~~substitutes for ~~that~~ the standard otherwise required by this Part. Nothing in this Section, however, excuses a source subject to Subpart AA from complying with ~~the requirements set forth in~~ that Subpart.

a) Every owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source ~~so~~ petitioning the Board ~~for approval of~~to approve an emission standard ~~shall~~ must follow the applicable procedures ~~described~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle A, Chapter I.

b) Any emission standard so approved ~~shall~~ must be included as a condition in operating permits issued ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Any owner or operator of a fuel combustion emission source who receives Board approval of such an emission standard ~~shall~~ must apply to the Agency within 30 days after approval of that standard ~~for a revision of~~to revise its operating permit for the source.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source ~~shall~~ must not seek an alternate emission rate under this Section~~,~~ or comply with an alternate emission rate granted under this Section~~,~~ by ~~the use of~~using dispersion enhancement techniques ~~referred to in~~under Section 214.202.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.202 Dispersion Enhancement Techniques

~~No~~ An owner or operator of an existing fuel combustion emission source ~~shall~~ must not comply with the emission standards of this Subpart by ~~the use of~~using dispersion enhancement techniques. Dispersion enhancement techniques ~~shall~~ include~~, but not be limited to,~~ an intermittent control system or an increase of~~:~~ stack height in excess of good engineering practice necessary to prevent downwash or fumigation conditions, stack diameter, exit gas velocity, or exit gas temperature, except ~~as provided by~~under Section 123 of the Clean Air Act (42 ~~U.S.C.A.~~USCA 7423) and regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it. Flue gas may be reheated where air pollution control equipment results in a reduction of flue gas temperature~~, provided that~~if the degree of reheat does not exceed the temperature drop across such air pollution control equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: PROCESS EMISSION SOURCES

Section 214.300 Scope (Repealed)

~~Subpart K contains general rules for sulfur emissions from process sources. These may be modified by industry and site specific rules in other Subparts of this Part. Subpart K also contains sulfur content limitations for fuel oil used by process emission sources. These sulfur content limitations apply regardless of industry and site specific rules set forth in other Subparts of this Part.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.301 General Limitation

Except as ~~further~~ provided by this Part, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from any process emission source to exceed 2000 ppm.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.302 Exception for Air Pollution Control Equipment

Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to processes designed to remove sulfur compounds from the flue gases of fuel combustion emission sources.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.303 Use of Sulfuric Acid

~~With the exception of~~Except for fuel combustion emission sources and acid manufacturing, a~~no~~ person using sulfuric acid ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfuric acid and/or sulfur trioxide from all other similar emission sources at a plant or premises to exceed:

a) 45.4 grams in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period for sulfuric acid usage less than 1180 Mg/yr (100 percent acid basis) (0.10 lbs/hr up to 1300 T/yr);

b) 250 grams per metric ton of acid used for sulfuric acid usage greater than or equal to 1180 Mg/yr (100 percent acid basis) (0.50 lbs/T over 1300 T/yr).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.304 Fuel Burning Process Emission Source

The emissions from the burning of fuel at process emission sources located in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas ~~shall~~ must comply with applicable Subparts B through F, except as follows: ~~No~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of sulfur into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from burning tea leaves as fuel to exceed 0.70 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmbtu of actual heat input.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.305 Fuel Sulfur Content Limitations

a) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d), on and after January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of a process emission source must comply with the following:

1) The sulfur content of all residual fuel oil used by the process emission source must not exceed 1000 ppm;

2) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the process emission source must not exceed 15 ppm; and

3) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the fuel oil used by the process emission source complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

B) Retain the records for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

C) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (a). ~~At minimum, and in~~In addition to any ~~permitting obligations~~information required by the source's permit, ~~such~~ the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

b) The sulfur content limitation for distillate fuel oil in subsection (a)(2) does not apply to distillate fuel oil used by "TC-F/TC-L/TCL Wing 5" and "TC-F/TC-L Alternative" at Caterpillar Technical Center ~~(~~located at ~~or near~~ 1311 E. Cedar Hills Dr., Mossville, IL~~)~~ for ~~purposes of~~ research and development or testing of equipment intended for sale outside of Illinois. This exemption is limited to a combined total of 150,000 gallons of distillate fuel oil per calendar year. The sulfur content of the fuel oil must not exceed 500 ppm. The owner or operator of the process emission sources described in this subsection must also comply with the following:

1) Maintain records indicating the amount of distillate fuel oil used by the process emission sources each calendar year for ~~purposes of~~ research and development or testing of equipment for sale outside of Illinois, as well as

records demonstrating that the fuel oil complies with ~~the requirements in~~ this subsection (b), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

2) Retain the records for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

3) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (b). ~~At minimum, and in~~In addition to any ~~permitting obligations~~information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

c) The sulfur content limitation for distillate fuel oil in subsection (a)(2) does not apply to existing process emission sources at Caterpillar's Montgomery facility ~~(~~located at ~~or near~~ 325 South Route 31, Montgomery IL~~)~~. The owner or operator of these process emission sources must instead comply with the following:

1) On and after January 1, 2016:

A) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil purchased for use by the process emission sources must not exceed 15 ppm; and

B) The sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by the process emission sources must not exceed 500 ppm;

2) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil purchased on and after January 1, 2016, for use by the process emission sources~~,~~ complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (c)(1)(A), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil, and ~~maintain records~~ indicating the date of purchase of the fuel oil;

B) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used on and after January 1, 2016, by the process emission sources~~,~~ complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (c)(1)(B), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

C) Retain all records required by this subsection (c) for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

D) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (c). ~~At minimum, and in~~In addition to any ~~permitting obligations~~information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

d) The sulfur content limitation for distillate fuel oil in subsection (a)(2) does not apply to existing electric generating units at Midwest Generation's Fisk station ~~(~~located at ~~or near~~ 1111 W. Cermak Road, Chicago IL~~)~~ or Waukegan station ~~(~~located at ~~or near~~ 401 E. Greenwood Avenue, Waukegan IL~~)~~. The owner or operator of these electric generating units must instead comply with the following:

1) From January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2018, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil purchased for use by these electric generating units must not exceed 15 ppm;

2) From January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by these electric generating units must not exceed 500 ppm;

3) On and after January 1, 2019, the sulfur content of all distillate fuel oil used by these electric generating units must not exceed 15 ppm;

4) The owner or operator must:

A) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil purchased from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2018, for use by the electric generating units~~,~~ complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (d)(1), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil, and ~~maintain records~~ indicating the date of purchase of the fuel oil;

B) Maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018, by the electric generating units~~,~~ complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (d)(2), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

C) On and after January 1, 2019, maintain records demonstrating that the distillate fuel oil used by the electric generating units complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (d)(3), such as records from the fuel supplier indicating the sulfur content of the fuel oil;

D) Retain all records required by this subsection (d) for at least 5 years, and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency; and

E) Notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this subsection (d). ~~At minimum, and in~~In addition to any ~~permitting obligations~~information required by the source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: PETROLEUM REFINING, PETROCHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 214.380 Scope (Repealed)

~~a) This Subpart contains rules which modify the general sulfur emission rules of Subparts A through M as applied to a given industry or at a given site. General rules include:~~

~~1) Subparts B through I, fuel combustion emission sources and incinerators;~~

~~2) Subparts K through M, process emission sources.~~

~~b) These rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history. Rules placed in this Subpart include those which appear to be primarily directed at the following major industry groups:~~

~~1) Chemicals and allied products;~~

~~2) Petroleum refining and related industries;~~

~~3) Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.381 Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from any new sulfuric acid manufacturing plant to exceed 4.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of acid produced (2.0 kg/Mg).

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfuric acid mist into the atmosphere from any process emission source to exceed 0.15 pounds of acid mist per ton of acid manufactured (75 g/Mg).

c) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid manufacturing process in the City of Chicago to exceed 500 ppm.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.382 Petroleum and Petrochemical Processes

a) Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to existing processes designed to remove sulfur compounds from the flue gases of petroleum and petrochemical processes.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of more than 1,000 ppm of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from any process emission source in the St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan area designed to remove sulfur compounds from the flue gases of petroleum and petrochemical processes.

c) The following limitations apply to any petroleum refinery in the Village of Roxana:

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the combustion of refinery flasher pitch containing more than 3.0% ~~(three percent)~~ sulfur by weight. This ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated by daily sampling of refinery flasher pitch.

2) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not burn petroleum refinery fuel gas in any fuel gas combustion device if that refinery fuel gas contains more than 39 grains hydrogen sulfide per 100 dry standard cubic feet (893 mg/scm). This ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated by sampling the refinery fuel gas once every eight hours~~, pursuant to~~ under the Tutwiler Procedure, incorporated by reference at ~~(~~Section ~~214.104(c))~~214.104(d).

3) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the total emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from the following source groupings to exceed the following amounts:

A) All process heaters at distilling unit No. 1 - 459 lbs/hr (208 kg/hr).

B) All process heaters at distilling unit No. 2 - 1260 lbs/hr (571 kg/hr).

C) All gas plant process heaters - 159 lbs/hr (72.1 kg/hr).

D) All vacuum flasher unit heaters - 378 lbs/hr (171 kg/hr).

E) All process heaters at the alkylation, benzene extraction unit and catalytic feed hydrotreating units - 346 lbs/hr (157 kg/hr).

F) All boilers generating steam for general plant use - 2,400 lbs/hr (1,090 kg/hr).

G) All heaters serving the hydrocracker unit catalytic reformer No. 1, and the saturates gas plant - 1,660 lbs/hr (753 kg/hr).

H) All process heaters at the aromatics east process - 768 lbs/hr (348 kg/hr).

I) All catalytic cracking units - 3,430 lbs/hr (1,560 kg/hr).

J) All asphalt converters, distilling unit No. 1, the aromatics east process, all boilers generating steam for general plant use, and all gas plant process heaters - 2,710 lbs/hr (1,230 kg/hr).

d) Compliance with the emission limitations of subsections (b) and (c)(3) ~~of this Section shall~~must be demonstrated on a three-hour block average basis. ~~Such~~ These demonstrations ~~shall~~ must require~~,~~ as a permit condition~~,~~ that data ~~as~~ required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ~~(~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.161~~)~~ must be maintained ~~in order~~ to adequately determine the sulfur dioxide emission rate from each source operations group.

e) Sources in the Village of Roxana are not subject to the emission limitations of Section 214.162 when burning refinery flasher pitch or refinery fuel gas.

f) Individual process emission sources in the Village of Roxana are ~~still~~ subject to the emission limitation of Section 214.301 notwithstanding their inclusion in a source operations group.

g) Notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102 ~~of this Chapter~~, any physical change in any emission source subject to subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) ~~of this Section~~ which alters the height of release, temperature, or volumetric flow rate of the effluent gases of ~~such~~ the source~~,~~ or alters the diameter of the exit stack~~,~~ ~~shall~~ must be deemed a modification ~~for the purposes of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142 ~~of this Chapter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.383 Chemical Manufacturing

Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to existing hydrogen sulfide flares at a chemical manufacturing plant ~~provided~~if:

a) ~~Said~~ The flares ~~are operative~~operate on existing batch type processes; and

b) The hydrogen sulfide emissions being flared are not, as of September 11, 1975, passed through existing processes designed to remove sulfur compounds from the flue gases ~~as provided in~~under Section 214.382(a); and

c) The emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere from ~~said~~ the flares does not exceed 500 pounds per hour and 3500 pounds per eight-hour period (230 kg/hr and 1590 kg/8 hrs); and

d) Provided, ~~however,~~ that, if emission controls for ~~said~~ the flares become economically reasonable and technically feasible, the owner/operator of ~~such~~ the hydrogen sulfide flares ~~shall~~ must install ~~such~~ the controls.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.384 Sulfate and Sulfite Manufacturing

Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to sodium aluminum sulfate and sodium sulfite manufacturing process emission sources in the St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan area.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART P: STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS

Section 214.400 Scope (Repealed)

~~a) This Subpart contains rules which modify the general sulfur emission rules of Subparts A through M as applied to a given industry or at a given site. General rules include:~~

~~1) Subparts B through I, fuel combustion emission sources and incinerators;~~

~~2) Subparts K through M, process emission sources.~~

~~b) These rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history. Rules placed in this Subpart include those which appear to be primarily directed at the following major industry group: stone, clay, glass and concrete products.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.401 Glass Melting and Heat Treating

Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to:

a) Glass melting furnaces in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas.

b) Glass heat treating with sulfur dioxide in the St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan area.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.402 Lime Kilns

Notwithstanding Section 214.304 ~~notwithstanding~~, lime kilns (Standard Industrial Code 32) are not subject to limitations for sulfur dioxide emission.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY METAL MANUFACTURING

Section 214.420 Scope (Repealed)

~~a) This Subpart contains rules which modify the general sulfur emission rules of Subparts A through M as applied to a given industry or at a given site. General rules include:~~

~~1) Subparts B through I, fuel combustion emission sources and incinerators;~~

~~2) Subparts K through M, process emission sources.~~

~~b) These rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history. Rules placed in this Subpart include those which appear to be primarily directed at the following major industry groups:~~

~~1) Primary metal industries (including primary and secondary production of ferrous and nonferrous metals);~~

~~2) Fabricated metal products.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.421 Combination of Fuels at Steel Mills in Metropolitan Areas

a) Notwithstanding Section 214.162 ~~notwithstanding~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any ~~one~~

~~hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel combustion emission source at a steel mill located in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan area burning any solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel~~,~~ or any combination ~~thereof~~of them~~,~~ to exceed the allowable emission rate determined by the following equation:

$$E = S_S H_S + S_d H_d + S_R H_R + S_G H_G$$

b) Symbols in the equation mean the following:

E	=	allowable sulfur dioxide emission rate;
S_S	=	applicable solid fuel sulfur dioxide emission standard ~~which is applicable~~;
S_d	=	distillate oil sulfur dioxide emission standard determined from the table in subsection (d);
S_R	=	applicable residual oil sulfur dioxide emission standard ~~which is applicable~~;
S_G	=	maximum by-product gas sulfur dioxide emissions which would result if the applicable by-product gas which was burned had been burned alone at any time during the 12 months preceding the latest operation, on or before March 28, 1983, of an emission source using any by-product gas;
H_S	=	actual heat input from solid fuel;
H_d	=	actual heat input from distillate fuel oil;
H_R	=	actual heat input from residual fuel oil;
H_G	=	actual heat input from by-product gases, such as those produced from a blast furnace.

c) ~~That~~ The portion of the actual heat input ~~that is~~ derived:

1) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of solid fuels ~~shall~~ must be included in H_S;

2) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of distillate fuel oil ~~shall~~ must be included in H_d;

3) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of residual fuel oil ~~shall~~ must be included in H_R; and

4) From the burning of gaseous fuels produced by the gasification of any other liquid fuel ~~shall~~ must be included in H_G.

d) The equation in subsection (a) may use the following metric~~Metric~~ or English units ~~may be used in the equation of subsection (a) as follows~~:

Parameter	Metric	English
E	kg/hr	lbs/hr

S_S, S_R, S_G	kg/MW-hr	lbs/mmBtu
S_d ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2017	0.46 kg/MW-hr	0.3 lbs/mmBtu
S_d on and after January 1, 2017	0.0023 kg/MW-hr	0.0015 lb/mmBtu
H_S, H_d, H_R, H_G	MW	mmBtu

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.422 Secondary Lead Smelting in Metropolitan Areas

Section 214.301 ~~shall~~ must not apply to secondary lead smelting process emission sources in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.423 Slab Reheat Furnaces in St. Louis Area

Notwithstanding Section 214.304 ~~notwithstanding~~, slab reheat furnaces in the St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan area with fuel burning capacities ~~in excess of~~exceeding 650 mmbtu/hr and burning any residual fuel ~~shall~~ must not be subject to the applicable Subpart B through F ~~so long as~~if the total sulfur dioxide emissions resulting from the burning of residual fuel oil in all such furnaces at any one steel mill do not exceed 730 lbs/hr.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART V: ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

Section 214.521 Winnetka Power Plant (Repealed)

~~Notwithstanding Sections 214.101 and 214.141, the Village of Winnetka Electric Utility Plant shall not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in any one hour period from its existing fuel combustion sources, burning solid fuel exclusively, to exceed 5.7 pounds of sulfur dioxide per mmbtu of actual heat input (8.8 kg/MW-hour). Compliance with this limitation shall be demonstrated on the basis of a daily average.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART X: UTILITIES

Section 214.560 Scope (Repealed)

~~a) This Subpart contains rules which modify the general sulfur emission rules of Subparts A through M as applied to a given industry or at a given site. General rules include:~~

~~1) Subparts B through I: Fuel combustion emission sources and incinerators;~~

~~2) Subparts K through M: Process emission sources.~~

~~b) These rules have been grouped for the convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history. Rules placed in this Subpart include those which appear to be primarily directed at the following major industry groups: electric, gas and sanitary services.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.561 E.D. Edwards Electric Generating Station (Repealed)

~~Sulfur dioxide emissions from Boiler Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at the Edwards Station may not exceed the limits listed in this Section. CILCO must determine compliance with these limits on a daily basis using the sulfur dioxide methodology of the Phase II Acid Rain Program set forth in 40 CFR 75.~~

~~a) The average sulfur dioxide emissions from Boiler Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as a group may not exceed 4.71 pounds per million British thermal units (lb/mmBtu) of actual heat input;~~

~~b) The average sulfur dioxide emissions from any one boiler may not exceed 6.6 lb/mmBtu of actual heat input; and~~

~~c) Sulfur dioxide emissions for all three boilers, as a group, may not exceed 34,613 pounds per hour, on a 24-hour average basis.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 214.562 Coffeen Generating Station

a) The emission standards of this subsection apply only if an owner of operator satisfies subsections (b), (c), and (d) ~~are fulfilled~~. Notwithstanding any other limitation ~~contained~~ in this Part, whenever the coal burned is mined exclusively from the mine ~~that is~~ presently known as Monterey Coal Company's No. 1 Mine located south of Carlinville, emission of sulfur dioxide from Units 1 and 2 at the Central Illinois Public Service Company's (CIPS) Coffeen Generating Station (Coffeen), located in Montgomery County, ~~shall~~ must not exceed either of the following emission standards:

1) 29,572 kilograms of sulfur dioxide in any one hour (65,194 lbs/hr); and

2) 11.29 kilograms of sulfur dioxide per megawatt-hour of heat input (7.29 lbs/mmbtu).

b) CIPS ~~shall~~ must conduct an ambient sulfur dioxide monitoring and dispersion modeling program designed to demonstrate that the emission standards of subsection (a) will not cause or contribute to violations of any applicable primary or secondary sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standard ~~as set forth in~~under Section 243.122. ~~Such~~ The ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program ~~shall~~ must be operated for at least one year commencing no later than 6 months after Coffeen is legally able and begins to operate at an emission rate greater than 55,555 pounds of sulfur dioxide per hour.

c) No more than 15 months after ~~the commencement of~~commencing the ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program ~~of~~ under subsection (b), CIPS ~~shall~~ must apply for a new operating permit. When applying, CIPS ~~shall~~ must submit to the Environmental Protection Agency (Agency)~~, at the time of the application,~~ a report containing the results of the ambient monitoring and dispersion modeling program ~~of~~ under subsection (b) and the results of all relevant stack tests conducted ~~prior to the report's submission~~before submitting the report.

d) No later than six months after Coffeen is legally able and begins to operate at an emission rate greater than 55,555 pounds of sulfur dioxide per hour, a stack test ~~shall~~ complying with Section 214.101(a) must be conducted ~~in accordance with Section 214.101(a), in order~~ to determine compliance with ~~emission standards set forth in~~ subsection (a). After the stack test is conducted, the results ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within 90 days. ~~The requirements of this~~This subsection ~~do~~ does not preclude the Agency from requiring additional stack tests.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART AA: REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN SO_2 SOURCES

Section 214.600 Definitions

~~For purposes of this Subpart, the~~The following definitions apply for this Subpart. Unless a different meaning for a term is clear from its context, all terms not defined in this Section have the meanings ~~given to them~~ in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Aventine Renewable Energy" means the ethanol production source located at or near 1300 S. 2nd Street, Pekin IL.

"Illinois Power Resources Generating E.D. Edwards" means the electrical power generation source located at or near 7800 S. Cilco Lane, Bartonville IL.

"Ingredion Bedford Park" means the corn wet milling source located at or near 6400 S. Archer Road, Bedford Park IL.

"Midwest Generation Joliet" means the electrical power generation source located at or near 1800 Channahon Road, Joliet IL.

"Midwest Generation Powerton" means the electrical power generation source located at or near 13082 E. Manito Road, Pekin IL.

"Midwest Generation Will County" means the electrical power generation source located at or near 529 E. 135th, Romeoville IL.

"Owens Corning" means the asphalt and roofing products manufacturing source located at or near 5824 S. Archer Road, Summit IL.

"Oxbow Midwest Calcining" means the petroleum coke product source located at or near 12308 S. New Avenue, Lemont IL.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.601 Applicability

a) This Subpart applies to the following sources:

1) Aventine Renewable Energy;

2) Illinois Power Resources Generating E.D. Edwards;

3) Ingredion Bedford Park;

4) Midwest Generation Joliet;

5) Midwest Generation Powerton;

6) Midwest Generation Will County;

7) Owens Corning; and

8) Oxbow Midwest Calcining.

b) Once a source is subject to this Subpart, it is always subject to this Subpart, regardless of change in ownership or unit designation, or any other modification at the source.

c) Nothing in this Subpart relieves a source of the obligation to comply with the air quality standards ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243, or with any other applicable requirement ~~set forth~~ in this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.602 Compliance Deadline

On and after January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of a source identified in Section 214.601(a) must comply with ~~the provisions in~~ this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.603 Emission Limitations

The owner or operator of a source must comply with the following emission limitations, as applicable, expressed in terms of pounds of SO_2 emitted per clock hour.

a)	Aventine Renewable Energy		lb/hr
	1)	Cyclone East controlling First Germ Drying System	0.27
	2)	Cyclone West controlling First Germ Drying System	0.37
	3)	Second Germ Drying System	0.01
	4)	Gluten Dryer 4	3.12
	5)	Gluten Dryer 9	10.50
	6)	Germ Dryer 1	4.98
	7)	Germ Dryer 3	4.26
	8)	Yeast Dryer	1.50
	9)	Scrubber controlling Steep Acid Tower	1.79
	10)	Biogas Flare	0.001
	11)	Boiler A	0.00
	12)	Boiler B	0.00
	13)	Boiler C	0.00
b)	Illinois Power Resources Generating		

	E.D. Edwards		lb/hr
	1)	Units 1 and 2 combined	2100.00
	2)	Unit 3	2756.00
	3)	Unit 3, if both Units 1 and 2 permanently shut down	4000.00
c)	Ingredion Bedford Park		lb/hr
	1)	Feed Transport System	24.38
	2)	Wet Milling: Inside In-Process Tanks	107.26
	3)	Wet Milling: Molten Sulfur Burner and Absorption System	7.01
	4)	Wet Milling: Outside In-Process Tanks	2.69
	5)	Germ Processing Facility Channel 1 System	13.36
	6)	Germ Processing Facility Channel 2 System	7.07
	7)	Germ Processing Facility Channel 3 System	7.07
	8)	Germ Processing Facility Channel 4 System	7.07
d)	Midwest Generation Joliet		lb/hr
	1)	Joliet 9: Unit 6	189.82
	2)	Joliet 29: Unit 7	323.29
	3)	Joliet 29: Unit 8	342.15
e)	Midwest Generation Powerton		lb/hr
	1)	Boilers 51, 52 (Unit 5) and 61, 62 (Unit 6) combined	3452.00

2) The owner or operator must comply with the emission limitation ~~set forth in~~under subsection (e)(1) on a 30-operating day rolling average basis. For ~~purposes of~~ this Subpart, an operating day is a calendar day in which any emission unit ~~addressed~~ in subsection (e)(1) combusts any fuel;

3) Within 24 hours after the end of each averaging period, the owner or operator must use the following equation to determine the combined SO_2 emission rate of the emission units ~~addressed~~ in subsection (e)(1) for each averaging period, which concludes at the end of each operating day. The SO_2 emission rate must not exceed the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (e)(1):

$$E_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{n} E_h}{n}$$

Where:

E_{avg} = SO_2 emission rate for the averaging period, in lb/hr.

E_h = SO_2 emission rate for stack operating hour "h" in the averaging period. For ~~purposes of~~ this Subpart, a stack operating hour is a clock hour in which valid data is obtained, and in which gases flow through the monitored stack or duct for the emission units ~~addressed~~ in subsection (e)(1) ~~(either for~~for either part of the hour or for the entire hour~~)~~ while at least one of the units is combusting fuel.

n = Number of stack operating hours in the averaging period in which valid data is obtained.

4) The SO_2 emission rate for the emission units ~~addressed~~ in subsection (e)(1) must not exceed 6,000 lb/hr in more than 5% of the stack operating hours ("n" in the equation in subsection (e)(3)) in any averaging period.

f)	Midwest Generation Will County	lb/hr
1)	Unit 3	145.14
2)	Unit 4	5000.00
g)	Owens Corning	lb/hr
1)	Preheater Incinerator System 1, including emissions from: Storage Tanks 9, 9A, 10,	44.69

	10A, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 41, 42, and 43; Loading Racks 1, 2, and 9; and Convertors 10 and 11	
2)	Preheater Incinerator System 3, including emissions from: Converters 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15; and Loading Racks 1, 2, and 9	27.23
3)	Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer 3 controlling: Storage Tanks 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36	4.33
4)	Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer 4 controlling: Storage Tank 98; Loading Rack PV1	6.38
5)	Coating Operations combined	0.15
h)	Oxbow Midwest Calcining	lb/hr
	All Calcining Units combined	187.00

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.604 Monitoring and Testing

a) The owner or operator of a source must, for each emission unit at the source ~~that is addressed~~ in Section 214.603, demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limitations in Section 214.603 ~~via~~ through the monitoring and testing requirements ~~set forth in~~of this Section.

b) The owners or operators of the following sources must, for each emission unit at the source ~~that is addressed~~ in Section 214.603, install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for the measurement of SO_2 emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75 (except 40 CFR 75.31 through 34), incorporated by reference in Section 214.104, and subsection (d), or ~~utilize~~ use an alternative monitoring method available to the emission unit under 40 CFR 75:

1) Illinois Power Resources Generating E.D. Edwards;

2) Midwest Generation Joliet;

3) Midwest Generation Powerton; and

4) Midwest Generation Will County.

c) The owner or operator of all sources not ~~addressed~~ in subsection (b) must, for each emission unit at the source ~~that is addressed~~ in Section 214.603, either conduct performance testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (e) or install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system for the measurement of SO_2 emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60 or 40 CFR 75 (except 40 CFR 75.31 through 34), incorporated by reference in Section 214.104, and subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.

d) The owner or operator of a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through the use of a continuous emissions monitoring system must comply with the following for each unit:

1) If two or more of the emission units ~~addressed~~ in Section 214.603 are served by a common stack, the owner or operator may ~~utilize~~ use a single continuous emissions monitoring system for those units;

2) If the owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 214.604(c) changes the method of demonstrating compliance for that unit from performance testing to use of a continuous emissions monitoring system, the owner or operator must install, calibrate, and begin operating the continuous emissions monitoring system on or before the performance testing deadline ~~determined in accordance with~~under subsection (e)(2); and

3) ~~The provisions in~~Missing data substitution under 40 CFR 75.31 through 34 ~~regarding missing data substitution~~ must not be used ~~for purposes of demonstrating~~to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements set forth in~~ this Subpart.

e) The owner or operator of a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through performance testing must comply with the following for each unit. All testing done ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must be conducted at the owner's or operator's own expense:

1) Conduct an initial performance test after January 1, 2015, and ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2017. If the owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 214.604(c) changes the method of demonstrating compliance for that unit from use of a continuous emissions monitoring system to performance testing, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance by conducting an initial performance test ~~prior to~~before discontinuing the continuous emissions monitoring system;

2) Conduct subsequent performance tests at least once every 5 years from the date of the last performance test. The date of the initial performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(1) begins the 5-year period;

3) Conduct additional performance testing when, in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA, that testing is necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 214.603. The test must be conducted within 90 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA, unless the notice specifies an alternative testing deadline;

4) Submit a testing protocol as described in USEPA's Emission Measurement Center Guideline Document (GD-042), incorporated by reference in Section 214.104, to the Agency at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before a scheduled emissions test, unless the Agency waives that deadline ~~is waived~~ in writing ~~by the Agency~~;

5) Submit ~~a~~ written notification of a scheduled emissions test to the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before the test date and again 5 days ~~prior to~~before testing, unless the Agency waives those deadlines ~~are waived~~ in writing ~~by the Agency~~. If, after sending the 30 days' notice of a test ~~is sent~~, there is a delay in conducting the test as scheduled (e.g., due to operational problems), the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as practicable of the delay, either by providing at least 7 days' notice of the rescheduled test date or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement;

6) Conduct each performance test using Method 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, or 19, incorporated by reference in Section 214.104, or other alternative USEPA methods approved by the Agency. Each test must consist of at least 3 separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes, and must be conducted during conditions representative of maximum SO_2 emissions. Compliance with the applicable limitation in Section 214.603 must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 283;

7) If the unit has combusted more than one type of fuel in the prior year, a separate performance test is required for each fuel; and

8) ~~Subsequent to~~After each performance test used to demonstrate compliance, continue operating the emission unit within the parameters enumerated in the testing results submitted to the Agency for each test, and monitor the parameters regularly to ensure ongoing compliance.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.605 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) By January 1, 2017, the owner or operator of a source must submit to the Agency the following:

1) A certification that the source will be in compliance with ~~the provisions in~~ this Subpart by January 1, 2017;

2) For a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through performance testing:

A) The results of the initial performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 214.604(e)(1);

B) The calculations necessary to demonstrate that the emission unit will be in initial compliance; and

C) A description of the measures the source will take to ensure the emission unit continues to operate within the parameters ~~enumerated~~ in the testing results submitted to the Agency for each test used to demonstrate compliance, including how those parameters will ensure ongoing compliance with the applicable limitation in Section 214.603 and the specific monitoring procedures that will be implemented for each parameter;

3) For a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through the use of a continuous emissions monitoring system, a certification of the installation and operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system and the monitoring data necessary to demonstrate that the emission unit will be in initial compliance;

4) For a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through the use of an alternative monitoring method under 40 CFR 75, a description of the alternative monitoring method being used and the monitoring data necessary to demonstrate that the emission unit will be in initial compliance; and

5) A description of the method or methods the source will use to comply with all applicable emission limitations in Section 214.603, including a description of all control devices used and, for sources with emission units demonstrating compliance through performance testing, the operating parameters for those devices.

b) The owner or operator of a source must keep and maintain records that demonstrate ongoing compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart. The records must include the following:

1) The calendar date of the record;

2) Reports for all performance tests conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 214.604(e), including the date of the test and the results;

3) A log of the date, time, nature, and results of all parametric monitoring conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 214.604(e)(8);

4) For each SO_2 continuous emissions monitoring system, a log indicating any periods when the device was not in service, maintenance and inspection activities performed on the device, and all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirements in Section 214.604;

5) The date, time, and duration of any malfunction in the operation of an emission unit ~~addressed~~ in Section 214.603 or any SO_2 control equipment for that unit, if the malfunction causes an exceedance of any applicable emission limitation in Section 214.603, and the date, time, and duration of any malfunction in the operation of any SO_2 emissions monitoring equipment for that unit. The records must include a description of the malfunction, the probable cause of the malfunction, the date and nature of the corrective action taken, and any preventative action taken to avoid future malfunctions;

6) A log of all inspections, cleaning, maintenance, and repair activities performed on SO_2 control equipment for an emission unit ~~addressed~~ in Section 214.603, including the date and nature of those activities. The log must indicate any changes made to the control equipment, including removal or replacement of the equipment; and

7) For emission units subject to ~~the emission limitation in~~ Section 214.603(e), the SO_2 emission rate of the units for each averaging period and supporting calculations.

c) Except as otherwise indicated in this Subpart, the owner or operator of a source with an emission unit demonstrating compliance through performance testing must submit the results of all tests conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 214.604(e) within 60 days after ~~completion of~~completing the test.

d) The owner or operator of a source must notify the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before changing the method of demonstrating compliance for an emission unit ~~addressed~~ in Section 214.603. The owner or operator must also comply with the following, as applicable:

1) For an emission unit changing the method of demonstrating compliance from performance testing to use of a continuous emissions monitoring system, submit to the Agency a certification of the installation and

operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system and the monitoring data necessary to demonstrate compliance. The submittal must be made within 30 days after beginning operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system, and on or before the performance testing deadline determined ~~in accordance with~~under Section 214.604(e)(2);

2) For an emission unit changing the method of demonstrating compliance from use of a continuous emissions monitoring system to performance testing, submit to the Agency before discontinuing operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system the following~~. The submittal must be made prior to discontinuing operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system~~:

A) The results of the initial performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 214.604(e)(1);

B) The calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance; and

C) A description of the measures the source will take to ensure the emission unit continues to operate within the parameters ~~enumerated~~ in the testing results submitted to the Agency for each test used to demonstrate compliance, including how the parameters will ensure ongoing compliance with the applicable limitation in Section 214.603 and the specific monitoring procedures that will be implemented for each parameter;

3) For an emission unit changing the method of demonstrating compliance from use of a continuous emissions monitoring system to an alternative monitoring method under 40 CFR 75, submit to the Agency before discontinuing operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system a description of the alternative monitoring method ~~being used~~ and the monitoring data necessary to demonstrate compliance. ~~The submittal must be made prior to discontinuing operation of the continuous emissions monitoring system.~~

e) The owner or operator of a source must notify the Agency within 30 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements in this Subpart or any exceedance of an applicable emission limitation in Section 214.603. ~~At minimum, and in~~In addition to any ~~permitting obligations~~information required by a source's permit, the notification must ~~include a description of~~describe the deviations or exceedances~~, a discussion of~~ and discuss the possible cause of the deviations or exceedances~~,~~ and any corrective actions ~~taken,~~ and ~~any~~ preventative measures taken.

f) The owner or operator of a source must maintain all records required by this Section at the source for a minimum of 5 years~~,~~ and provide copies of the records to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a request by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~R80-22~~	~~Old Chapter 2~~	~~Part 214~~
~~204(a)~~	~~204(a)~~	~~214.121~~
~~204(b)~~	~~204(b)~~	~~214.122~~
~~204(c)~~	~~204(c)(1)(B)~~	~~214.142~~
~~204(d)~~	~~204(c)(1)(C)~~	~~214.143~~
~~204(e)(intro)~~	~~204(e)(intro)~~	~~214.182~~
~~204(e)(1)~~	~~204(e)(1)~~	~~214.183, Appendix C~~
~~204(e)(2)~~	~~204(e)(2)~~	~~214.184~~
~~204(e)(3)~~	~~204(e)(3)~~	~~214.185~~
~~204(e)(4)~~	~~204(e)(4)~~	~~214.186~~
~~204(f)(intro)~~	~~204(c)(1)(A)~~	~~214.141~~
~~204(f)(1)~~	~~--~~	~~214.141(a)~~
~~204(f)(2)~~	~~--~~	~~214.141(b)~~
~~204(g)~~	~~--~~	~~214.201~~
~~204(h)~~	~~204(c)(2)(A) and (B)~~	~~214.161~~
~~204(i)(1)~~	~~204(d)~~	~~214.162~~
~~204(i)(2)~~	~~--~~	~~214.421~~
~~204(j)(intro)~~	~~--~~	~~214.304~~
~~204(j)(l)~~	~~--~~	~~214.423~~
~~204(j)(2)~~	~~--~~	~~214.304~~
~~204(j)(3)~~	~~--~~	~~214.402~~
~~204(k)(intro)~~	~~204(f)(1)(A)~~	~~214.301~~
~~204(k)(1)(A)~~	~~204(f)(1)(C)~~	~~214.302~~
~~204(k)(1)(B)~~	~~204(f)(1)(D)~~	~~214.382(a)~~
~~204(k)(1)(C)~~	~~204(f)(1)(E)~~	~~214.383~~
~~204(k)(1)(D)~~	~~--~~	~~214.384(a)~~
~~204(k)(1)(E)~~	~~--~~	~~214.384(b)~~
~~204(k)(1)(F)~~	~~--~~	~~214.422~~
~~204(k)(1)(G)~~	~~--~~	~~214.401(a)~~
~~204(k)(1)(H)~~	~~--~~	~~214.401(b)~~
~~204(k)(2)~~	~~--~~	~~214.382(b)~~
~~204(k)(3)~~	~~--~~	~~214.381(c)~~
~~204(k)(4)~~	~~204(f)(1)(B)~~	~~214.381(a)~~
~~204(l)(1)~~	~~204(f)(2)(A)~~	~~214.381(b)~~
~~204(l)(2)~~	~~204(f)(2)(B)~~	~~214.303~~
~~204(m)~~	~~204(g)~~	~~214.101~~
~~204(n)~~	~~204(n)~~	~~Appendix D~~

204(o)	204(i)	214.181, 212.202

Section 214.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

Part 214	Old Chapter 2	R80-22
214.100	--	Added in Codification
214.101	204(g)	204(m)
214.102	--	Added in Codification
214.103	--	Added in Codification
214.104	--	Added in Codification
214.120	--	Added in Codification
214.121	204(a)	204(a)
214.122	204(b)	204(b)
214.141	204(e)(1)(A)	204(f)
214.142	204(e)(1)(B)	204(e)
214.143	204(e)(1)(C)	204(d)
214.161	204(e)(2)(A)&(B)	204(h)
214.162	204(d)	204(i)(1)
214.181	204(i)	204(o)
214.182	204(e)(intro)	204(e)(intro)
214.183	204(e)(1)	204(e)(1)
214.184	204(e)(2)	204(e)(2)
214.185	204(e)(3)	204(e)(3)
214.186	--	204(e)(4)
214.201	--	204(g)
214.202	--	204(o)
214.300	--	Added in Codification
214.301	204(f)(1)(A)	204(k)(intro)
214.302	204(f)(1)(C)	204(k)(1)(A)
214.303	204(f)(2)(B)	204(l)(2)
214.304	--	204(j)(intro)&(2)
214.380	--	Added in Codification
214.381(a)	204(f)(1)(B)	204(k)(4)
214.381(b)	204(f)(2)(A)	204(l)(1)
214.381(c)	--	204(k)(3)
214.382(a)	204(f)(1)(D)	204(k)(1)(B)
214.382(b)	--	204(k)(2)
214.383	204(f)(1)(E)	204(k)(1)(C)
214.384	--	204(k)(1)(D)&(E)
214.400	--	Added in Codification
214.401	--	204(k)(1)(G)&(H)
214.402	--	204(j)(3)
214.420	--	Added in Codification
214.421	--	204(i)(2)
214.422	--	204(k)(1)(F)

~~214.423~~	~~--~~	~~204(j)(1)~~
~~Appendix A~~	~~--~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~Appendix B~~	~~--~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~Appendix C~~	~~204(e)(1)~~	~~204(e)(1)~~
~~Appendix D~~	~~204(n)~~	~~204(n)~~

Section 214.APPENDIX C Method ~~used~~ Used to Determine Average Actual Stack Height and Effective Height of Effluent Release

Q_H = Heat emission rate (in btu/sec or Kcal/sec) as determined by method outlined below.

ΔH = Plume rise (in feet or meters).

H = Physical height (in feet or meters) above grade of each stack, except that for purposes of this calculation the value used for ~~such~~ stack height ~~shall~~ must not exceed good engineering practice as defined by Section 123 of the Clean Air Act and ~~Regulations~~ regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it, unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates to the Agency that a greater height is necessary to prevent downwash or fumigation conditions.

T = Exit temperature of stack gases (in degrees Rankine or degrees Kelvin) from each source during operating conditions which would cause maximum emissions.

V = Exit velocity of stack gases (in feet/sec or meters/sec) from each source under operating conditions which would cause maximum emissions.

D = Diameter of stack (in feet or meters).

P = Percentage of total emissions expressed as decimal equivalents emitted from each source. (Example: 21% = 0.21.)
NOTE: The sum of $P_1 + P_2 ... + P_n = 1$. The emission values to be used are those which occur during operating conditions which would cause maximum emissions.

H_A = Average actual stack height (in feet or meters).

H_E = Effective height of effluent release (in feet or meters).

STEP 1: Determine weighted average stack parameters ~~utilizing~~ using the following formulae:

$$D = P_1 D_1 + P_2 D_2 + ... + P_n D_n$$

$$V = P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2 + ... + P_n V_n$$

$$T = P_1 T_1 + P_2 T_2 + ... + P_n T_n$$

$$H_A = P_1 H_1 + P_2 H_2 + ... + P_n H_n$$

NOTE: P_1, D_1, V_1, T_1, and H_1 are the percentage of total emissions, stack diameter, exit velocity of gases, exit temperature of stack gases, and physical stack height, respectively, for the first source; P_2, D_2, V_2, T_2, and H_2 are the respective values for the second source; similarly, P_n, D_n, V_n, T_n, and H_n are the respective values for the nth source, where n is the number of the last source.

STEP 2: Calculate heat emission rate ~~utilizing~~ using the following formula and the weighted average stack parameters obtained in Step 1:

$$Q_H = 7.54 D^2 V \frac{(T - 515)}{T} \text{ (in English units)}$$

$$Q_H = 66.8 D^2 V \frac{(T - 286)}{T} \text{ (in Metric units)}$$

STEP 3: Calculate plume rise ~~utilizing~~ using the appropriate formula ~~given~~ below and the total heat emission rate obtained in Step 2:

$$\Delta H = \frac{2.58 (Q_H)^{0.6}}{(H_A)^{0.11}} \text{ (in English Units for } Q_H \geq 6000 \text{ btu/sec)}$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{1.58 (Q_H)^{0.6}}{(H_A)^{0.11}} \text{ (in Metric Units for } Q_H \geq 1500 \text{ kcal/sec)}$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{0.718 (Q_H)^{0.75}}{(H_A)^{0.11}} \text{ (in English Units for } Q_H < 6000 \text{ btu/sec)}$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{0.54 (Q_H)^{0.75}}{(H_A)^{0.11}} \text{ (in Metric Units for } Q_H < 1500 \text{ kcal/sec)}$$

STEP 4: Calculate the weighted average facility effective height of effluent release ~~utilizing~~ using the plume rise obtained in Step 3, the average stack height obtained in Step 1, and the formula ~~given below~~:

$$H_E = H_A + \Delta H$$

STEP 5: Calculate the total facility hourly emission limitation ~~utilizing~~ using the weighted actual stack height obtained in Step 1, the effective stack height given in Step 4, and the following formula:

$$E = \frac{(H_A)^{0.11}(H_E)^2}{128} \quad \text{(in English units)}$$

$$E = 0.04347(H_A)^{0.11}(H_E)^2 \quad \text{(in Metric units)}$$

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 214.APPENDIX D Past Compliance Dates

Rule	Type of Source	Compliance Date
204(b)	New fuel combustion emission sources.	April 14, 1972
204(c)	St. Louis (Illinois) and Peoria MMA's with actual heat input less than, or equal to, 250 million Btu per hour	
	(a) Sources determining that the 6.8 lbs/MMBTU standard ~~shall apply~~applies	December 14, 1978
	(b) Sources determining that Rule 204(e) ~~shall apply~~applies	See Rule 204(e)
204(d)	Existing sources outside the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), and Peoria MMA's with actual heat input greater than 250 million Btu per hour	See Rule 204(e)
204(e)(1) and (2)	Fuel combustion sources located outside Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), and Peoria MMA's which obtain an alternate emission rate	December 14, 1978
	(a) If source is in compliance with the previous Rule 204(e) (effective April 14, 1972 until December 14, 1978) ~~prior to~~before December 14, 1978	Date of commencement of monitoring and modeling ~~pursuant to~~under Rule 204(e)(3)(C)
	(b) If source is not in compliance with the previous Rule 204(e) (effective from April 14, 1972 until December 14, 1978) ~~prior to~~before December 14, 1978	Date of approval of alternate standard
204(f)	Existing sources in the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria MMA's burning solid fuel exclusively	March 28, 1983

204(g)	Existing sources in the Chicago, St. Louis (Illinois), or Peoria MMA's burning solid fuel exclusively which obtain an alternate emission rate	Date of approval of alternate standard
204(h)	Existing sources burning liquid fuel exclusively	May 30, 1975
204(i)	Combination of fuels sources except at a steel mill Combination of fuels sources at a steel mill	April 14, 1972 March 28, 1983
204(j)	Fuel burning process emission sources	March 28, 1983
204(k)(1)(a)-(C)	Process emission sources	
	Existing sources New sources	December 31, 1973 December 14, 1978
204(k)(1)(D)-(H)	Process emission sources	March 28, 1983
204(k)(2) and (3)	New sources in the St. Louis (Illinois) MMA designed to remove sulfur compounds from the flue gases of petroleum and petrochemical processes and sulfuric acid manufacturing processes in the City of Chicago	March 28, 1983
204(l)	Sources having emissions of sulfuric acid mist	
	Existing sources New sources	December 31, 1973 December 14, 1978

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSIONS STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 215
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

SUBPART H: SPECIAL LIMITATIONS FOR SOURCES IN MAJOR URBANIZED AREAS WHICH ARE NONATTAINMENT FOR OZONE

SUBPART I: ADJUSTED RACT EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS

SUBPART K: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

SUBPART N: VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING

Section

SUBPART P: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section

SUBPART Q: LEAKS FROM SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

Section

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

SUBPART U: COKE MANUFACTURING AND BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY

SUBPART V: AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

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SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section
215.920 Applicability
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SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section
215.940 Applicability
215.943 Permit Conditions
215.946 Control Requirements

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section
215.960 Applicability
215.963 Permit Conditions
215.966 Control Requirements

215.APPENDIX A	Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
215.APPENDIX B	Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
215.APPENDIX C	Past Compliance Dates
215.APPENDIX D	List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing
215.APPENDIX E	Reference Methods and Procedures
215.APPENDIX F	Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9.1 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1, 10 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 205: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R77-3, 33 PCB 357, at 3 Ill. Reg. 18, p. 41, effective May 3, 1979; amended in R78-3 and R78-4, 35 PCB 75, at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979; amended in R80-5 at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13601 Corrected at 7 Ill. Reg. 14575; amended in R82-14 at 8 Ill. Reg. 13254, effective July 12, 1984; amended in R83-36 at 9 Ill. Reg. 9114, effective May 30, 1985; amended in R82-14 at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985; amended in R85-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 3127, effective February 3, 1987; amended in R82-14 at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987; amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987; recodified in R86-39 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13541; amended in R82-14 and R86-12 at 11

Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R85-21(B) at 11 Ill. Reg. 19117, effective November 9, 1987; amended in R86-36, R86-39, R86-40 at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987; amended in R82-14 and R86-37 at 12 Ill. Reg. 815, effective December 24, 1987; amended in R86-18 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7311, effective April 8, 1988; amended in R86-10 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7650, effective April 11, 1988; amended in R88-23 at 13 Ill. Reg. 10893, effective June 27, 1989; amended in R88-30(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 3555, effective February 27, 1990; emergency amendments in R88-30A at 14 Ill. Reg. 6421, effective April 11, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R88-19 at 14 Ill. Reg. 7596, effective May 8, 1990; amended in R89-16(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 9173, effective May 23, 1990; amended in R88-30(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 3309, effective February 15, 1991; amended in R88-14 at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991; amended in R91-7 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12217, effective August 19, 1991; amended in R91-10 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15595, effective October 11, 1991; amended in R89-7(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 17687, effective November 26, 1991; amended in R91-9 at 16 Ill. Reg. 3132, effective February 18, 1992; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13849, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R98-15 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1683, effective January 28, 2013; expedited correction at 37 Ill. Reg. 16858, effective January 28, 2013; amended in R19-1 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15032, effective September 4, 2020; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 215.100 Introduction

a) This Part contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material from stationary sources located in areas other than the Chicago area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will~~,~~; the Townships of Aux Sable and Goose Lake in Grundy County~~,~~; and the Township of Oswego in Kendall County~~,~~ and the Metro East area counties of Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair. Standards and limitations applying in the Chicago area are ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218. Standards and limitations applying in the Metro East area are ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.

1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, ~~the provisions of~~ this Part ~~shall~~ must not apply to sources located in the Chicago area counties ~~of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will, the Townships of Aux Sable and Goose Lake in Grundy County, and the Township of Oswego in Kendall County,~~ in subsection (a) unless the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 218 applicable to ~~such~~ those sources are voided or otherwise made ineffective ~~pursuant to Section~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.100 ~~of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 218~~.

2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, ~~the provisions of~~ this Part ~~shall~~ must not apply to sources in the Metro East area counties ~~of Madison, Monroe and St. Clair~~in subsection (a) unless the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 219 applicable to ~~such~~ those sources are voided or

otherwise made ineffective ~~pursuant to Section~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.100 ~~of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 219~~.

b) Sources subject to this Part may be subject to the following:

1) Permits required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201;

2) Air quality standards under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.

c) This Part is ~~divided~~ organized into Subparts ~~which are grouped~~ as follows:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions;

2) Subpart B - J: Emissions from equipment and operations in common to more than one industry;

3) Subparts K - M: Emissions from use of organic material;

4) Subpart N - end: Special rules for ~~various~~ industry groups.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.101 Clean-up and Disposal Operations

Emission of organic material released during clean-up operations and disposal ~~shall~~ must be included with other emissions of organic material from the related emission source or air pollution control equipment in determining total emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.102 Testing Methods

Volatile organic material or organic material concentrations in a stream ~~is~~ must be measured by Method 18, Measurement of gaseous organic compound emissions by gas chromatography, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105~~, Mearuserement of Gaseous Organic Compounds, incorporated by reference in 215.105~~ except as follows. ASTM ~~d-4457~~D-4457, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, may be used for halogenated organic compounds. Method 25, 25A, or 25B, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in 215.105, may be substituted for Method 18 ~~provided~~ if the source owner or operator submits calibration data and other proof that this method provides the information in the emission units of the applicable standard. The volumetric flow rate and gas velocity ~~is~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4, 40 ~~CF Part~~CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in 215.105. Any other alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which ~~shall~~ must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ the data ~~demonstrates~~ demonstrate that the proposed alternative

will achieve results equivalent to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposed alternative.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.103 Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

a) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~are used in this Part~~:

bbl	barrels (42 gal)
º C~~C~~	degrees Celsius or centigrade
cu in	cubic inches
º F~~F~~	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot
g	gram
g/mole	grams per mole
gal	gallon
hr	hour
in	inch
º K~~K~~	degrees Kelvin
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
kg/hr	kilograms per hour
kPa	kilopascals; one thousand newtons per square meter
L or L or ℓ	liter
lb	pound
lbs/hr	pounds per hour
lbs/gal	pounds per gallon
m	meter
Mg	megagram, metric ton or tonne
min	minute
MJ	megajoules
mm Hg	millimeters of mercury
ml	milliliter
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
psi	pounds per square inch
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
psig	pounds per square inch ~~guage~~gauge
scm	standard cubic meters
T	English ton

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric

1 gal	3.785 1
1000 gal	3,785 1 or 3.785 cubic meters
1 psia	6.897 kPa (51.71 mm Hg)
2.205 lbs	1 kg
1 bbl	159.01 1
1 cu in	16.39 ml
1 lb/gal	119,800 mg/l
1T	0.907 mg

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.104 Definitions

The definitions ~~of~~ in this section and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part~~, as well as the definitions contained in this Section~~. When the definition ~~contained~~ in this Section is more specific than ~~that found~~the corresponding definition in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or 211, ~~it shall take precedence in application of this Part~~then the more specific definition in this section applies.

"Furniture Coating Application Line"~~: The~~ means the combination of coating application equipment, flash-off area, spray booths, ovens, conveyors, and other equipment operated in a predetermined sequence for ~~purpose of~~ applying coating to wood furniture.

"In Vacuum Service"~~: For~~ means, the purposes of ~~Subpart Q,~~ Sections 215.430 through 215.438, equipment that is operating at an internal pressure ~~that is~~ at least 5 kPa (0.73 psia) below ambient pressure.

"Opaque Stains"~~: All~~ means all stains containing pigments not classified as semi-transparent stains, including stains, glazes, and other opaque material to give character to wood.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.105 Incorporation by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference~~:~~. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or additions.

a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555:

1) ASTM D 1644-59 Method A

2) ASTM D 1475-60

3) ASTM D 2369-81

4) ASTM D 2879-83 (Approved 1983); ASTM D 2879-86 (Approved 1986)

5) ASTM D 86-82 (Approved 1982)

6) ASTM E 260-73 (Approved 1973), E 168 - 67 (Reapproved 1977), E 169 - 63 (Reapproved 1981), E 20 (Approved 1985)

7) ASTM D 97-66

8) ASTM D 1946-67

9) ASTM D 2382-76

10) ASTM D 2504-83

11) ASTM D 2382-83

12) ASTM D-4953-89

13) ASTM D-4457-85

b) Federal Standard 141a, Method 4082.1.

c) National Fire Codes, National Fire Protection Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, Massachusetts ~~02269~~ 02169 (1979).

d) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.,

1) Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals, EPA-450/2-77-026, Appendix A (October 1977).

~~e~~2) ~~United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.,~~ Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems, EPA-450/2-78-051 Appendix A and Appendix B (December 1978).

3) Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds, EPA-450/2-78-041 (October 1978).

4) Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products, EPA-450/2-78-029 (December 1978).

~~f~~e) ~~Standards~~ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.,

1972.

gf) 40 CFR 60 (1989).

h) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/2-78-041 .

ig) Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances" (1973), Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala.

jh) McGraw-Hill Book Company, "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook" (1984).

ki) Chemical Rubber Publishing Company, "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics" (1968-87).

lj) McGraw-Hill Book Company, "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry" (1985) John A. Dean, editor.

m) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", (EPA-450/2-78-029).

BOARD NOTE: The incorporations by reference listed in this Section contain no later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.106 Afterburners

The operation of any oil firedoil-fired or natural gas firedgas-fired after-burner and capture system used to comply with this Part of any section thereof is not required during the period ofbetween November 1 of any year to and April 1 of the following year provided thatif:

a) The operation of such the devices is not required for purposes of occupational safety or health, or for the control of toxic substances, odor nuisances, or other regulated pollutants; and

b) Such The devices are operated for the duration of any period for which an ozone advisory, alert. or emergency has been declared pursuant tounder 35 Ill. Adm. Code 244.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.107 Determination of Applicability

a) In determining the applicability of regulations in this Part which are qualified by "when averaged over the preceding three calendar years", the "preceding three calendar years" ~~shall mean~~means:

1) The three years preceding the date by which compliance is required for ~~purposes of~~ determining initial applicability to existing sources;

2) Any consecutive ~~three year~~three-year period for ~~purposes of~~ determining applicability to sources not previously subject to the regulation on the date by which compliance is required.

b) Sources to which the regulation has been applicable at any time ~~shall~~ must continue to be subject to the applicable limitations even if operations change so as to result in an average ~~which is~~ below that which initially made the regulation applicable to those sources' operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.108 Measurement of Vapor Pressures

a) Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids

1) If the volatile organic liquid consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D 2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.

2) If the volatile organic liquid is a mixture, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D 2879-86 or by the ~~following~~ equation:

$$P_{vol} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i$$

where:

P_{vol} = Total vapor pressure of the mixture.

n = Number of components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of a component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the component in the total mixture.

b) Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent

1) If the organic material or solvent consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.

2) If the organic material or solvent is a mixture ~~made up~~ of both organic material compounds and compounds which are not organic material, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by the ~~following~~ equation:

$$P_{om} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{om} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of organic material.

n = Number of organic material components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of an organic material component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the organic material component of the total mixture.

3) If the organic material or solvent is a mixture made up of only organic material compounds, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86 or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (b)(2).

c) Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Material

1) If the volatile organic material consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.

(2) If the volatile organic material is a mixture made up of both volatile organic material compounds and compounds which are not volatile organic material, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by the ~~following~~ equation:

$$P_{vom} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{vom} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of volatile organic material.

n = Number of volatile organic material components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of a volatile organic material component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the volatile organic material component of the total mixture.

3) If the volatile organic material is a mixture made up of only volatile organic material compounds, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM D2879-86 or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (c)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.109 Monitoring for Negligibly-Reactive Compounds

~~Any~~ Notwithstanding any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 ~~notwithstanding~~, the Agency may require an owner or operator to submit, for any ~~of the compounds~~compound listed at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.7150 as exempted from the definition of "volatile organic material", monitoring or

testing methods and results ~~for any of the compounds listed at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.7150 as exempted from the definition of "volatile organic material"~~ demonstrating the amount of exempted compounds in the source's emissions, as a precondition to ~~such~~ the exemption, where direct quantification of volatile organic material emissions is not possible due to any of the following circumstances which make it necessary to quantify the emissions of exempt ~~compound emissions in order~~compounds to quantify volatile organic material emissions:

a) VOMs and exempted compounds are mixed together in the same emissions;

b) There ~~are~~ is a large number of exempted compounds in the same emissions; or

c) The chemical composition of the exempted compounds in the emissions is not known.

~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: Derived from the USEPA "Recommended Policy on the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds", as amended at 56 Fed. Reg. 11418, March 18, 1991, and subsequently codified as 40 CFR 51.100(s), as added at 57 Fed. Reg. 3941 (Feb. 3, 1992). See also 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.7150 for the ~~basic~~ definition of "volatile organic material." USEPA is not bound by any state determination as to monitoring. 40 CFR 51.100(s)(4).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section 215.121 Storage Containers

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70º F)~~(70 ºF) or any gaseous organic material in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity unless ~~such~~ the tank, reservoir, or other container:

a) Is a pressure tank capable of withstanding the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the liquid or the pressure of the gas, so as to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere at all times; or,

b) Is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

1) A floating roof which rests on the surface of the volatile organic liquid and is equipped with a closure seal or seals between the roof edge and the tank wall. ~~Such~~ The floating roof ~~shall~~ must not be permitted if the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 86.19 kPa (12.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70º F)~~(70 ºF). ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to ~~such~~ the tanks, except during sampling or maintenance operations.

2) A vapor recovery system consisting of:

A) A vapor gathering system capable of collecting 85% or more of the uncontrolled volatile organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere; and,

B) A vapor disposal system capable of processing ~~such~~ the volatile organic material so as to prevent its emission to the atmosphere. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to ~~such~~ the tank, reservoir, or other container except during sampling.

3) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.122 Loading Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading facility having through-put of greater than 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck, or trailer unless ~~such~~ the loading facility is equipped with submerged loading pipes, submerged fill, or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity ~~of~~ greater than 946 1 (250 gal), unless ~~such~~ the tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe, submerged fill, or an equivalent device approved by the ~~Agency according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or unless ~~such~~ the tank is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 215.121(a) or is fitted with a recovery system ~~as described in~~under Section 215.121(b)(2).

c) ~~Exception:~~ If no odor nuisance exists, the limitations of this Section ~~shall~~ only apply to the loading of volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70° F)~~(70 ºF).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.123 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

a) The requirements of subsection (b) ~~below shall~~must not apply to any stationary storage tank:

1) Equipped before January 1, 1979, with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified in~~under Section 215.121(b) ~~of this Part~~, except Section 215.121(b)(1) ~~of this Part~~;

2) With a capacity of less than 151.42 cubic meters;

3) With a capacity of less than 1,600 cubic meters (422,400 gallons) and used to store produced crude oil and condensate ~~prior to~~before custody transfer;

4) With a capacity of less than 1,430 cubic meters (378,000 gallons) and used to store produced oil or condensate in crude oil gathering;

5) Subject to new source performance standards for storage vessels of petroleum liquid, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105 of this Part. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~[The Environmental Protection Act]~~* the Environmental Protection Act. ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(b))~~[415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)].

6) In which volatile petroleum liquid is not stored; or

7) Which is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 215.121(a) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Subject to subsection (a), ~~above no~~an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

1) The tank is equipped with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified in~~under Section 215.121(b) ~~of this Part~~;

2) There are no visible holes, tears, or other defects in the seal or any seal fabric or material of any floating roof;

3) All openings of any floating roof deck~~,~~ except stub drains~~,~~ are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

A) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when petroleum liquid is transferred to or from the tank;

B) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and

C) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting;

4) Routine inspections of floating roof seals are conducted through roof hatches once every six months;

5) A complete inspection of the cover and seal of any floating roof tank is made whenever the tank is emptied for reasons other than the transfer of petroleum liquid during the normal operation of the tank, or whenever repairs are made as a result of any semi-annual inspection or incidence of roof damage or defect; and

6) A record of the results of each inspection conducted under subsection (b)(4) or (b)(5) ~~above~~ is maintained.

c) Owners and operators of petroleum liquid storage tanks were required to have compliance schedules ~~as summarized in~~under Appendix C ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.124 External Floating Roofs

a) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 215.123(b), ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

1) The tank has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted secondary seal) or any other device which controls volatile organic material emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a ~~rimmounted~~ rim-mounted secondary seal;

2) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:

A) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and

B) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall ~~shall~~ must not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter (1.0 square inches per foot of tank diameter).

3) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;

4) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;

5) Inspections are conducted ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year to ~~insure~~ ensure compliance with subsection (a);

6) The secondary seal gap is measured ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year;

7) Records of the types of volatile petroleum liquid stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, the results of the inspections, and the results of the secondary seal gap measurements are maintained and available to the Agency~~, upon~~ after verbal or written request~~,~~ at any reasonable time for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

b) Subsection (a) does not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

1) Exempted under Section 215.123(a)(2) through 215.123(a)(6);

2) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);

3) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, or a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at 294.3 K ~~(70º F)~~(70 ºF) is stored; or

4) Used to store crude oil.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.125 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.123 or 215.124 ~~shall~~ must comply with its standards and limitations by December 31, 1983.

b) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below and is also not located in any county contiguous ~~thereto~~to one of them, the owner or operator

of the emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.123 and 215.124 no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

(BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the United States Environmental Protection Agency at 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982).

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ~~(USEPA)~~ at any time ~~subsequent to the effective date of this Section~~after January 21, 1983, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) ~~shall~~ musr comply with the requirements of Sections 215.123 and 215.124 within one year ~~from~~ after the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.126 Compliance Plan

a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(a) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a compliance plan ~~as required by~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.241, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than April 21, 1983.

b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(b) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.

c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(c) ~~shall~~ must submit a compliance plan~~,~~ including a project completion schedule within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.

d) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to ~~the rules specified in~~ subsections (a), (b), or (c) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.

e) The plan and schedule ~~shall~~ must meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.241 including specific interim dates ~~as required in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.127 Emissions Testing

a) Any tests of organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency, ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 215.102.

b) ~~Upon~~ After a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an organic material emission source required to comply with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such person's~~its own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct an organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.128 Measurement of Seal Gaps

a) Any measurements of secondary seal gaps ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

b) A person planning to ~~conduct a measurement of~~measure seal gaps to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned performance of the ~~tests~~ measurement so the Agency may observe the ~~test~~measurement.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section 215.141 Separation Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not use any single or multiple compartment effluent water separator which receives effluent water containing 757 1/day (200 gal/day) or more of organic material from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling organic material unless ~~such~~ the effluent water separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. ~~Exception:~~ If no odor nuisance exists, ~~the limitations of this subparagraph shall~~this subsection

does not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF).

b) Subsection (a) ~~shall~~ does not apply to water and crude oil separation in the production of Illinois crude oil~~,~~ if the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the crude oil is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psia).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.142 Pumps and Compressors

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 32.8 ml (2 cu in) of volatile organic liquid with vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF) into the atmosphere from any pump or compressor in any 15 minute period at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.143 Vapor Blowdown

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of organic material into the atmosphere from any vapor blowdown system or any safety relief valve, except ~~such~~ safety relief valves not capable of causing an excessive release, unless ~~such~~ the emission is controlled:

a) To 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) or less; or,

b) By combustion in a smokeless flare; or,

c) By other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.144 Safety Relief Valves

Section 215.143 ~~shall~~ must not apply to any set of unregulated safety relief valves capable of causing excessive releases~~, provided~~ if the owner or operator ~~thereof,~~of the set of valves by October 1, 1972, provides the Agency with ~~the following~~:

a) A historical record of each ~~such~~ set ~~(~~or, if such records are unavailable, of similar sets which~~,~~ by virtue of operation under similar circumstances~~,~~ may reasonably be presumed to have the same or greater frequency of excessive releases~~)~~ for a three-year period immediately preceding October 1, 1972, indicating:

1) Dates on which excessive releases occurred from each ~~such~~ set; and,

2) Duration in minutes of each ~~such~~ excessive release; and,

3) Quantities ~~(~~in pounds~~)~~ of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide emitted into the atmosphere during each ~~such~~ excessive release.

b) Proof, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that no excessive release is likely to occur from any ~~such~~ set either alone or in combination with ~~such~~ excessive releases from other sets owned or operated by the same person and located within a ten-mile radius from the center point of any ~~such~~ set~~,~~ more frequently than 3 times in any ~~12 month~~12-month period; and,

c) Accurate maintenance records ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (a); and,

d) Proof, at three-year intervals, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that ~~such~~ the set conforms to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 215.181 Solvent Cleaning in General

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 215.182 through 215.184 ~~shall~~ must not apply to sources:

a) ~~To sources whose~~Whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) in any one day~~, nor~~ or 1.4 kg (3 lbs) in any one hour; or

b) ~~To sources used~~Used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance, ~~provided that~~if:

1) The operation of the sources is not an integral part of the production process;

2) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kg (800 lbs) in any calendar month; and,

3) The Agency approves the exemption ~~is approved~~ in writing ~~by the Agency~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.182 Cold Cleaning

a) Operating Procedures: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) Waste solvent is stored only in covered containers ~~only~~ and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20 percent by weight of the waste solvent ~~(by weight)~~ is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

2) The cover of the degreaser is closed when it is not handling parts ~~are not being handled~~; and

3) Parts are drained until dripping ceases.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover which is closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover ~~shall~~ must be designed to be easily operated with one hand or with the mechanical assistance of springs, counterweights, or a powered system if:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is greater than 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at ~~38° C (100° F)~~38 °C (100 °F);

B) The solvent is agitated; or

C) The solvent is heated above ambient room temperature;

2) The degreaser is equipped with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility ~~shall~~ must be constructed so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining unless:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is less than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at 38 °C (100 °F)~~38° C (100° F)~~; or

B) An internal drainage facility cannot be fitted into the cleaning system, in which case the drainage facility may be external.

3) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at ~~38 C (100 1/4 F)~~(38 °C (100 ¼ °F) or if the solvent is heated above ~~50° C (120° F)~~50 °C (120 °F) or its boiling point:

A) A freeboard height of 7/10 of the inside width of the tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency. ~~Such a~~The system may include a water cover, refrigerated chiller, or carbon adsorber.

4) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser; and

5) If a solvent spray is used, the degreaser is equipped with a solid fluid stream spray, rather than a fine, atomized, or shower spray.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.183 Open Top Vapor Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not being processed through the degreaser;

2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts to allow complete drainage;

B) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

C) Holding the parts in the vapor zone until condensation ceases;

D) Tipping out any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone; and,

E) Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry.

3) Porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope are not degreased;

4) Less than half of the degreaser's open top area is occupied with a workload;

5) The degreaser is not loaded to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 10 cm (4 in) when the workload is removed from the vapor zone;

6) Spraying is done below the vapor level only;

7) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

8) Waste solvent is stored only in covered containers ~~only~~ and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% by weight of the waste solvent ~~(by weight)~~ is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

9) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

10) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of degreaser open area is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.)

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover designed to open and close easily without disturbing the vapor zone;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) A device which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level; and

B) A device which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) A device which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level.

3) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser;

4) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following devices:

A) A freeboard height of 3/4 of the inside width of the degreaser tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; and if the degreaser opening is greater than 1 square meter (10.8 square feet), a powered or mechanically assisted cover; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency. ~~Such~~ This equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller, an enclosed design, or a carbon adsorption system.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.184 Conveyorized Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of area of loading and unloading opening is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.)

2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts for best drainage; and

B) Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

3) Waste solvent is stored only in covered containers ~~only~~ and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% by weight of the waste solvent ~~(by weight)~~ is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

4) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

5) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

6) Downtime covers are placed over entrances and exits of conveyorized degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and not removed until just before startup.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a drying tunnel, rotating (tumbling) basket, or other equipment sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) A device which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level;

B) A device which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) A device which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level;

3) The degreaser is equipped with openings for entrances and exits that silhouette workloads so that the average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is less than 10 cm (4 in) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening;

4) The degreaser is equipped with downtime covers for closing ~~off~~ entrances and exits when the degreaser is shut down; and

5) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices, if the air/vapor interface is larger than 2.0 square meters (21.6 square feet):

A) A carbon adsorption system with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of air/vapor area ~~(~~when downtime covers are open and exhausting less than 25 ppm of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency. ~~Such~~ This equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 215.185 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) Solvent cleaning and degreasing were subject to certain compliance dates which are summarized in Appendix C. Compliance programs were required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.~~

~~b) Cold cleaning degreasers were not required to submit a compliance plan or project completion schedule under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section 215.202 Compliance Schedules (Repealed)

~~Owners or operators of coating lines were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are set forth in Appendix C.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

Section 215.204 Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Plants

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of volatile organic material to exceed the following limitations on coating materials, excluding water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of volatile organic material ~~pursuant to~~under this Part, delivered to the coating applicator:

a) Automobile or Light Duty Truck Manufacturing Plants

1)	In Boone County	kg/l	lb/gal
	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime surfacer coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Top coat	0.34	(2.8)

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: The top coat limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply if by December 31, 1984, a limitation of 0.43 kg/1 (3.6 lb/gal) is achieved and the top coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 55 percent and by December 31, 1986, the top coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 65 percent~~).~~

	Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)
2)	In the remaining counties	kg/l	lb/gal
	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime surfacer coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Top coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)

b)	Can Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Sheet basecoat and ~~Overvarnish~~overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
3)	Interior body spray coat	0.51	(4.2)
4)	Exterior end coat	0.51	(4.2)
5)	Side seam spray coat	0.66	(5.5)

	6)	End sealing compound coat	0.44	(3.7)
c)	Paper Coating		kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	All paper coating except as provided in subsection (c)(2)	0.35	(2.9)
	2)	Specialty High Gloss Catalyzed Coating	0.42	(3.5)

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: These limitations ~~shall~~ do not apply to equipment used for both printing and paper coating~~)~~.

d)	Coil Coating	0.31	(2.6)
e)	Fabric Coating	0.35	(2.9)
f)	Vinyl Coating	0.45	(3.8)
g)	Metal Furniture Coating	0.36	(3.0)
h)	Large Appliance Coating	0.34	(2.8)

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: The limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly~~, provided that~~ if the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 liters (1 quart) in any one eight-hour period~~)~~.

		Kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Magnet Wire Coating	0.20	(1.7)
j)	Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating		
	1) Clear coating	0.52	(4.3)
	2) Air dried coating	0.42	(3.5)
	3) Extreme performance coating	0.42	(3.5)
	4) Power driven fastener coating		
	A) Nail Coating	Refer to limits in (j) (1), (2), (3), and (5)	

	B)	Staple, brad, and finish nail unit fabrication bonding coating	0.64	(5.3)
	C)	Staple, brad, and finish nail incremental fabrication lubricity coating	0.64	(5.3)
	D)	Staple, brad, and finish nail incremental fabrication withdrawal resistance coating	0.60	(5.0)
	E)	Staple, brad, and finish nail unit fabrication coating	0.64	(5.3)
5)	All other coatings		0.36	(3.0)

(BOARD NOTE: The least restrictive limitation shall applyapplies if more than one limitation pertains to a specific coating).

k)	Heavy Off-highway Vehicle Products	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	In Macoupin County		
	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.42	(3.5)
	Final repair coat-air dried	0.42	(3.5)
	High-temperature aluminum coating used at existing diesel-electric locomotive manufacturing plants	0.72	(6.0)
2)	In the remaining counties		
	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.52	(4.3)
	Final repair coat- air dried	0.58	(4.8)

l)	Wood Furniture Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
2)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
3)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
4)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
5)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)

6)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
7)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: The repair coat has overall transfer efficiency of 30 percent; all others have ~~an~~ overall transfer efficiency of 65 percent.~~)~~

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.205 Alternative Emission Limitations

Owners or operators of coating lines subject to Section 215.204 may comply with this Section~~,~~ rather than ~~with~~ Section 215.204. The methods or procedures used to determine emissions of organic material under this Section ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency. Emissions of volatile organic material from emission units subject to Section 215.204~~,~~ are allowable, notwithstanding the limitations in Section 215.204, if:

a) For ~~those~~ emission units subject to Section 215.204(b), the emissions are controlled by an afterburner system which provides:

1) 75% reduction in the overall emissions of volatile organic material from the coating line, and

2) Oxidation to carbon dioxide and water of 90% of the nonmethane volatile organic material (measured as total combustible carbon) which enters the afterburner.

b) For all other emission units subject to Section 215.204, the emissions are controlled by an afterburner system which provides:

1) 81% reduction in the overall emissions of volatile organic material from the coating line, and

2) Oxidation to carbon dioxide and water of 90% of the nonmethane volatile organic material (measured at total combustible carbon) which enters the afterburner.

c) The system used to control ~~such~~ the emissions is demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than that provided under the applicable provision of Section 215.204 or subsection (a) or (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.206 Exemptions from Emission Limitations

a) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to:

1) Coating plants in which emissions of volatile organic material as limited by the operating permit will not exceed 22.7 Mg/year (25 T/year)~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment; or

2) Coating plants in which the total coating usage does not exceed 9,463 l/yr (2,500 gal/yr); or

3) Sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance ~~provided that~~if:

A) The operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process;

B) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kg (800 lbs) in any calendar month; and

C) The Agency approves the exemption ~~is approved~~ in writing ~~by the Agency~~.

b) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described in Sections 215.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (j) ~~of this Subpart; provided that~~if the source-wide volume of ~~such~~ those coatings does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings ~~shall~~ must be consistent with subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

c) The owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines using touch-up and repair coatings that are exempted from the limitations of Sections 215.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (j) ~~of this Subpart because of the provisions of~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must:

1) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume of each touch-up and repair coating, as applied on each coating line, per eight-hour period and per month;

2) Perform calculations on a daily basis~~,~~ and maintain at the source~~,~~ records of ~~such~~ calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for each eight-hour period;

3) Perform calculations on a monthly basis~~,~~ and maintain at the source~~,~~ records of ~~such~~ calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and

repair coatings used source-wide for the month and the rolling twelve-month period;

4) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ on or before January 31 of the following year;

5) Maintain at the source for a minimum of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (c) and make ~~such~~ the records available to the Agency upon request; and

6) Notify the Agency in writing if the use of touch-up and repair coatings at the source ever exceeds a volume of 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve-month period within 30 days after any such ~~exceedence~~exceedance. ~~Such~~ This notification shall include a copy of any records of such ~~exceedence~~exceedance.

d) "Touch-up and repair coatings" means, for purposes of this Section, any coating used to cover minor scratches and nicks that occur during manufacturing and assembly processes.

e) Notwithstanding ~~the limitations of~~ Section 215.204(k)(2), the John Deere Harvester-Moline Works of Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois, ~~shall~~ must not cause or permit the emission of volatile organic material from its existing green and yellow ~~flocoating~~ flowcoating operations to exceed a weekly average of 6.2 lb/gal.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.207 Compliance by Aggregation of Emission Units

a) Owners or operators of coating lines subject to Section 215.204 may comply with this Section rather than ~~with~~ Section 215.204. The methods or procedures used to determine emissions of volatile organic material under this Section ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Emissions of volatile organic material ~~form~~ from sources subject to Section 215.204 are allowable, notwithstanding the limitations in Section 215.204, if the combined actual emissions from selected coating lines at the coating plant, but not including coating lines or other emission sources constructed or modified after July 1, 1979, ~~is~~ are less than or equal to the combined allowable emissions ~~as~~ determined by the following equations:

$$E_{ALL} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_i B_i \right)_j$$

$$E_{ACT} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(C_i B_i \left(1 - D_i \right) \right)_j$$

b) A_i ~~shall~~ must be determined by the ~~following~~ formula:

$$A_i = \frac{R_i}{1 - \frac{R_i}{S_i}}$$

c) As used in subsection (a) and (b), symbols mean the following:

E_{ALL} = the allowable volatile organic material emissions from the coating plant in kg/day (lb/day).

A_i = the allowable emission limit for a coating ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.204 expressed in kg/1 (lbs/gal) of coating solids.

B_i = the volume of coating solids in 1/day (gal/day) in a coating as delivered to the coating line.

m = the number of coating lines included in the combined emission rate.

n = the number of different coatings delivered to a coating line.

E_{ACT} = the actual volatile organic material emissions from the coating plant in kg/day (lbs/day).

C_i = the weight of volatile organic material per volume of solids in kg/l (lb/gal) for a coating.

D_i = the control efficiency by which emissions of volatile organic material from a coating are reduced through the use of control equipment.

R_i = the applicable volatile organic material emission limit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.204~~,~~ for a coating in kg/1 (lb/gal).

S_i = the density of the volatile organic material in a coating in kg/1 (lb/gal).

d) The owner or operator of the coating plant ~~shall~~ must maintain records of the density of the volatile organic material in each coating, the quantity and volatile organic material and solids content of each coating applied, and the line to which coating is applied~~, in such a manner so as~~ to demonstrate continuing compliance with the combined allowable emissions.

e) Except for emission units subject to Section 215.301 or 215.302, credits from emission units at the coating plant that are subject to this Part, other than coating lines, may be given to the extent that emissions are reduced from the allowable emission limits for ~~such~~ emission units ~~contained~~ in either this Part or any existing operating permit, whichever limit is less.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.208 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

a) The VOM content of coatings ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, except for glues and adhesive coatings, two component reactive coatings forming volatile reaction products, coatings requiring energy other than heat to initiate curing, and coatings requiring high temperature catalysis for curing, ~~providing~~ if the person proposing testing of the material submits to the Agency proof that the Method 24 results would not be representative and proof that a proposed alternative test method gives representative, accurate test results. For printing inks, the volatile organic material content ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24A, 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix, A incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Any alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which ~~shall~~ must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ these data ~~demonstrates~~ demonstrate that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposed alternative.

b) Transfer efficiency ~~shall~~ must be determined by a method, procedure, or standard approved by ~~the~~ USEPA~~,~~ under the applicable new source performance standard or, until ~~such time as~~ USEPA has approved and published such a method, procedure, or standard, by any appropriate method, procedure, or standard approved by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.209 Exemption from General Rule on Use of Organic Material

No coating line subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 215.204 is required to meet Sections 215.301 or 215.302 after the date by which the coating line is required to meet Section 215.204.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.210 Alternative Compliance Schedule (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of coating lines subject to Section 215.204(d)(2) may in lieu of compliance with Section 215.211 demonstrate compliance through the use of a low solvent coating technology by taking the following actions:~~

~~a) Submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule, that meets the requirements of Section 201.241 on or before August 19, 1983; and~~

~~b) Meet the following increments of progress:~~

~~1) Submit to the Agency by July 1, 1984 and every six months thereafter a report describing in detail the progress made in the development, application testing, product quality, customer acceptance and United States Food and Drug Administration or government agency approval of the low solvent coating technology;~~

~~2) Initiate process modifications to allow the use of low solvent coatings as soon as coatings meeting Board requirements become commercially available for production use; and~~

~~3) Achieve final compliance as expeditiously as possible but no later than December 31, 1986.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.204(j), (k), (l), or (m) ~~shall~~ must comply with those subsections ~~in accordance with~~by the following dates:

1) For Section 215.204(j) and (k)(2) ~~Extreme performance prime coat and Final repair coat - air dried~~, by December 31, 1983.

2) For Section 215.204(k)(l) and (m), by December 31, 1987.

3) ~~For Section 215.204(k)(2) Extreme performance top coat - air dried, in accordance with Section 215.210.~~

~~4)~~ For Section 215.204(l), by December 31, 1985.

b) If an emission unit is not located in one of the nonattainment counties or counties contiguous to nonattainment counties listed below, the owner or operator of the emission unit ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.204(j), (k), or (l) no later than December 31, 1987:

Bond	Madison
Clinton	McHenry
Cook	Monroe
DeKalb	Montgomery
DuPage	Morgan
Franklin	Pope
Greene	Randolph
Jackson	Saline
Jersey	Sangamon
Johnson	St. Clair
Kane	Union
Kendall	Washington
Lake	Will
Macoupin	Williamson

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: Counties are designated as attainment or nonattainment for ozone by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). ~~The~~ USEPA noted ~~in its redesignation rulemaking,~~ that it will publish a rulemaking notice on Williamson County's attainment status. ~~(~~45 Fed. Reg. 21949~~,~~ (May 16, 1983~~.~~). ~~Should~~ If Williamson County ~~be~~ is redesignated as attainment ~~prior to~~before October 31, 1985, it and the counties contiguous to it will be considered deleted from the above list.~~)~~

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by ~~the~~ USEPA at any time ~~subsequent to~~after the effective date of this rule, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.204(j), (k) or (l) within one year ~~from~~ after the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.212 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(a) (1) or (3) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan on or before August 19, 1983.~~

~~b) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(a)(4) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan on or before October 31, 1985.~~

~~c) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~d) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(c) shall submit a compliance plan within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~e) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(c) shall not be required to submit a compliance plan if redesignation occurs after December 31, 1986.~~

~~f) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.213 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~For sources subject to Sections 215.204 through 215.209, an approvable compliance plan shall include:~~

~~a) A complete description of each coating line which is subject to an emission limitation in Sections 215.204 through 215.209;~~

~~b) Quantification of the allowable emissions from the coating plant determined under Section 215.207 where applicable; and,~~

~~c) A description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of volatile organic material including a method of inventory, record keeping and emission calculation or measurement which will be used to demonstrate compliance with the allowable plant wide emission limitation.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.214 Roadmaster Emissions Limitations (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.215 DMI Emissions Limitations (Repealed)

~~Notwithstanding the limitation of Section 215.204(j)(3), the DMI, Inc., Goodfield, Illinois plant shall not cause or permit the emission of volatile organic material from its existing dip tank and bake oven as part of the paint deck operations, to exceed a daily average of 4.2 lb/gal in the dip top coat application tank, and a 30-day rolling average of 61 lb/day for the dip tank make-up solvent addition; DMI, Inc. shall fulfill all of the following conditions:~~

~~a) DMI, Inc. shall contact at least three (3) paint vendors each year in a continuing search for a compliant coating that it can successfully use in its existing paint deck operations, including any paint vendors suggested by the Agency in a writing delivered to DMI, Inc. by certified mail;~~

~~b) If any vendor provides DMI, Inc. with laboratory test results which demonstrate that DMI, Inc. may be able to use the vendor's paint in its existing paint deck operations as a substitute for the existing paint, DMI, Inc. will conduct production tests of that paint;~~

~~c) DMI, Inc. will submit a report to the Agency by March 1 of each year that includes a summary of its efforts during the preceding calendar year, as those efforts relate to DMI, Inc.'s compliance with the foregoing conditions contained in subsections (a) and (b), above;~~

~~d) If DMI, Inc. locates a compliant paint that it can successfully use in its existing paint deck operations, and the net annual expense of using the compliant paint is not more than ten percent (10%) greater than the then current net annual expense incurred in the existing painting process, DMI, Inc. shall convert its present paint deck operations to the use of that paint within 180 days after the final successful testing of such a paint; and~~

~~e) This Section shall expire within 180 days after final successful testing of a compliant paint in accordance with subsection (d) above, or on January 1, 2000, whichever is earlier, at which time DMI, Inc. shall comply with the provisions that generally apply to VOM emissions.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: SPECIAL LIMITATIONS FOR SOURCES IN MAJOR URBANIZED AREAS WHICH ARE NONATTAINMENT FOR OZONE

Section 215.240 Applicability

Notwithstanding any other limitations or exceptions in this Part ~~215~~, the ~~special~~ requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to the affected sources in ~~the following counties;~~ Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will Counties.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.241 External Floating Roofs

~~The requirements of subsection~~Section 215.124(a) ~~shall~~ does not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

a) Exempted under Section 215.123(a)(2) through (a)(6);

b) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);

c) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF) is stored; or

d) Used to store crude oil with a pour point of ~~50 F~~(50 ºF) or higher as determined by ASTM Standard D97-66, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.245 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

a) ~~The limitations of~~ Subpart P ~~shall apply~~applies unless the facility's aggregate uncontrolled rotogravure and/or flexographic printing press emissions of volatile organic material are limited by operating permit conditions to 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per year or less in the absence of air pollution control equipment or whose actual emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment would be less than or equal to 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per year when averaged over the preceding three calendar years.

b) If an owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure printing press proposes to comply with ~~the limitations of~~ Section 215.401 ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) of that Section, then the combined capture and control system must provide an overall reduction in volatile organic material emissions of at least 65 percent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.249 Compliance Dates

Sources subject to this Subpart H ~~shall~~ must comply with the applicable limitations within one year ~~of~~ after ~~the effective date of the subpart~~June 29, 1987, or by December 31, 1987, whichever is sooner.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: ADJUSTED RACT EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS

Section 215.260 Applicability (Repealed)

~~Owners and operators of emission sources subject to Subparts PP, QQ, or RR may petition the Illinois Pollution Control Board for an Adjusted Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Emissions Limitation for such emission sources. Owners and operators of emissions sources which are in existence on the effective date of this Subpart shall submit to the Illinois Pollution Control Board a Notice of Intent to Petition for an Adjusted RACT Emissions~~

~~Limitation within 60 days after the effective date of this Subpart. Petitions for an Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation shall be filed within 120 days after the effective date of this Subpart or at the time a construction permit is applied for from the Agency for the emission source, or 60 days after the time an emission source meets the applicability criteria set forth in such Subparts. For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.261 Petition (Repealed)

~~A petition for an Adjusted RACT Emission Limitation shall contain:~~

~~a) A specific proposal of, and support for, an Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation which would apply to the emission source that is the subject of the petition as well as a showing at a hearing held pursuant to Section 28,1 of the Environmental protection Act (Act) that the application of the applicable limits of Section 215.926(a)(1) and (2), 215.946(a)(1) or 215.966(a)(1) would be technically infeasible or economically unreasonable for that emission source.~~

~~b) Information on the technical feasibility of reducing emissions of volatile organic material from the emission source including, but not limited to:~~

~~1) A complete description of the operations of the emission source.~~

~~2) A discussion of all available compliance strategies for achieving the emissions reduction prescribed by the applicable section and the technical feasibility of each compliance strategy.~~

~~3) Comparisons of the nature and quantity of uncontrolled emissions to:~~

~~A) Emissions reductions which would be achieved pursuant to the applicable Section for each compliance strategy listed in Section 215.261(b)(2); and~~

~~B) Emissions reduction which would be achieved pursuant to the proposed Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation.~~

~~4) The basis for determining that the proposed method of emissions reduction is RACT for the that emission source and all information supporting that determination.~~

~~c) Information on the economic reasonableness of reducing emissions of volatile organic material from the emission source including, but not limited to:~~

1) A comparison of the relative costs of achieving the emissions reduction pursuant to Section 215.926(a)(9) and (2), 215.946(a)(1) or 215.966(a)(1) and pursuant to the proposed Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation including for each compliance strategy:

A) Capital costs;

B) Operating costs;

C) Any economic benefits, such as material recovery; and

D) Other costs and benefits.

2) An evaluation of the cost effectiveness in terms of annualized net cost per ton of volatile organic material reduction for each compliance strategy. Volatile organic material reduction is the amount of uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions less the amount of volatile organic material emissions after controls.

3) An evaluation of the effects of the cost of achieving emissions reduction in relation to:

A) The annualized capital and operating budgets of the emission source over the most recent five-year period; and

B) Such other costs and economic information as the petitioner believes may assist the Board in reaching a decision.

4) A discussion of other factors the petitioner may consider relevant such as:

A) Age of facility;

B) Quantity of emissions;

C) Nature of emissions;

D) Severity of existing air quality problems;

E) Extent of controls present;

F) Comparability to standard industry practice in related industries;

G) Cross media impacts; or

H) Potential for operational modifications

~~5) The basis for determining that the proposed method of emissions reduction is RACT for the emission source and all information supporting that determination.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.263 Public Hearing (Repealed)

~~In a public hearing before the Board noticed and held pursuant to the requirements of Section 28.1 of th Act, the petitioner for an Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation shall prove:~~

~~a) That the emissions limitation prescribed pursuant to Section 215.926(a)(1) and (2), 215.946(a)(1) or 215.966(a)(1) does not constitute RACT for the specific emission source; and~~

~~b) That compliance with the proposed Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation:~~

~~1) Is RACT for that emission source based on the information provided in the petition and at the hearing addressing subject described in Sections 215.261 and~~

~~2) Will not cause or contribute to an increase in emissions so as to prevent or interfere with the State's attainment of the air quality standards set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.123 and 243.125.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.264 Board Action (Repealed)

~~The Board shall issue and maintain opinions and orders pursuant to the requirements of Section 28.1 of the Act. In addition, the Board shall publish a list of its determinations in accordance with Section 28.1 of the Act. If an owner or operator of an emission source meets the requirements of Sections 215.261 and 215.263 the Board may establish an Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation. Such Adjusted RACT Emissions Limitation:~~

~~a) Shall substitute for that limitation otherwise prescribed by Section 215.926(a)(1) and (2), 215.946(a)(1) or 215.966(a)(1) and~~

~~b) Shall require compliance by a date certain as established by the Board for an existing source or prior to the operation of a new emission source.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.267 Agency Petition (Repealed)

~~The Agency may petition the Board for an Adjusted RACT Emission Limitation for an emission source subject to this Subpart at any time after the effective date of this Subpart. The provisions of Sections 215.261, 215.263, and 215.264 shall apply to such petitions.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

Section 215.301 Use of Organic Material

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission source, except as provided in Sections 215.302, 215.303, 215.304, and the following exception: ~~If~~ if no odor nuisance exists, then the limitation of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply only to photochemically reactive material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.302 Alternative Standard

Emissions of organic material ~~in excess of~~exceeding those permitted by Section 215.301 are allowable if ~~such~~ the emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

a) Flame, thermal, or catalytic incineration ~~so as either to reduce such~~reducing the emissions to 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16) or less, or ~~to convert~~converting 85 percent of the hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water; ~~or,~~

b) A vapor recovery system which adsorbs and/or condenses at least 85 percent of the total uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere; or,

c) Any other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.303 Fuel Combustion Emission Sources

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.301 and 215.302 ~~shall~~ do not apply to fuel combustion emission sources.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.304 Operations with Compliance Program

~~The provisions of Section~~Sections 215.301 and 215.302 ~~shall~~ do not apply to any owner, operator, user, or manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, coatings, or printing ink whose

compliance program and project completion schedule, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, provides for the reduction of organic material used in ~~such~~ that process to 20 percent or less of total volume by May 30, 1975.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.305 Viscose Exemption (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

SUBPART N: VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING

Section 215.340 Hexane Extraction Soybean Crushing (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of a hexane extraction soybean crushing source, which would emit volatile organic material in excess of 100 tons per year in the absence of pollution control equipment or enforceable operating permit limitation, shall not cause or allow emissions to exceed:~~

~~a) 0.0026 lbs of volatile organic material per pound of conventional soybean crush, and~~

~~b) 0.0052 lbs of volatile organic material per pound of specialty soybean crush.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.342 Hexane Extraction Corn Oil Processing (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of a hexane extraction corn oil source, which would emit volatile organic material in excess of 100 tons per year in the absence of control equipment or enforceable operating permit limitation, shall not cause or allow emissions to exceed more than 2.2 gals of volatile organic material per ton of raw corn germ processed.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.344 Recordkeeping For Vegetable Oil Processes (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of sources subject to Section 215.340 and 215.342 shall maintain daily records of solvent storage inventory, and conventional and specialty soybean crush or raw corn germ. Each day the total decrease in solvent storage inventory, and total conventional and specialty soybean crush or raw corn germ for the previous 180 days shall be calculated.~~

~~b) The Agency shall have access to records required under this Section upon reasonable notice.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.345 Compliance Determination (Repealed)

~~a) Each day, the owner or operator of sources subject to Section 215.340 shall calculate the sum of:~~

~~1) total conventional soybean crush for the previous 180 days, in pounds, multiplied by 0.0026, plus~~

~~2) total specialty soybean crush for the previous 180 days, in pounds, multiplied by 0.0052.~~

~~b) Each day, the owner or operator of sources subject to Section 215.342 shall calculate the sum of the total raw corn germ processed for the previous 180 days, in tons multiplied by 2.2.~~

~~c) If such sum is less than the total decrease in solvent storage inventory over the previous 180 days, then the provisions of Section 215.340 or 215.342, whichever is applicable, shall be deemed to have been exceeded.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.346 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas (Repealed)

~~a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.340 through 215.345 shall comply with the standards and limitations of those Sections by December 31, 1985.~~

~~b) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below, the owner or operator of the emission source shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.340 through 215.345 no later than December 31, 1987:~~

~~Bond~~
~~Clinton~~
~~Cook~~
~~DeKalb~~
~~DuPage~~
~~Franklin~~
~~Greene~~
~~Jackson~~
~~Jersey~~
~~Johnson~~
~~Kane~~
~~Kendall~~
~~Lake~~
~~Macoupin~~
~~Madison~~
~~McHenry~~
~~Monroe~~
~~Montgomery~~
~~Morgan~~
~~Pope~~
~~Randolph~~
~~Saline~~
~~Sangamon~~
~~St. Clair~~
~~Union~~
~~Washington~~
~~Will~~
~~Williamson~~

~~(BOARD NOTE: The USEPA noted in its redesignation rulemaking, that it will publish a rulemaking notice on Williamson County's attainment status. (45 Fed. Reg. 21949, May 16, 1983) Should Williamson County be re-designated as attainment prior to December 31, 1984, it and the counties contiguous to it will be considered deleted from the above list.)~~

~~c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is redesignated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Section, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise by subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.340 through 215.345 within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.347 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.346(a) or (b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1984.~~

~~b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.346(c) shall submit a compliance plan within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.346(c) shall not be required to submit a compliance plan if redesignation occurs after December 31, 1986.~~

~~d) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART P: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section 215.401 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing press subject to this rule and employing solvent-containing ink ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the operation of such press unless:

a) The volatile fraction of ink as it is applied to the substrate contains 25 percent or less by volume of organic solvent and 75 percent or more by volume of water; or

b) The volatile fraction of an ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, is 40 percent or less by volume; or

c) The owner or operator installs and operates:

1) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the volatile organic emissions from the capture system by at least 90 percent by weight; or

2) An afterburning system which oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane volatile organic materials ~~(~~measured as total combustible carbon~~)~~ to carbon dioxide and water; or

3) An alternative volatile organic material emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency; and

d) A capture system is used in conjunction with any of the emission control systems in subsection (c). The design and operation of the capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice and ~~shall~~ must provide, in combination with the control equipment, an overall reduction in volatile organic material emissions of at least:

1) 75 percent where a publication rotogravure process is employed; or

2) 65 percent or the maximum reduction achievable using good engineering design where a packaging rotogravure process is employed; or

3) 60 percent where a flexographic printing process is employed.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.402 Exemptions

The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to any facility whose aggregate uncontrolled rotogravure and/or flexographic printing press emissions of volatile organic material are limited by operating permit conditions to 907 Mg (1000 tons) per year or less in the absence of air pollution control equipment or whose actual emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment would be less than or equal to 907 Mg (1000 tons) per year when averaged over the preceding three calendar years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.403 Applicability of Subpart K

Upon achieving compliance with this Subpart, the emission source is not required to ~~meet~~ comply with Subpart K. Emission sources exempted from this Subpart are subject to Subpart K.

~~Roto- gravure~~Rotogravure or flexographic equipment used for both roll printing and paper coating are subject to this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.404 Testing and Monitoring (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 14 Ill. Reg. 9173, effective May 23, 1990)

Section 215.405 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to:

1) Section 215.401 ~~shall~~ must comply with its standards and limitations by December 31, 1983; and

2) Section 215.408 ~~shall~~ must comply with its standards and limitations by December 31, 1987.

b) If an emission source subject to Section 215.401 is not located in one of the counties listed below ~~and is also not located~~or in any county contiguous ~~thereto~~to one of them, then the owner or operator of the emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	St. Clair

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by ~~the~~ USEPA at any time ~~subsequent to~~after ~~the effective date of this Subpart~~January 21, 1983, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements of this Subpart within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.406 Alternative Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart may in lieu of compliance with Sections 215.405 and 215.407 demonstrate compliance through the use of a low solvent ink program by taking the following actions:~~

~~a) Submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a compliance completion schedule, by December 31, 1983 which demonstrates:~~

~~1) Substantial emission reductions early in the compliance schedule;~~

~~2) Greater reductions in emissions than would have occurred without a low solvent ink program; and~~

~~3) Final compliance as expeditiously as possible but no later than December 31, 1987; and~~

~~b) Certify to the Agency that:~~

~~1) A low solvent ink compliance strategy is not technically available which would enable the emission source to achieve compliance by the date specified in Section 215.405; and~~

~~2) An unreasonable economic burden would be incurred if the owner or operator were required to demonstrate compliance by the date specified in Section 215.405; and~~

~~c) Agree to install one of the control alternatives specified in Section 215.401(c) by June 31, 1986 if the specified low-solvent ink strategy fails to achieve scheduled reductions by December 31, 1985.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.407 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.405(a)(1) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than April 21, 1983.~~

~~b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.405(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.405(c) shall submit a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~d) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to the rules specified in subsections (a), (b) or (c) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.~~

~~e) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including specific interim dates as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.408 Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing facility~~,~~ located in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, or Will County~~,~~ emitting over 100 tons/year of organic material~~,~~ in the absence of pollution control equipment~~, may~~ must not cause or allow the operation of a heatset web offset press unless:

1) An incinerator system is installed and operated that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the organic materials ~~(~~measured as total combustible carbon~~)~~ in the dryer exhaust airstream to carbon dioxide and water; or

2) The fountain solution contains no more than eight ~~(8)~~ percent~~,~~ by weight~~,~~ of volatile organic material, and a condensation recovery system is installed and operated that removes at least 75 percent of the non-isopropyl alcohol organic materials from the dryer exhaust airstream.

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing facility~~,~~ located in a county other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, or Will County~~,~~ emitting over 100 tons/year of organic material~~,~~ in the absence of pollution control equipment~~,~~ may cause or allow the operation of a heatset web offset press unless the fountain solution contains no more than eight ~~(8)~~ percent~~,~~ by weight~~,~~ of volatile organic material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.409 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

The volatile organic material content of fountain solution and all coatings ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. The volatile organic material content of printing inks ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24A, 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Any alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which ~~shall~~ must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ these data ~~demonstrates~~ demonstrate that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposed alternative.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.410 Emissions Testing

a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 215.102.

b) ~~Upon~~ After a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source required to comply with ~~the limits of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: LEAKS FROM SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

Section 215.420 Applicability

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.421 through ~~215.429~~215.428 ~~of this subpart shall~~ apply to all plants in the State of Illinois which manufacture synthetic organic chemicals and polymers, except those located in ~~any of the following counties:~~ Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. Clair, Macoupin, and Monroe~~. The provisions of Section~~ to which Sections 215.430 through 215.439 ~~shall~~ apply ~~to the counties specifically enumerated above~~. ~~In addition, if~~If any county is redesignated as non-attainment by ~~the~~ USEPA ~~subsequent to~~after December 31, 1987, the owner or operator of a plant located in that county ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.430 through 215.439 upon the effective date of the redesignation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.421 General Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a plant which has more than 1,500 components in gas or light liquid service, which components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix D, ~~shall~~ must conduct leak inspection and repair programs in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart for ~~that~~ a component containing more than 10 percent volatile organic material as determined by ASTM ~~method~~ Methods E-260, E-168, and E-169, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. The provisions of this Subpart ~~are not applicable~~do

not apply if the products listed in Appendix D are made from natural fatty acids for the production of hexadecyl alcohol.

b) A component ~~shall~~ must be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ~~parts per million~~ ppm when measured at a distance of 0 ~~centimeters~~ cm from the component as determined by Method 21, 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.422 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.421 ~~shall~~ must prepare an inspection program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.423;

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.424;

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.423; and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, all leaking components, and the ball and plug valves and pumps exempted under Section 215.423(h) ~~such that~~so they are obvious and can be located by ~~both~~ plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.423 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.420 ~~shall~~must, for the ~~purposes~~ purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program consistent with the following provisions.

a) ~~Test annually those~~Annually test components operated near extreme temperature or pressure ~~such that they would be~~and unsafe to routinely monitor~~,~~ and ~~those~~ components located more than two meters above or away from permanent worker access structures or surfaces;

b) Test all other pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pump seals, pipelines valves, process drains, and compressor seals not earlier than March 1 or later than June 1 of each year;

c) If more than 2 percent of the components tested ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) are found to leak, again test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service, and compressor seals by methods and procedures approved by the Agency not earlier than June 1 or later than September 1 of each year;

d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly;

e) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;

f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

g) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

h) Ball and plug valves, inaccessible valves, storage tank valves, pumps equipped with mechanical seals, and pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.424 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable but no later than 21 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process ~~united~~ unit is shutdown or the repair part is received. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 215.424 and 215.425.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.425 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must maintain a log of monitoring for leaking components, ~~monitoring log~~ which ~~shall~~ must contain~~,~~ at a minimum~~,~~ the following ~~information~~:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until process unit shutdown; and

9) The total number of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking during that monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.426 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.420 ~~shall~~must:

a) Submit ~~a report~~ to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the 1st day of July and October a report listing all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.423 but not repaired within 21 days, all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown, the total number of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking;

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Sections 215.421 through 215.427.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.427 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency ~~shall~~ must approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting to that ~~prescribed in~~required by Sections 215.421 through 215.426~~,~~ upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the plant that the alternative program will provide plant personnel and Agency personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. The owner or operator ~~utilizing~~ using an alternative monitoring program ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an alternative monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.422.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.428 Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Sections 215.421 through 215.427 ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ those Sections beginning December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.429 Compliance Plan ~~(Repealed)~~

~~a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.428 shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1987.~~

~~b) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.430 General Requirements

The owner or operator of a plant which processes more than 3660 mg/yr (4033 tons/year) gaseous and light liquid volatile organic material, and whose components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix D, ~~shall~~ must comply with Sections 215.430 to 215.439. ~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.430 to 215.439 ~~are applicable~~apply to components containing 10 percent or more by weight volatile organic material as determined by ASTM ~~method~~ Methods E-168, E-169 and E-260, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. ~~Those components~~Components that are not process unit components are exempt from Sections 215.430 to 215.439. A component ~~shall~~ must be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material is equal to~~,~~ or ~~is~~ greater than 10,000 ppmv as methane or hexane as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified at~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, and there is an indication of liquids dripping~~,~~ or indication by a sensor that a seal or barrier fluid system has failed. The provisions of this Subpart ~~are not applicable~~do not apply if the equipment components are used to produce heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.431 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.430 ~~shall~~ must prepare an inspection program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.432.

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.434.

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used when complying with Section 215.432, and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, all leaking components, and components exempted under Section 215.432(i) ~~such that~~so they are obvious and can be located by both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.432 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to ~~Section~~ Sections 215.430 through 215.439~~, shall~~ must, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program ~~utilizing the~~using test methods ~~specified~~ in USEPA Reference Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, consistent with the following provisions:

a) Test annually those components operated near extreme temperature or pressure ~~such that they~~that would be unsafe to routinely monitor, and those components located more than two meters above permanent worker access structures or surfaces;

b) Test quarterly all other pressure relief valves in gas service, pumps in light liquid service, valves in light liquid service and in gas service, and compressors.

c) If less than or equal to 2 percent of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service tested ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) are found ~~not to leak~~leaking for 5 consecutive quarters, no leak tests ~~shall~~ will be required for three consecutive quarters~~. Thereafter,~~, after which leak tests ~~shall~~ must resume for the next quarter. If that test shows less than or equal to 2 percent of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service are leaking, then no tests are required for the next 3 quarters. If more than 2 percent are leaking, then tests are required for the next 5 quarters.

d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly.

e) Test immediately any pump seal in light liquid service from which liquids are observed dripping.

f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere.

g) Routine instrument monitoring of valves which are not externally regulated, flanges, and components in heavy liquid service~~,~~ is not required. However, any valve which is not externally regulated, flange, or component in heavy liquid service that is found to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the leak is found.

h) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

i) Within ~~1~~ one hour of its detection, a weatherproof, readily visible tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow~~,~~ bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected must be affixed on the leaking component and remain in place until the leaking component is repaired.

j) Any component that is in vacuum service or any pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or ~~to a~~ vapor recovery devices is exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.433 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~Section~~ Sections 215.434 and 215.435.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.434 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must maintain a log of monitoring for leaking components ~~monitoring log,~~ which ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum, the following ~~information~~:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until process unit shutdown; and

9) The total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected~~;~~ and the total number and the percentage of these valves found leaking during the monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report was prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon verbal or written request ~~prior to~~before or at the time of inspection ~~pursuant to~~under Section 4(d) of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.,~~[415 ILCS 5/4(d)] at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.435 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to ~~Section~~ Sections 215.430 through 215.439 ~~shall~~must:

a) Submit quarterly reports to the Agency on or before March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year~~,~~ listing all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.432 but not repaired within 15 days, all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown, the total number of components inspected, the type of components inspected, ~~and~~ the total number of components found leaking, the total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected, and the number and percentage of valves in light liquid service and in gas service found leaking.

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were ~~preformed~~ performed as required under ~~Section~~ Sections 215.430 through 215.436.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.436 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency ~~shall~~ must approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting to that ~~prescribed in~~under Sections 215.430 through 215.438~~,~~ upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of ~~such~~ a plant that the alternative program will provide plant personnel

and Agency personnel with ~~an~~ ability to identify and repair leaking components equivalent to the monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements of this Part ~~to identify and repair leaking components~~. The owner or operator ~~utilizing~~ using an alternative monitoring program ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an alternative monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.431.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.437 Open-Ended Valves

a) Each open-ended valve ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except during operations requiring fluid flow through the open-ended valve.

b) Each open-ended valve equipped with a second valve ~~shall~~ must be operated ~~in a manner such~~so that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

c) Components which are open-ended valves and which serve as a sampling connection ~~shall~~ must be controlled ~~such~~ so that:

1) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must return purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable volatile organic material emissions to the atmosphere, or

2) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must collect and recycle purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable volatile organic material emissions to the atmosphere, or

3) Purged process fluid ~~shall~~ must be transported to a control device that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.438.

d) In-situ sampling systems are exempt from subsection (c).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.438 Standards for Control Devices

Control devices used to comply with Section 215.437(c) ~~shall~~ must comply with following:

a) If the control device is a vapor recovery system (for example, condensers and adsorbers) it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to recover the volatile organic material emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater.

b) If the control device is an enclosed combustion device, it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce the volatile organic material emissions vented to it with an

efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of ~~816°C~~(816 ºC).

c) If the control device is a flare, it ~~shall~~must:

1) Be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 22, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 1986, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

2) Be operated with a pilot flame present at all times and ~~shall~~ must be monitored with a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of the pilot flame.

3) Be steam-assisted, air assisted, or nonassisted.

4) Be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_r = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:

H_r = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm: where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25°C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the value corresponding to one mole is ~~20°C~~20 ºC.

K = Constant,
1.740×10^{-7} (1/ppm)(gmole/scm)(MJ/kcal)

where

standard temperature for (g mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 ºC.

C_i = Concentration of sample component i, in ppm, as measured by USEPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), and ASTM D 2504-83, both incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382-83, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

5) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by USEPA Reference Method 2 or 2A, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip, less than 18 m/sec (60 ft/sec.).

6) Air-assisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084(H_r)$$

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.
8.706 = Constant.
0.7084 = Constant.
H_r = The net heating value as determined in subsection (c)(4) ~~of this section~~.

d) If the control device is a closed container, it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce the volatile organic material emissions, vented from purged process fluid after transfer, to no detectable volatile organic material emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified at~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. For purposes of this Section, the phrase "after transfer" ~~shall refer to~~means the time at which the entire amount of purged process fluid resulting from a flushing or clearing of the sample line enters the closed container or containers including the final ~~container(s) prior to~~container or containers before disposal.

e) The owner or operator of a control device ~~shall~~ must monitor the control device to ensure that it is operated and maintained in ~~conformance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications, modified to the particular process design.

f) The control device ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to it.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.439 Compliance Date

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Sections 215.430 through 215.439 ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ those Sections no later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

Section 215.441 Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal

a) Except as provided in subsections (b) or (c), ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of organic materials in excess of 100 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) into the atmosphere from:

1) Any catalyst regenerator of a petroleum cracking system; ~~or~~

2) Any petroleum fluid coker; or

3) Any other waste gas stream from any petroleum or petrochemical manufacturing process.

b) Exception. Existing sources subject to subsection (a)(3) may~~, alternatively, at their election,~~ comply with the organic material emission limitations ~~imposed by~~under Section 215.301 or 215.302~~, provided, however, that~~. However, there ~~shall~~ must be no increase in emissions from ~~such~~ those sources above the level of emissions in existence on May 3, 1979.

c) New Sources. Sources subject to subsection (a)(3), construction of which commenced on or after January 1, 1977, may~~, at their election,~~ comply with the following emission limitations:

1) A maximum of eight pounds per hour of organic material; or

2) Emission of organic material in excess of the limitation of subsection (c)(1) is allowable ~~is such~~if those emissions are controlled by air pollution control methods or equipment approved by the Agency capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.442 Vacuum Producing Systems

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of any vacuum producing system unless the condensers, hot wells, and accumulators of ~~any such~~the

system are equipped with vapor loss control equipment including~~, but not limited to,~~ piping, valves, flame arrestors, and hot well covers to vent any volatile organic material with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF) to a heater, fire box, flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency. This Section ~~shall~~ does not apply to vacuum producing systems on lube units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.443 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not operate any wastewater (oil/water) separator at a petroleum refinery unless the separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. If no odor nuisance exists, ~~the limitation of~~ this Section ~~shall~~ does not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) at 204.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF) at all times.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.444 Process Unit Turnarounds

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow a refinery process unit turnaround except in compliance with an operating procedure ~~as~~ approved by the Agency.

b) Unless a procedure is already on file with the Agency as part of an approved operating permit no later than November 1, 1979, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency for approval a detailed procedure for reducing emissions of volatile organic material during refinery process unit turnarounds from organic material with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF). The Agency ~~shall~~ must not approve the procedure unless it provides for:

1) Depressurization of the refinery process unit or vessel to a flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control, as approved by the Agency, until the internal pressure from the vessel or unit is less than 5.0 psig before allowing the vessel to be vented to the atmosphere;

2) Recordkeeping of the following items:

A) Each date that a refinery unit or vessel is shut down; and

B) The total estimated quantity of volatile organic material emitted to the atmosphere and the duration of the emission in hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.445 Leaks: General Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

1) Develop a monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.446;

2) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.447;

3) Conduct all tests for leaks in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

4) Record all leaking components which have a volatile organic material concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.448;

5) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.446;

6) Repair and retest the leaking components as soon as possible within 22 days after the leak is found, but no later than June 1 for the purposes of Section 215.447(a)(1), unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround; and

7) Report to the Agency consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.449.

b) A component ~~shall~~ must be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component ~~as determined by~~under Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.446 Monitoring Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must prepare a monitoring program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all refinery components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.447;

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.448;

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.447; and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, and all leaking components ~~such that~~so they are obvious to ~~both~~ refinery personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Section 215.445 ~~shall~~must, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:

1) Test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pump seals, pipeline valves, process drains, and compressor seals between March 1 and June 1 of each year by methods and procedures approved by the Agency ~~not earlier than March 1 or later than June 1 of each year~~;

2) Again test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service, and compressor seals between June 1 and August 1 of each year by methods and procedures approved by the Agency ~~not earlier than June 1 or later than August 1 of each year~~;

3) Observe visually all pump seals weekly;

4) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;

5) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

6) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

b) Inaccessible valves, storage tank valves and pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from ~~the~~ monitoring requirements in Subsection (a).

c) The Agency may require more frequent monitoring than ~~would otherwise be~~ required by ~~Subsection~~ subsection (a) for components ~~which are~~ demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.448 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must maintain a log of monitoring for leaking components, ~~monitoring log~~ which ~~shall~~ must contain~~,~~ at a minimum~~, the following information~~:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until turn-around; and

9) The total number of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking during that monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.449 Reporting for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

a) Submit a report to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the 1st day of both July and September listing all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.447 but not repaired within 22 days, all leaking components awaiting unit turnaround, the total number of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking;

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Sections 215.445 through 215.448.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.450 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting to that ~~prescribed in~~required by Sections 215.446 through 215.449, upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery that the alternative program will provide refinery and Agency personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. The owner or operator ~~utilizing~~ using an alternative monitoring program ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an alternative monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.446.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.451 Sealing Device Requirements

Except for safety pressure relief valves, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not install or operate a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing volatile organic materials unless the pipe or line is sealed with a second valve, blind flange, plug, cap, or other sealing device. The sealing device may be removed only when a sample is being taken or during maintenance operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.452 Compliance Schedule for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must adhere to the increments of progress ~~contained~~ in the following schedule:

a) Submit to the Agency a monitoring program plan consistent with Section 215.446 ~~prior to~~before June 1, 1983.

b) Submit the first monitoring report ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.449 to the Agency ~~prior to~~before July 1, 1983.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.453 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.445 through 215.451 ~~shall~~ must comply with those standards and limitations ~~in accordance with~~and the requirements of Section 215.452.

b) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below and is also not located in any county contiguous ~~thereto~~to one them, the owner or operator of the emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.445 through 215.451 no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the USEPA~~, . at~~ 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982~~).~~

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by ~~the~~ USEPA at any time ~~subsequent to the effective date of this Section~~after July 28, 1979, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.445 through 215.451 within one year ~~from~~ after the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Section 215.461 Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, treadend cementing, or bead dipping operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility ~~shall~~ must install and operate:

a) A capture system~~,~~ with minimum capture efficiency of 65 percent by weight of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM for treadend cementing or bead dipping operations and a capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 55.5 percent by weight of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM for undertread cementing; and

b) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

1) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such~~so that there is at least ~~a~~ 90 percent removal of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

2) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane ~~volatile organic materials~~VOM (VOM measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; and

3) An alternative ~~volatile organic material~~VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.462 Green Tire Spraying Operations

The owner or operator of a green tire spraying operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility ~~shall~~must:

a) Install and operate:

1) A capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 90 percent by weight of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM; and

2) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

A) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such that~~so there is at least 90 percent removal of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM by weight from the bases ducted to the control device;

B) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured non-methane ~~volatile organic material~~VOM (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

C) An alternative ~~volatile organic material~~VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency.

b) Substitute for the normal solvent-based mold release compound water-based sprays containing:

1) No more than five percent by volume of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM as applied for the inside of tires;

2) No more than ten percent by volume of ~~volatile organic material~~VOM as applied for the outside of tires.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.463 Alternative Emission Reduction Systems

In lieu of complying with Section 215.461 or 215.462, the owner or operator of an emission source may ~~utilize~~ use an alternative volatile organic emission reduction system, including an

alternative production process, which is demonstrated to be equivalent to Section 215.461 or 215.462 on the basis of emissions of volatile organic matter. A treadend cementing operation ~~shall~~ must be considered equivalent to Section 215.461 or 215.462 for the purposes of this Section if the total volatile organic emission from ~~such~~ the operation is 10 grams or less per tire.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.464 Emissions Testing

a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 215.102.

b) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source required to comply with a limit of Sections 215.461 through 215.464 ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such~~ that person's own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before initiating the planned ~~initiation of the tests~~test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.465 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.461 through 215.464 shall comply with the standards and limitations of this Part by December 31, 1983.

b) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below and is also not located in any county contiguous ~~thereto~~those counties, the owner or operator of the emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.461 through 215.464 no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

~~(~~BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by ~~the~~ USEPA. ~~at~~ 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982~~)~~.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by ~~the~~ USEPA at any time ~~subsequent to the effective date of this Section~~after January 21, 1983, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.461 through 215.464 within one year ~~from~~ after the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.466 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(a) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than April 21, 1983.~~

~~b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(c) shall submit a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.~~

~~d) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to the rules specified in subsections (a), (b) or (c) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.~~

~~e) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including specific interim dates as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.467 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

The volatile organic material content for all VOM emitting materials except printing inks ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. ~~Any~~ The Agency must approve any alternate test method ~~must be approved by the Agency, which shall~~and must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ these data ~~demonstrates~~ demonstrate that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall approved~~must approve the proposed alternative.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 215.480 Applicability of Subpart T

a) ~~The rules of this~~This Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, ~~apply~~ applies to all emission sources of volatile organic material, including ~~but not limited to~~ reactors, distillation units, dryers, storage tanks for volatile organic liquids, equipment for the transfer of volatile organic liquids, filters, crystallizers, washers, laboratory hoods, pharmaceutical coating operations, and mixing operations and centrifuges used in manufacturing, including packaging, of pharmaceuticals~~, and emitting~~ which emit more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) ~~of volatile organic material~~ and more than 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material. If an emission source emits less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, still ~~apply~~ applies to the emission source if volatile organic material emissions from the emission source exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the air suspension coater/dryer, fluid bed dryers, tunnel dryers, and Accelacotas located in Libertyville Township, Lake County, Illinois ~~shall be~~are exempt from ~~the rules of~~ this Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, if emissions of volatile organic material not vented to air pollution control equipment do not exceed the following levels: for the air suspension coater/dryer~~:~~, 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons per year); for each fluid bed dryer~~:~~, 4535 kg per year (5.0 tons per year); ~~and~~ for each tunnel driver~~:~~, 6803 kg per year (7.5 tons per year); and for each Accelacota~~:~~, 6803 kg per year (7.5 tons per year).

c) Sections 215.483 through 215.485 apply to a plant having one or more emission sources that:

1) are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals; and

2) emit more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of volatile organic material and more than 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material. If these emission sources at a plant emit~~, or, if~~ less than 2.5 tons/year, these sections still apply if emissions from one or more emission sources exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

d) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition ~~results in exclusion of~~excludes an emission source from this Subpart.

e) Emissions subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be controlled at all times, consistent with the requirements ~~set forth in~~of this Subpart.

f) Control devices required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.483 ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times.

g) If a pharmaceutical manufacturing emission source becomes subject to ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.481, 215.482, or 215.486 on or after the compliance date ~~specified~~ in Section 215.490(a), ~~the requirements of such~~that section ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to the emission source even if ~~there is a reduction in emissions as to bee~~missions are reduced below the applicability criteria of this Section.

h) Determinations of daily ~~and/or~~and annual emissions

1) Determinations of daily ~~and/or~~and annual emissions for purposes of this Section ~~shall~~ must be made using:

(A) data on the hourly emission rate or the emission per unit of throughput, and

(B) appropriate daily and annual data from records of emission source operation or material throughput, ~~or~~ material consumption.

2) In the absence of representative test data ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.487 for the hourly emission rate or emission rate per unit of throughput, ~~such items shall~~these data must be determined using engineering calculations, including the methods ~~described~~ in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.

3) This subsection ~~shall~~ must not affect the Agency's authority to require emissions tests to be performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 215.487.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.481 Control of Reactors, Distillation Units, Crystallizers, Centrifuges and Vacuum Dryers

a) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must equip all reactors, distillation units, crystallizers, centrifuges, and vacuum dryers that are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals with surface condensers or other air pollution control equipment listed in subsection (a)(2).

1) If a surface condenser is used, it ~~shall~~ must be operated ~~such~~ so that the condenser outlet gas temperature does not exceed:

A) 248.2 K ~~(-13 F)~~(-13 ºF) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 40.0 kPa (5.8 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF); or

B) 258.2 K ~~(5 F)~~(5 ºF) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 20.0 kPa (2.9 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF); or

C) 273.2 K ~~(32 F)~~(32 ºF) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF); or

D) 283.2 K ~~(50 F)~~(50 ºF) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF); or

E) 298.2 K ~~(77 F)~~(77 ºF) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF).

2) If a scrubber, carbon adsorber, thermal incinerator, catalytic incinerator, or other air pollution control equipment other than a surface condenser is used, ~~such~~ that equipment ~~shall~~ must provide a reduction in the emissions of volatile organic material of 90 percent or more.

b) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all centrifuges used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed volatile organic liquid surface, where the volatile organic material in the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF), except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.482 Control of Air Dryers, Production Equipment Exhaust Systems and Filters

a) The owner or operator of an air dryer or production equipment exhaust system used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of volatile organic material from ~~such~~ the emission sources by air pollution control equipment which reduces by 90 percent or more the volatile organic material that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.

b) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all rotary vacuum filters and other filters used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed volatile organic liquid surface, where the volatile organic material in the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF),

except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.483 Material Storage and Transfer

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant ~~shall~~must:

a) Provide a vapor balance system that is at least 90.0 percent effective in reducing volatile organic material emissions from truck or railcar deliveries to storage tanks with capacities equal to or greater than 7.57m (2,000 gallons) that store volatile organic liquids with vapor pressures greater than 28.0 kPa (4.1 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF); and

b) Install, operate, and maintain pressure/vacuum conservation vents set at 0.2 kPa (0.03 psi) or greater on all storage tanks that store volatile organic liquids with vapor pressures greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 K ~~(70 F)~~(70 ºF).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.484 In-Process Tanks

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install covers on all in-process tanks used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and containing a volatile organic liquid at any time. These covers must remain closed, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.485 Leaks

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must repair any component from which a leak of volatile organic liquid can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down, and the leaking component must then be repaired before the unit is restarted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.486 Other Emission Sources

The owner or operator of a washer, laboratory hood, tablet coating operation, mixing operation, or any other process emission source not subject to Section 215.481 through 215.485 ~~of this Subpart,~~ and used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of volatile organic material from ~~such~~ those emission sources by:

a) Air pollution control equipment which reduces by 81 percent or more the volatile organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, or

b) A surface condenser which captures all the volatile organic material which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere and which meets the requirements of Section 215.481(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.487 Testing

a) ~~Upon~~ After reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of any volatile organic material emission source subject to this Subpart or exempted from this Subpart by ~~provisions of~~ Section 215.480(a), (b), or (c) ~~shall,~~must at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ demonstrate compliance to the Agency by methods or procedures ~~listed~~ in Section 215.487(c); and

b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with or determine applicability of ~~provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that ~~intent to test~~plan not less than 30 calendar days ~~prior to~~before the planned initiation of the test.

c) Test procedures to determine compliance with and applicability of this Subpart are in 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 215.105, and ~~shall~~ musy be used as ~~delineated below~~follows:

1) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 18, 25, or 25A, as appropriate to the conditions at the site, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection ~~shall be based on consideration of~~must consider the diversity of organic species present and their total concentration and ~~on consideration of~~ the potential presence of interfering gases. Except as indicated in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B), the test ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes, unless the Agency determines that process variables dictate shorter sampling times.

A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual adsorber vessels, the test ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all the individual adsorber vessels.

B) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each adsorber vessel, each adsorber vessel ~~shall~~ must be tested

individually. The test for each adsorber vessel ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs. Each run ~~shall~~ must coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

2) 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 1 or 1A ~~shall~~, must be used for sample and velocity traverses.

3) 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D ~~shall~~, must be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

4) 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 3 ~~shall~~, must be used for gas analysis.

5) 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, Method 4 ~~shall~~, must be used for stack gas moisture.

6) 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4 ~~shall~~, must be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.

d) This section ~~shall~~ must not affect the authority of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.488 Monitors for Air Pollution Control Equipment

a) At a minimum, continuous monitors for the following parameters ~~shall~~ must be installed on air pollution control equipment subject to this Subpart:

1) Destruction device combustion temperature;

2) Temperature rise across a catalytic afterburner bed;

3) Breakthrough of volatile organic material on a carbon adsorption unit;

4) Outlet gas temperature of a refrigerated condenser;

5) Temperature of a non-refrigerated condenser coolant supply system.

b) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a recording device.

c) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be calibrated quarterly.

d) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must operate at all times while the associated control equipment is operating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.489 Recordkeeping (Renumbered)

a) The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must maintain the following records:

1) The parameters ~~listed~~ in Section 215.488 ~~shall~~ must be recorded.

2) For sources subject to Section 215.482, the vapor pressure of the volatile organic material being controlled ~~shall~~ must be recorded for every process.

b) For any leak subject to Section 215.485 which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records ~~shall~~ much be kept:

1) The name of the leaking equipment.

2) The date and time the leak is detected.

3) The action taken to repair the leak.

4) The date and time the leak is repaired.

c) The following records ~~shall~~ must be kept for emission sources subject to Section 215.484 which contain volatile organic liquid:

1) For maintenance and inspection:

A) The date and time each cover is opened.

B) The length of time the cover remains open.

C) The reason why the cover is opened.

2) For production and sampling, written procedures or manufacturing directions specifying the circumstances under which covers may be opened and the procedures for opening covers.

d) For each emission source used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals for which the owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant claims emission standards are not applicable because the emissions are below the applicability cutoff in Section 215.480(a) or (b), the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain a demonstration, including detailed engineering calculations, of the maximum daily and annual emissions for each such emission source

showing that the emissions are below the applicability cutoffs in Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate, for the current and prior calendar years;

2) Maintain operating records for each emission source to identify whether the cutoffs in Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate, are ever exceeded; and

3) Provide written notification to the Agency within 30 days ~~of~~ after a determination that ~~such~~ an emissions source has exceeded the applicability cutoff of Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate.

e) Records required under this section ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made.

f) Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon verbal or written request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.490 Compliance Schedule (Renumbered)

a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart, the construction or modification of which ~~has~~ commenced ~~prior to (the effective date of these amendments)~~before April 11, 1988, must complete on-site construction, modification, or installation of the emission control ~~and/or~~or process equipment or complete any necessary production process changes so as to operate in compliance with this Subpart by April 30, 1991.

b) The owner and operator of any emission source subject to this Subpart, the construction or modification of which has not commenced ~~prior to (the effective date of these amendments)~~before April 11, 1988, ~~shall~~ must construct ~~such~~ the source so that it will operate in compliance with this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART U: COKE MANUFACTURE AND BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY

Section 215.500 Exceptions

~~The provisions of~~ Subpart K ~~shall~~ does not apply to coke by-product recovery plant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.510 Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant ~~shall~~ must reduce the uncontrolled emissions of volatile organic materials by at least 85 percent from the following sources, as defined:

a) Tar decanter, which is a rectangular vessel used to separate tar and flushing liquor by means of gravity;

b) Light oil sump, which receives wastewater from process equipment from the light oil recovery portion of a coke by-product recovery plant;

c) Light oil condensor/separator, which is a device used to condense or separate light oil from which the non-condensable constituents are vented; and

d) Tar condensate sump, which receives water condensate streams from the tar recovery process equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.512 Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant ~~shall~~ must conduct a visual inspection program designed to detect, identify, and facilitate repair of leaks from components in light oil liquid service. Components servicing coke oven gas lines, operating flare headers, or vapor recovery devices (including pressure relief devices) are exempt from the inspection program.

b) In conducting ~~such a~~this program, the owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Develop and conduct a weekly inspection program consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 215.513.

2) Record all visible leaking components in light oil liquid service and identify consistent with Section 215.513 each component observed leaking ~~consistent with the provisions of Section 215.513~~.

3) Repair the leaking components as soon as practicable, but no later than 21 days after the leak is discovered unless the leaking component cannot be required until the unit is shut down or until parts needed to correct the leak are available.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.513 Inspection Program

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must prepare and conduct an inspection program which, at a minimum, ~~shall require~~requires the owner or operator to:

a) Observe visually for leaks from all components subject to Section 215.512 on a weekly basis;

b) Identify all leaking components so that they are obvious and can be located by plant personnel performing visual inspections and Agency personnel performing inspections; and

c) Record in the monitoring log~~,~~ the information for each leaking component ~~as~~ required by ~~the provisions of~~ Sections 215.514

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.514 Recordkeeping Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant ~~shall~~ must maintain a monitoring log that ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum, the following information for each component found leaking:

1) The name of the process unit where the observed leaking component is located;

2) Identification of the type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The date on which the leaking component is first observed;

4) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

5) Identification of the type of leaking components which cannot be repaired until unit shutdown; and

6) Identification of component leaks which are not repaired within 21 days after discovery because of the unavailability of replacement parts, including the date the repair part was ordered and the date the repair part was received.

b) The monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon verbal or written request at a reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.515 Reporting Requirements

The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency, ~~prior to~~before the first day of May and August of each year~~,~~ a signed statement attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Section 215.512.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.516 Compliance Dates

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to:

a) Section 215.510 ~~shall~~ must comply with the Section by December 31, 1986;

b) Sections 215.512 through 215.514 ~~shall~~ must comply with those Sections by December 31, 1985.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.517 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to this Subpart shall submit to the Agency, a compliance plan and project completion schedule for:~~

~~a) Section 215.510 by August 31, 1986;~~

~~b) Section 215.514 by October 31, 1985.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART V: AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

Section 215.520 Applicability

This Subpart applies to plants using air oxidation processes ~~which are~~and located in ~~any of the following counties:~~ Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. Clair, Macoupin ~~and~~, or Monroe County.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.521 Definitions

In addition to the definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, the following definitions apply to this Subpart:

"Air ~~Oxidation Process~~oxidation process~~":~~ " means any unit process including ammoxidation and oxychlorination which uses air or a combination of air and oxygen as an oxidant in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds.

"Cost ~~Effectiveness~~effectiveness~~":~~ " means the annual expense for cost of control of a given process stream divided by the reduction in emissions of organic material of that stream.

"Flow (F)"~~: Vent~~ means vent stream flowrate (scm/min) at a standard temperature of ~~20C~~20 ºC.

"Full ~~Operating Flowrate~~operating flowrate"~~: Maximum~~ means maximum operating capacity of the facility.

"Hourly ~~Emissions~~ emissions (E)"~~: Hourly~~ means hourly emissions reported in kg/hr measured at full operating flowrate.

"Net ~~Heating Value~~heating value (H)~~": Vent~~ means vent stream net heating value (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25º C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20º C~~20 ºC, as in the definition of "Flow."

"Process vent ~~Stream~~stream~~":~~ " means an emission stream resulting from an air oxidation process.

"Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE)"~~: Cost~~ means cost effectiveness in dollars per megagram of controlling any gaseous stream vented to the atmosphere from an air oxidation process divided by $1600/Mg, using the criteria and methods ~~set forth~~ in this Subpart and Appendices E and F.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.525 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of volatile organic material (VOM) from any process vent stream unless the process vent stream is vented to a combustion device which is designed and operated either:

1) To reduce the volatile organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of at least ~~ninety-eight percent (~~98%~~)~~ by weight; or

2) To emit volatile organic material at a concentration less than twenty parts per million by volume, dry basis.

b) Air oxidation facilities for which an existing combustion device is employed to control process VOM emissions are not required to meet the 98 percent emissions limit until the combustion device is replaced for other reasons, which ~~shall be considered to~~ include~~, but not be limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence. The combustion device is considered to be replaced when:

1) All of the device is replaced; or

2) When the cost of the repair of the device or the cost of replacement of part of the device exceeds 50% of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device which complies.

c) The limitations of subsection (a) do not apply to any process vent stream or combination of process vent streams which has a Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) greater than 1.0, as determined by the following methods:

1) If an air oxidation process has more than one process vent stream, TRE ~~shall~~ must be based upon a combination of the process vent stream.

2) TRE of a process vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined according to the following equation:

$$TRE = E^{-1}[a + bF^{n} + cF + dFH + e(FH)^{n} + fF^{0.5}]$$

where:

$n = 0.88$

TRE = Total resource effectiveness index.

F = Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of ~~20 C~~20 ºC.

E = Hourly measured emissions in kg/hr.

H = Net heating value of the vent stream (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25 C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20 C~~20 ºC, as in the definition of "Flow".

a,b,c,d,e and f = Coefficients obtained by use of Appendix F

3) For nonchlorinated process vent streams, if the net heating value~~,~~ H~~,~~ is greater than 3.6 MJ/scm, F shall be replaced by F' for purposes of calculating TRE. F' is computed as follows:

F' = FH / 3.6

where f and H are as defined in subsection (c)(2).

4) The actual numerical values used in the equation ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

A) All reference methods and procedures for determining the flow~~,~~ (F), hourly emissions~~,~~ (E), and net heating~~,~~ value (H)~~, value shall~~ must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix E.

B) All coefficients ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~shall~~ must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix F.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.526 Testing and Monitoring

a) Upon request by the Agency during the permitting process under Section 39 of the Act, the owner or operator of an air oxidation process ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with this Subpart by ~~use of~~using the methods ~~specified~~ in Appendix E. This Section does not limit the USEPA's authority~~,~~ under the ~~Clear~~ Clean Air Act~~,~~ to require demonstrations of compliance.

b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so ~~that~~ the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.527 Compliance Date

Each owner or operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ this Subpart by December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

Section 215.541 Pesticide Exception

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.301 and 215.302 ~~shall~~ do not apply to the spraying or use of insecticides, herbicides, or other pesticides.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
)

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

Section 215.561 Architectural Coatings

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the sale or use in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas of any architectural coating containing more than 20 percent by volume of photochemically reactive material in containers having a capacity of more than one gallon.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.562 Paving Operations

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.301 and 215.302 ~~shall~~ do not apply to the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.563 Cutback Asphalt

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for paving, resurfacing, reconditioning, repairing, or otherwise maintaining a roadway unless:

1) The use or application of the cutback asphalt commences on or after October 1 of any year and ~~such~~ the use or application is completed by April 30 of the following year; or

2) The cutback asphalt is a long-life stockpile material which remains in stock after April 30 of each year ~~and as such~~, in which case it may be used until depleted for patching potholes and for other similar repair work; or

3) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as an asphalt prime coat.

b) Sources subject to this section are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 215.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants

a) Subject to subsection (e), ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant unless:

1) The delivery vessel and the stationary storage tank are each equipped with a vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4);

2) Each vapor collection system is operating;

3) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 215.584(b) or (d);

4) The pressure relief ~~valve(s)~~valve or valves on the stationary storage tank and the delivery vessel are set to release at no less than 0.7 psi or the highest pressure allowed by state or local fire codes or the guidelines of the National Fire Prevention Association; and

5) The stationary storage tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe.

b) Subject to subsection (f), ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant into a delivery vessel unless:

1) The requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) are met; and

2) Equipment is available at the bulk gasoline plant to provide for the submerged filling of the delivery vessel, or the delivery vessel is equipped for bottom loading.

c) Subject to subsection (e), each owner of a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Equip each stationary storage tank with a vapor control system that meets the requirements of subsection (a) or (b), whichever is applicable;

2) Provide instructions to the operator of the bulk gasoline plant describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (e), each operator of a bulk gasoline plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; and

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the bulk plant vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water, as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105(e); and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

5) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the bulk plant vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with Section 215.581(d)(4)(A); and

6) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) or (B).

e) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsections (a), (c), and (d) ~~shall~~ do not apply to:

1) Any stationary storage tank with a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or

2) Any bulk gasoline plant whose annual gasoline throughput is less than 350,000 gallons as averaged over the preceding three calendar years.

f) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (b) ~~shall only apply~~applies only to bulk gasoline plants:

1) That have an annual gasoline throughput greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, as averaged over the preceding three calendar years; and

2) That either distribute gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.583(a)(2), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.583(b)(2)~~,~~ or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.583(a)(2) or that are located in ~~the following counties:~~ Boone, Peoria, Rock Island, Tazewell~~,~~ or Winnebago County.

g) Bulk gasoline plants were required to take certain actions summarized in Appendix C to achieve compliance ~~which are summarized in Appendix C~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.582 Bulk Gasoline Terminals

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline into any delivery vessel from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

1) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system that limits emission of volatile organic material to 80 mg/1 (0.00067 lbs/gal) of gasoline loaded;

2) The vapor control system is operating~~,~~ and all vapors displaced in the loading of gasoline to the delivery vessel are vented only to the vapor control system;

3) There is no liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use;

4) All loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and

5) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 215.584(b) or (d); or, if the terminal is driver-loaded, the terminal owner or operator ~~shall~~ must be deemed to be in compliance with this section when terminal access authorization is limited to ~~those~~ owners ~~and/or~~or operators of delivery vessels who have provided a current certification ~~as required by~~under Section 215.584(c)(3).

b) Bulk gasoline terminals were required to take certain actions summarized in Appendix C to achieve compliance ~~which are summarized in Appendix C~~.

c) The operator of a bulk gasoline terminal ~~shall~~must:

1) Operate the terminal vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105(e); and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

2) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the terminal vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with Section 215.582(d)(1)(A); and

3) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(1)(A) or (B).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.583 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities - Storage Tank Filling Operations

a) Subject to subsection (b) ~~below~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility unless:

1) The tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe; and

2) The vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system that includes one or more of the following:

A) A vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4) ~~below~~; or

B) A refrigeration-condensation system or any other system approved by the Agency that recovers at least 90 percent by weight of all vaporized organic material from the equipment being controlled; and

C) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 215.584(b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~.

b) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (a)(2) ~~above shall~~does not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility if:

1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof or other system of equal or better emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency;

2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and is in place and operating before January 1, 1979;

3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or

4) The tank is not located in ~~any of the following counties:~~ Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will, or Winnebago County.

c) Subject to subsection (b) ~~above~~, each owner of a gasoline dispensing facility ~~shall~~must:

1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by subsection (a) ~~above~~;

2) Provide to the operator of the gasoline dispensing facility instructions ~~to the operator of the gasoline dispensing facility~~ describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in the case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (b) ~~above~~, each operator of a gasoline dispensing facility and each delivery vessel operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system;

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the vapor collection system and delivery vessel unloading points in a manner that prevents:

A) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedure described in~~ EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference at Section 215.105(e), and

B) Avoidable leaks of liquid during the filling of storage tanks; and

5) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) above.

e) Gasoline dispensing facilities were required to take certain actions summarized in Appendix C to achieve ~~compliance which are summarized in Appendix C of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.584 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

a) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor control by use of vapor collection equipment:

1) ~~Shall~~ Must have a vapor space connection ~~that is~~ equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;

2) ~~Shall~~ Must have its hatches closed at all times during loading or unloading operations, unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;

3) ~~Shall~~ Must not internally exceed a gauge pressure of 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water;

4) ~~Shall~~ Must be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operations;

5) ~~Shall~~ Must not be refilled in Illinois at other than:

A) A bulk gasoline terminal that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.582 or

B) A bulk gasoline plant that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 215.581(b)(1) and (2).

6) ~~Shall~~ Must be tested annually in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 27, 40 CFR ~~Part~~ 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section

215.105. Each vessel must be repaired and retested with 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, when it fails to sustain:

A) A pressure drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes; and

B) A vacuum drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes.

b) Any delivery vessel meeting the requirements of subsection (a) ~~shall~~ must have a sticker affixed to the tank adjacent to the tank manufacturer's data plate which contains the tester's name, the tank identification number, and the date of the test. The sticker ~~shall~~ must be in a form prescribed by the Agency, and ~~shall~~ must be displayed no later than December 31, 1987.

c) The owner or operator of a delivery vessel ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain copies of any test required under subsection (a)(6) for a period of 3 years;

2) Provide copies of these tests to the Agency upon request; and

3) Provide annual test result certification to bulk gasoline plants and terminals where the delivery vessel is loaded.

d) Any delivery vessel which has undergone and passed a test in another state which has a USEPA-approved leak testing and certification program will satisfy ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a). Delivery vessels must display a sticker, decal, or stencil approved by the state where tested or comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b). All such stickers, decals, or stencils ~~shall~~ must be displayed no later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.585 Gasoline Volatility Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 1683, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 215.586 Emissions Testing

a) Any tests of organic material emissions from bulk gasoline terminals, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the Test Methods and Procedures for the Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, 40 CFR 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Any

alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which ~~shall~~ must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved ~~tst method(s)~~test method or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ the data ~~demonstrates the~~demonstrate that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent ~~ot~~ to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposed alternative.

b) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such person's~~its own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct an organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

Section 215.601 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.602 Exemptions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.603 Leaks (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.604 Compliance Dates and Geographical areas (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.605 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.606 Exception to Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 111427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.607 Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Limit emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere to an average of 3.5 kilograms of volatile organic material per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned, or

2) Install and operate a solvent recovery dryer ~~in a manner such~~so that the dryer remains closed and the recovery phase continues until a final solvent flow rate of 50 milliliters per minute is attained.

b) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent filtration system ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Reduce the volatile organic material content in all filtration wastes to 1.0 kilogram or less per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned~~,~~ before disposal~~,~~ and exposure to the atmosphere, or

2) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system~~,~~ and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for 8 hours or more before ~~their removal~~removing them.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.608 Operating Practices for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~In order to~~To minimize fugitive solvent emissions, the owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility ~~shall~~ must employ good housekeeping practices including ~~the following~~:

a) General Housekeeping Requirements

1) Equipment containing solvent (washers, dryers, extractors, and filters) ~~shall~~ must remain closed at all times except during load transfer and maintenance. Lint filter and button trap covers ~~shall~~ must remain closed except when solvent-laden material is being removed.

2) Cans, buckets, barrels, and other containers of solvent or of solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be covered except when in use.

3) Solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be exposed to the atmosphere only for the minimum time necessary for load transfer.

b) Installation and operation of equipment

1) All cartridge filters ~~shall~~ must be installed and operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures and specifications recommended by the manufacturer for the cartridge filter. After installation, the cartridges ~~shall~~

must be inspected, monitored, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations; and

2) Vents on containers for new solvent and for solvent-containing waste ~~shall~~ must be constructed and maintained ~~so as~~ to minimize solvent vapor emissions. Criteria for ~~the minimization of~~minimizing solvent vapor emissions include ~~the elimination of~~eliminating solvent buckets and barrels standing open to the atmosphere~~,~~ and ~~the repair of~~repairing gaskets and seals that expose solvent-rich environments to the atmosphere, to be determined through visual inspection.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.609 Program for Inspection and Repair of Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility ~~shall~~ must conduct the following visual inspections on a weekly basis:

1) Washers, dryers, solvent filters, settling tanks, vacuum stills, and containers and conveyors of petroleum solvent ~~shall~~ must be inspected for visible leaks of solvent liquid.

2) Pipes, hoses, and fittings ~~shall~~ must be inspected for active dripping or dampness.

3) Pumps and filters ~~shall~~ must be inspected for leaks around seals and access covers.

4) Gaskets and seals ~~shall~~ must be inspected for wear and defects.

b) Leaks of petroleum solvent liquid and vapors ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three working days ~~of~~ after detection, unless necessary replacement parts are not on site.

1) If necessary, repair parts ~~shall~~ must be ordered within three working days ~~of~~ after detection of the leak.

2) The leak ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three days ~~of~~ after delivery of necessary parts.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.610 Testing and Monitoring

a) Compliance with Sections 215.607(b)(2), 215.608, and 215.609 ~~shall~~ must be determined by visual inspection; and

b) Compliance with Sections 215.607(a)(2) and (b)(1) ~~shall~~ must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in EPA-450/3-82-009 (1982) and ~~does not include~~not including any later amendments or editions.

c) If a control device is used to comply with Section 215.607(a)(1), then compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 25 (1984) and ~~does not include~~not including any later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.611 Exemption for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 215.607 through 215.610 ~~shall~~ do not apply to petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 91 megagrams (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment or whose emissions of volatile organic material~~,~~ as limited by the operating permit~~,~~ will not exceed 91 megagrams (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.612 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

Owners and operators of emission sources located in the counties listed below ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 215.607 through 215.609 ~~as expeditiously as practicable but~~ no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Madison
DuPage	McHenry
Kane	Monroe
Lake	St. Clair
Macoupin	Will

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.613 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.610(a) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than May 31, 1987.~~

~~b) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.614 Testing Method for Volatile Organic Material Content of Wastes

The volatile organic material content of wastes ~~shall~~ must be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Any alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which ~~shall~~ must consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test ~~method(s)~~mehod or methods. If the Agency determines that ~~such~~ the data ~~demonstrates~~ demonstrate that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent to the approved test ~~method(s)~~method or methods, the Agency ~~shall~~ must approve the proposed alternative.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.615 Emissions Testing

a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 215.102.

b) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emissions source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such person's~~its own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

Section 215.620 Applicability

a) This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~the following counties:~~ Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will Counties.

b) This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to all paint and ink manufacturing plants which:

1) include process emission sources not subject to Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z ~~of this Part,~~ and which process emission sources as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used, or

2) produce more than 2,000,000 gallons per year of paints or ink formulations, which contain less than 10 percent~~,~~ water by weight~~, water~~,

and ink formulations not containing as the primary solvents water, Magie oil, or glycol.

c) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.621 Exemption for Waterbase Material and Heatset Offset Ink

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 215.624, 215.625, and 215.628(a) ~~shall~~ do not apply to equipment while it is being used to produce paint or ink formulations which contain 10 percent or more~~,~~ water by weight~~, water~~, or inks containing Magie oil and glycol as the primary solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.623 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in ~~exclusion of~~excluding the plant or an emission source from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.624 Open-top Mills, Tanks, Vats, or Vessels

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open-top mill, tank, vat, or vessel, with a volume of more than 12 gallons for the production of paint or ink unless:

a) The mill, tank, vat, or vessel is equipped with a cover which completely covers the mill, tank, vat, or vessel opening, except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow for safe clearance for a mixer shaft. ~~Such~~ The cover ~~shall~~ must extend at least 1/2 inch beyond the outer rim of the opening or be attached to the rim.

b) The cover remains closed, except when production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require access.

c) The cover is maintained in good condition~~,~~ such that, when in place, it maintains contact with the rim of the opening for at least 90% of the circumference of the rim.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.625 Grinding Mills

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill for the production of paint or ink which is not maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill fabricated or modified after the effective date of this Subpart which is not equipped with fully enclosed screens.

c) The manufacturer's specifications ~~shall~~ must be kept on file at the plant by the owner or operator of the grinding mill and ~~be~~ made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.628 Leaks

The owner or operator of a paint or ink manufacturing plant ~~shall~~must, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct an equipment monitoring program consistent with the following:

a) Each pump ~~shall~~ must be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of ~~leaks, that is,~~ liquids dripping from the pump seal~~. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal~~, in which case the pump ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

b) Any pump, valve, pressure relief valve, sampling connection, open-ended valve, and flange or connector containing a fluid which is at least 10 percent by weight volatile organic material which appears to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

c) A weather proof, readily visible tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow, bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected, ~~shall~~ must be attached to leaking equipment. The tag may be removed when the equipment has been repaired by adjusting~~is adjusted~~ or otherwise ~~altered~~ altering it to allow operation without leaking.

d) When a leak is detected, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record the date of detection and repair, and the record ~~shall~~ must be retained at the plant for at least 2 years from the date of each detection or each repair attempt. The record ~~shall~~ must be made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.630 Clean Up

a) No person shall clean paint or ink manufacturing equipment with organic solvent unless the equipment being cleaned is completely covered or enclosed except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow safe clearance for proper operation of the cleaning equipment, considering the method and materials being used.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must store organic wash solvent only in ~~other than~~ closed containers, unless closed containers are demonstrated to be a safety hazard, ~~or~~ and must not dispose of organic wash solvent in a manner ~~such~~ so that more than 20 percent by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.636 Compliance Date

Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

Section 215.875 Applicability of Subpart BB

~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to polystyrene plants:

a) ~~Which are located~~Located in ~~any of the following counties:~~ Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. ~~Claire~~Clair, Monroe ~~and~~, or Macoupin County;

b) Which use continuous processes to manufacture polystyrene - polybutadiene co-polymer; and

c) Which fall within Standard Industrial Classification Group No. 282, Industry No. 2821, except that the manufacture of polystyrene resins need not be the primary manufacturing process at the plant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.877 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of volatile organic material from the material recovery section to exceed 0.12 kg of ~~Volatile Organic Material~~volatile organic material per 1000 kg of polystyrene resin produced.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.879 Compliance Date

Every owner and operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with its ~~standards and limitations~~requirements by December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.881 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to the requirements of this Subpart shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Subpart H, including a project completion schedule on or before December 1, 1987.~~

~~b) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to this Subpart may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.~~

~~c) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Subpart H and Section 215.883.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan (Repealed)

~~For sources subject to this Subpart, an approvable compliance plan shall include:~~

~~a) A description of each process which is subject to an emissions limitation;~~

~~b) Quantification of the emissions from each process;~~

~~c) A description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of volatile organic material;~~

~~d) A description of the methods which will be used to demonstrate compliance with the allowable plantwide emission limitation (Section 215.877), including a method of inventory, recordkeeping and emission calculation or measurement.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 215.886 Emission Testing

a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency,

~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~compliance with ~~the methods and procedures specified in~~ Section 215.102.

b) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a polystyrene plant subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 215.920 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to ~~the following counties:~~ Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will Counties.

b) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to a plant's miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission sources that are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z, which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used.

c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), the requirements of this Subpart continue to apply to a miscellaneous fabricated products manufacturing process emission source which was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.926.

d) No limits under this Subpart apply to:

1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 1.0 tons per year if the total emissions from those sources not complying with Section 215.926 ~~does~~ do not exceed 5.0 tons per year; and

2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate~~,~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or Best

Available Control Technology~~,~~ under a permit issued under Section 9.1(d) ~~of the Act~~ or ~~under~~ Section 9.4 of the Act.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source ~~shall~~ must be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources~~,~~ emitting VOM~~,~~ had sufficient size, throughput, or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption ~~contained~~ in that Subpart.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material that would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.923 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in ~~exclusion of~~excluding the plant or an emission source from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.926 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material ~~shall~~ must operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be:

1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or

2) For coating lines, volatile organic material emissions not to exceed 0.42 kg/1 (3.5 lb/gal) of coating materials as applied, excluding water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of volatile organic material, on a daily basis. Owners and operators complying with this subsection are not required to comply with Section 215.301; or

3) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart I.

b) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 215.940 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applied to ~~the following counties:~~ Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will Counties.

b) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to a plant's miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission sources~~,~~ which are not regulated by Subpart B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z~~,~~ if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources~~,~~ not regulated by Subpart B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z~~,~~ which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used.

c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~continue~~ continues to apply to a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission source that was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.946.

d) No limits under this Subpart apply to:

1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.5 tons per year if the total emissions from those sources not complying with Section 215.946 do not exceed 5.0 tons per year, and

2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate~~,~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. 203; or Best Available Control Technology~~,~~ under a permit issued under Section 9.1(d) ~~of the Act~~ or ~~under~~ Section 9.4 of the Act.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source ~~shall~~ must be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources~~,~~ emitting VOM~~,~~ had sufficient size, throughput, or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption ~~contained~~ in that Subpart.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material that would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.943 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in ~~exclusion of~~excluding the plant or an emission source from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.946 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material ~~shall~~ must operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be:

1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or

2) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart I.

b) ~~Owner~~ Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 215.960 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to ~~the following counties:~~ Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will Counties.

b) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to a plant's miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission sources which are not regulated by Subpart B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources~~,~~ not regulated by Subpart B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z~~,~~ which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used.

c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission source which was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.966.

d) No limits under this Subpart apply to:

1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 1.0 ton per year if the total emissions from those sources not complying with Section 215.966 do not exceed 5.0 tons per year; and

2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate~~,~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or Best Available Control Technology~~,~~ under a permit issued under Section 9.1(d) ~~of the Act~~ or ~~under~~ Section 9.4 of the Act.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source ~~shall~~ must be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources~~,~~ emitting VOM~~,~~ had sufficient size, throughout, or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption ~~contained~~ in that Subpart.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material that would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.963 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in ~~exclusion of~~excluding the plant or an emission source from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.966 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material ~~shall~~ must operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be:

1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or

2) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart I.

b) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)
)

Section 215.APPENDIX A Rule Into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~205(a)~~	~~215.121~~
~~205(b)~~	~~215.122~~
~~205(c)~~	~~215.141~~
~~205(d)~~	~~215.142~~
~~205(e)~~	~~215.561~~
~~205(f) (Preamble)~~	~~215.301~~
~~205(f)(1)~~	~~215.302~~
~~205(f)(2)(A)~~	~~215.541~~
~~205(f)(2)(B)~~	~~215.303~~
~~205(f)(2)(C)~~	~~215.562~~
~~205(f)(20(D)~~	~~215.304~~
~~205(g)(1)~~	~~215.441~~
~~205(g)(2)~~	~~215.143~~
~~205(g)(3)~~	~~215.144~~
~~205(h)~~	~~215.101~~
~~205(i)~~	~~215.102~~
~~205(j)(1)~~	~~Appendix C~~
	~~215.125, 215.185~~
	~~215.211~~
	~~215.405~~
	~~215.465~~
	~~215.604~~
~~205(j)(2) & (3)~~	~~215.125~~
	~~215.211~~
	~~215.405~~
	~~215.453~~
	~~215.465~~
	~~215.604~~
~~205(k)(1)~~	~~215.181~~
~~205(k)(2))A)~~	~~215.182~~
~~205(k)(2)(B)~~	~~215.183~~
~~205(k)(2)(C)~~	~~215.184~~
~~205(k)(3)(A)~~	~~215.182~~
~~205(k)(3)(B)~~	~~215.183~~
~~205(k)(3)(C)~~	~~215.184~~
~~205(l)(1)~~	~~215.442~~
~~205(l)(2)~~	~~215.443~~

~~205(l)(3)~~	~~215.444~~
~~205(l)(4)~~	~~215.445~~
~~205(l)(5)~~	~~215.445~~
~~205(l)(6)~~	~~215.446~~
~~205(l)(7)~~	~~215.447~~
~~205(l)(8)~~	~~215.448~~
~~205(l)(9)~~	~~215.450~~
~~205(l)(10)~~	~~215.451~~
~~205(m) (Preamble)~~	~~215.202~~ ~~Appendix C~~
~~205(m)(1)~~	~~215.202~~ ~~Appendix C~~
~~205(m)(2)~~	~~215.123(c)~~ ~~215.581~~ ~~215.582~~ ~~Appendix C~~
~~205(m)(3)~~	~~215.583~~
~~205(m)(4)~~	~~215.452~~
~~205(m)(5)~~	~~215.210~~
~~205(m)(6)~~	~~215.406~~
~~205(n)(1)~~	~~215.204~~
~~205(n)(2)215.205~~	
~~205(n)(3)~~	~~215.206~~
~~205(n)(4)~~	~~215.207~~
~~205(n)(5)~~	~~215.208~~
~~205(n)(6)~~	~~215.209~~
~~205(o)(1)~~	~~215.581~~
~~205(o)(2)~~	~~215.582~~
~~205(o)(3)(A)~~	~~215.123(a)~~
~~205(o)(3)(B)~~	~~215.123(b)~~
~~205(o)(3)(C)~~	~~215.124(a)~~
~~205(o)(3)(D)~~	~~215.123(b)~~
~~205(p)~~	~~215.583~~
~~205(q)~~	~~215.563~~
~~205(r)~~	~~215.106~~
~~205(s)(1)~~	~~215.401~~
~~205(s)(2)~~	~~215.402~~
~~205(s)(3)~~	~~215.403~~
~~205(s)(4)~~	~~215.404~~
~~205(t)(1)~~	~~215.461~~
~~205(t)(2)~~	~~215.462~~
~~205(t)(3)~~	~~215.463~~
~~205(t)(4)~~	~~215.464~~
~~205(u)(1)~~	~~215.601~~
~~205(u)(2)~~	~~215.602~~
~~205(u)(3)~~	~~215.603~~

~~104(a)(1)~~	~~215.185~~
~~104(a)(2)~~	~~215.185, 215.563, 215.601~~
~~104(h)~~	~~215.126 215.212, 215.407,~~ ~~215.466 and 215.605~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.APPENDIX B Section Into Rule Table (Repealed)

SECTION	RULE
~~215.100~~	~~--~~
~~215.101~~	~~205(h)~~
~~215.102~~	~~205(i)~~
~~215.103~~	~~--~~
~~215.104~~	~~--~~
~~215.105~~	~~--~~
~~215.106~~	~~205(r)~~
~~215.121~~	~~205(a)~~
~~215.122~~	~~205(b)~~
~~215.123(a)~~	~~205(o)(3)(A)~~
~~215.123(b)~~	~~205(o)(3)(B)~~
~~215.123(c)~~	~~205(m)(2)~~
~~215.124(a)~~	~~205(o)(3)(C)~~
~~215.124(b)~~	~~205(o)(3)(D)~~
~~215.125~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~
~~215.126~~	~~104(h)~~
~~215.141~~	~~205(c)~~
~~215.142~~	~~205(d)~~
~~215.143~~	~~205(g)(2)~~
~~215.144~~	~~205(g)(3)~~
~~215.181~~	~~205(k)(1)~~
~~215.182~~	~~205(k)(2)(A)~~ ~~205(k)(3)(A)~~ ~~104(a)(1) and (2)~~
~~215.183~~	~~205(k)(2)(B)~~ ~~205(k)(3)(B)~~ ~~104(a)(1)~~
~~215.184~~	~~205(k)(2)(C)~~ ~~205(k)(3)(C)~~ ~~104(a)(1)~~
~~215.185~~	~~104(a)(1), 104(a)(2),~~ ~~205(j)(1)~~
~~215.201~~	~~205(f)(2)(D)~~
~~215.202~~	~~205(m)(Preamble)~~ ~~205(m)(1)~~

~~215.204~~	~~205(n)(1)~~
~~215.205~~	~~205(n)(2)~~
~~215.206~~	~~205(n)(3)~~
~~215.207~~	~~205(n)(4)~~
~~215.208~~	~~205(n)(5)~~
~~215.209~~	~~205(n)(6)~~
~~215.210~~	~~205(m)(5)~~
~~215.211~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~
~~215.212~~	~~104(h)~~
~~215.213~~	~~104(b)(1)~~
~~215.301~~	~~205(f)(Preamble)~~
~~215.302~~	~~205(f)(1)~~
~~215.303~~	~~205(f)(2)(B)~~
~~215.304~~	~~205(f)(2)(D)~~
~~215.401~~	~~205(s)(1)~~
~~215.402~~	~~205(s)(2)~~
~~215.403~~	~~205(s)(3)~~
~~215.404~~	~~205(s)(4)~~
~~215.405~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~
~~215.406~~	~~205(m)(6)~~
~~215.407~~	~~104(h)~~
~~215.441~~	~~205(g)(1)~~
~~215.442~~	~~205(1)(1)~~
~~215.443~~	~~205(1)(2)~~
~~215.444~~	~~205(1)(3)~~
~~215.445~~	~~205(1)(4)~~
~~215.446~~	~~205(1)(5)~~
~~215.447~~	~~205(1)(6)~~
~~215.448~~	~~205(1)(7)~~
~~215.449~~	~~205(1)(8)~~
~~215.450~~	~~205(1)(9)~~
~~215.451~~	~~205(1)(10)~~
~~215.452~~	~~205(m)(4)~~
~~215.453~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~ ~~104(a)(1), 104(g)(2)~~
~~215.461~~	~~205(t)(1)~~
~~215.462~~	~~205(t)(2)~~
~~215.463~~	~~205(t)(3)~~
~~215.464~~	~~205(t)(4)~~
~~215.465~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~
~~215.466~~	~~104(h)~~
~~215.541~~	~~205(f)(2)(A)~~
~~215.561~~	~~205(e)~~
~~215.562~~	~~205(f)(2)(C)~~
~~215.563~~	~~205(q)~~ ~~104(a)(2)~~

~~215.581~~	~~205(m)(Preamble)~~ ~~215(m)(2)~~ ~~205(o)(1)~~
~~215.582~~	~~205(m)(Preamble)~~ ~~205(m)(2)~~ ~~205(o)(2)~~
~~215.583~~	~~205(m)(Preamble)~~ ~~205(m)(3), 205(p)~~
~~215.601~~	~~205(u)(1), 104(a)(2)~~
~~215.602~~	~~205(u)(2)~~
~~215.603~~	~~205(u)(3)~~
~~215.604~~	~~205(j)(1), (2) and (3)~~
~~215.605~~	~~104(h)~~
~~215.606~~	~~104(a)(2)~~
~~Appendix A~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~Appendix B~~	~~Added in Codification~~
~~Appendix C~~	~~104(a)~~ ~~104(g)~~ ~~104(h)~~ ~~205(j)~~ ~~205(m)~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.APPENDIX C Past Compliance Dates

~~Prior to~~Before codification, compliance programs, project completion schedules, compliance dates, and compliance schedules for all sources were regulated by Rules 104(a), 104(g), 109(h), 205(j), and 205(m). Past compliance date rules have been deleted from the text of the codified rules; future compliance date rules have been grouped with the rules governing the type of source. As an aid to the public, ~~the old text of the compliance date rules are set out at length in~~ this Appendix lists past compliance dates.

Rule 104(a)
Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules -- Applicability

1) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of an emission source which is not in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 205(k) unless ~~such~~ the person is in compliance with a compliance program ~~as provided for in~~under Rule 104(g) or (h) or Rule 205(m).

2) Notwithstanding Rule 104(a)(1), cold cleaning degreasers, coin-operated dry cleaning operations, dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene, and sources subject to Rule 205(g) are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule.

3) Any compliance plan or project completion schedule, where applicable, ~~shall~~ must be a binding condition of the operating permit for the source.

Rule 104(g)
Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules --
Submission and Approval Dates

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to the following rules ~~shall~~ must have a Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, approved by the Agency by the following dates. A Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, ~~shall~~ must be submitted at least 90 days before the following dates.

1) By February 1, 1980. Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) and degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will ~~counties~~Counties.

2) By March 1, 1980. Petroleum refineries subject to Rule 205(1), except (1)(4)-(10). Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) in Boone, Madison, St. Clair, Peoria, Tazewell, Rock Island, and Winnebago ~~counties~~Counties.

3) By April 1, 1980. Degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in counties other than Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, or Will. Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry, and Will ~~counties~~Counties.

4) By April 1, 1980. Coating lines subject to Rule 205(n), except (n)(1)(J), and (K). Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), which are located in counties other than Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, McHenry, or Will.

Rule 104(h)
Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules --
RACT II Compliance Plan Submission and Approval

1) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(j)(1) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a ~~compoiance~~ compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than:

Rule	Days After Promulgation

(A) Rules 205(o)(3), 205(s), and 205(t)	90
(B) Rules 205(u)(1)(A) and (B)	90
(C) Rule 205(n)(1)(J) and (K)	210

2) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(j)(2) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.

~~4)~~3) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to ~~the rules specified in~~ Rule 104(h)(1), (2), or (3) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.

~~5)~~4) The plan and schedule ~~shall~~ must meet the requirements of Rule 104(b) including specific interim dates ~~as required in~~under Rule 104(b)(2).

Rule 205(j)
Compliance Dates

1) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (2), every owner or operator of an emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with the standards and limitations of Rule 205 in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the dates ~~shown~~ in the following table:

Rule	Type of Source	Compliance Date
205(a) - (i)	New Emission Sources	April 14, 1972
205(a) - (i)	Existing Emission Sources	December 31, 1973
205(k)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1980
205(l)(1) - (3)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1980
205(l)(4) - (10)	All Emission Sources	See Rule (m)
205(n)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1982*

205(n)(1)(J) and (K)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
205(n)(1)(K)(ii)	All Emission Sources	See Rule 205(m)(5)
205(o)(1) and (2) (o)(3)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1981
205(p)	All Emission Sources	See ~~rule~~ Rule 205(m)
205(q)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1980
205(s) and (t)	All Emission Source	December 31, 1983
205(u)(1)(A)-(C)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
205(u)(1)(D)-(G)	All Emission Sources	May 1, 1983

*Except for automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing plants achieving final compliance under a footnote to Rule 205(n)(1).

2) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below** and is also not located in any county contiguous ~~thereto~~to one of them, the owner or operator of the emission source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of rule~~Rule 205(1)(4)-(10), (n)(1)(J) or (K), (o)(3), (s), (t), or (u) no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) ~~above~~, if any county is designated as non-attainment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at any time ~~subsequ3nt to~~after the effective date of this Rule, the owner or operator of an ~~emissin~~ emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (2) ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 205(1)(4)-(10), (n)(1)(J) or (K), (o)(3), (s), (t), or (u) within one

year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

** These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 47 Fed. Reg.~~Federal Register, Volume 47, page~~ 31588 (July 21, 1982).

Rule 205(m)
Compliance Schedules

~~The requirements of this~~This section ~~shall~~ must not apply to any source for which a Project Completion Schedule has been submitted to and approved by the Agency under Rule 104. The owner of any emission source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this section ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency by January 15 of each year beginning January 15, 1980, whether increments of progress required to be met in the previous year have been met.

1) Coating Lines

The owner or operator of coating lines subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 205(n), except (n)(1)(J) and (K), ~~shall~~ must take the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by January 1, 1980.

(B) For sources that~~,~~ under the approved Compliance Plan~~,~~ will comply with Rule 205(n) by use of low solvent coating technology, the following ~~encrements~~ increments of progress~~, shall~~ must be met:

i) Submit to the Agency by July 1, 1980, and every six months ~~thereafter~~ after it a report describing in detail the progress in the previous six months in the development, application testing, product quality, customer acceptance, and FDA or other government agency approval of the low solvent coating technology.

ii) Initiate process modifications to allow use of low solvent coatings by April 1, 1982.

iii) Complete process modifications to allow use of low solvent coatings by October 1, 1982.

C) For sources that~~,~~ under the approved Compliance Plan~~,~~ will comply with Rule 205(n) by installing ~~emissin~~ emission control equipment, the following increments of progress ~~shall~~ must be met:

i) Award contracts for the emission control ~~wquipment~~ equipment or issue orders for the purchase of component parts by July 1, 1980.

ii) Initiate on-site construction or ~~installagion~~ installation of the emission control equipment by July 1, 1982.

iii) Complete on-site construction or installation of the emission control equipment by October 1, 1982.

2) Bulk Gasoline Plants, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, and Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

The owner of an emission source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), ~~shall~~ must take the following actions:

A) Submit to the Agency a ~~Complaice~~ Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by the date specified in Rule 104(g);

B) Award contracts for emission control systems or issue orders for the purchase of component parts by July 1, 1980.

C) Initiate on-site construction or installation of the emission control system by January 1, 1981.

D) Complete on-site construction or installation of the emission control system and achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

3) Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Owners of gasoline dispensing facilities subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Rule 205(p) ~~shall~~ must take the following actions:

A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by the date ~~specified~~ in Rule 104(g);

B) Achieve final compliance for 33 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the ~~owenr~~ owner by July 1, 1980.

C) Achieve final ~~complinace~~ compliance for 66 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the owner by July 1, 1981.

D) Achieve final compliance for 100 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the ~~owenr~~ owner by July 1, 1982.

4) Petroleum Refinery Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must adhere to the increments of progress ~~contained~~ in the following schedule:

A) Submit to the Agency a monitoring program plan consistent with Rule 205(1)(5) ~~prior to~~before June 1, 1983.

B) Submit the first monitoring report ~~pursuant to~~under Rule 205(1)(6)(A)(i) to the Agency ~~prior to~~before July 1, 1983.

5) Coating Lines Subject to Rule 205(n)(1)(K)(ii)

The owner or operator of coating lines subject to Rule 205(n)(1)(k)(ii) may in lieu of compliance with Rule 205(j)(1) demonstrate compliance ~~through the use of~~by using a low solvent coating technology by taking the following actions:

A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance ~~Poan~~Plan, including project completion schedule~~,~~ that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) within 210 days after the effective date of this rule; and

B) Meet the following increments of progress:

i) Submit to the Agency by July 1, 1984, and every six months ~~thereafter~~ after it a report describing ~~indetail~~ in detial the progress made in the development, application testing, product quality, customer acceptance, and FDA or government agency approval of the low solvent coating technology;

ii) Initiate process modifications to allow the use of low solvent coatings as soon as coatings meeting Board requirements become commercially available for production use; and

iii) Achieve final compliance as expeditiously as possible ~~bur~~ but no later than December 31, 1984.

6) Rotogravure and Flexography Low Solvent Ink Alternative Compliance Plan

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(s) may in lieu of compliance with Rules 104(h)(1)(A) and 205(j) demonstrate

compliance ~~through the use of~~by using a low solvent ink program by taking the following actions:

A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Plan, including a compliance schedule, by December 31, 1983, which demonstrates:

i) substantial emission reductions early in the compliance schedule;

ii) greater reductions in emissions than would have ~~occurre dwithout~~occurred without a low solvent ink program; and

iii) final compliance as expeditiously as possible but no later than December 31, 1987; and

B) Certify to the Agency that

i) a low solvent ink compliance strategy is not technically available, which would not enable the emission source to achieve compliance by the date ~~specified~~ in Rule 205(j); and

ii) an unreasonable economic burden would be incurred if the owner or operator were required to demonstrate compliance by the date ~~specified~~ in Rule 205(j); and

C) Agree to install one of the control alternatives ~~specified~~ in Rule 205(s)(1)(C) by June 31, 1986, if the specified low-solvent ink strategy fails to achieve scheduled reductions by December 31, 1985.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.APPENDIX D List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing

CAS No.	Chemical
105-57-7	Acetal
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
107-89-1	Acetaldol
60-35-5	Acetamide
103-84-4	Acetanilide
64-19-7	Acetic acid
108-24-7	Acetic anhydride
67-64-1	Acetone

75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
98-86-2	Acetophenone
75-36-5	Acetyl chloride
74-86-2	Acetylene
107-02-8	Acrolein
79-06-1	Acrylamide
79-10-7	Acrylic acid
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
124-04-9	Adipic acid
111-69-3	Adiponitrile
(b)	Alkyl naphthalenes
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
107-05-1	Allyl chloride
1321-11-5	Aminobenzoic acid
111-41-1	Aminoethylethanolamine
123-30-8	p-aminophenol
628-63-7, 123-92-2	Amyl acetates
71-41-0[c]	Amyl alcohols
110-58-7	Amyl amine
543-59-9	Amyl chloride
110-68-7[c]	Amyl mercaptans
1322-06-1	Amyl phenol
62-53-3	Aniline
142-04-1	Aniline hydrochloride
29191-52-4	Anisidine
100-66-3	Anisole
118-92-3	Anthranilic acid
84-65-1	Anthraquinone
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde
55-21-0	Benzamide
71-43-2	Benzene
98-48-6	Benzenedisulfonic acid
98-11-3	Benzenesulfonic acid
134-81-6	Benzil
76-93-7	Benzilic acid
~~134-81-6~~	~~Benzil~~
~~76-93-7~~	~~Benzilic acid~~
65-85-0	Benzoic acid
119-53-9	Benzoin
100-47-0	Bennzonitrile
119-61-9	Benzophenone
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol

100-46-9	Benzylamine
120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
98-87-3	Benzyl dichloride
92-52-4	Biphenyl
80-05-7	Bisphenol A
10-86-1	Bromobenzene
27497-51-4	Bromonaphthalene
106-99-0	Butadiene
106-98-9	l-butene
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate
141-32-2	n-butyl acrylate
71-36-3	n-butyl alcohol
78-92-2	s-butyl alcohol
75-65-0	t-butyl alcohol
109-73-9	n-butylamine
13952-84-6	s-butylamine
75-64-9	t-butylamine
98-73-7	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid
107-88-0	1,3-butylene glycol
123-72-8	n-butyraldehyde
107-92-6	Butyric acid
106-31-0	Butyric anhydride
109-74-0	Butyronitrile
105-60-2	Caprolactam
75-1-50	Carbon disulfide
558-13-4	Carbon tetrabromide
55-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
9004-35-7	Cellulose acetate
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid
108-42-9	m-chloroaniline
95-51-2	o-chloroaniline
106-47-8	p-chloroaniline
35913-09-8	Chlorobenzaldehyde
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
118-91-2, 535-80-8, 74-11-3[c]	Chlorobenzoic acid
2136-81-4	Chlorobenzotrichloride
2136-89-2, 5216-25-1[c]	
1321-03-5	Chlorobenzoyl chloride
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoroethane
25497-29-4	Chlorodifluoromethane
67-66-3	Chloroform
25586-43-0	Chloronaphthalene

88-73-3	o-chloronitrobenzene
100-00-5	p-chloronitrobenzene
25167-80-0	Chlorophenols
126-99-8	Chloroprene
7790-94-5	Chlorosulfonic acid
108-41-8	m-chlorotoluene
95-49-8	o-chlorotoluene
106-43-4	p-chlorotoluene
75-72-9	Chlorotrifluoromethane
108-39-4	m-cresol
95-48-7	o-cresol
106-44-5	p-cresol
1319-77-3	Mixed cresols
1319-77-3	Cresylic acid
4170-30-0	Crotonaldehyde
3724-65-0	Crontonic acid
98-82-8	Cumene
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide
372-09-8	Cyanoacetic acid
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
108-80-5	Cyanuric acid
108-77-0	Cyanuric chloride
110-82-7	Cyclohexane
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone
110-83-8	Cyclohexene
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine
111-78-4	Cyclooctadiene
112-30-1	Decanol
123-42-2	Diacetone alcohol
27576-04-1	Diaminobenzoic acid
95-76-1, 95-82-9, 554-00-7, 608-27-5, 608-31-1, 626-43-7, 27134-27-6, 57311-92-9[c]	Dichloroaniline
541-73-1	m-dichlorobenzene
95-50-1	o-dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	p-dichlorobenzene
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
114-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
107-06-2	1,2- dichloroethane (EDC)
96-23-1	Dichlorohydrin

26952-23-8	Dichloropropene
101-83-7	Dicyclohexylamine
109-89-7	Diethylamine
111-46-6	Diethylene glycol
112-36-7	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether
111-96-6	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
124-17-7	Diethylene glycol ~~mononbutyl~~ monobutyl ether acetate
111-90-0	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
112-15-2	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
111-77-3	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate
75-37-6	Difluoroethane
25167-70-8	Diisobutylene
26761-40-0	Diisodecyl phthalate
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate
674-82-8	Diketene
124-40-3	Dimethylamine
121-69-7	N,N-dimethylaniline
115-10-6	N,N-dimethyl ether
68-12-2	N,N-dimethylformamide
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
75-18-3	Dimethyl sulfide
67-68-5	Dimethyl sulfoxide
120-61-6	Dimethyl terephthalate
99-34-3	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
51-28-5	Dinitrophenol
25321-14-6	Dinitrotoluene
123-91-1	Dioxane
646-06-0	Dioxilane
122-39-4	Diphenylamine
101-84-4	Diphenyl oxide
102-08-9	Diphenyl thiourea
25265-71-8	Dipropylene glycol
25378-22-7	Dodecene
28675-17-4	Dodecylaniline
27193-86-8	Dodecylphenol
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
64-17-5	Ethanol
141-43-5[c]	Ethanolamines

141-78-6	Ethyl acetate
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate
75-04-7	Ethylamine
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
74-96-4	Ethyl bromide
9004-57-3	Ethylcellulose
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride
105-39-5	Ethyl chloroacetate
105-56-6	Ethylcyanoacetate
74-85-1	Ethylene
96-49-1	Ethylene carbonate
107-07-3	Ethylenechlorohydrin
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol
111-55-7	Ethylene glycol diacetate
110-71-4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
111-15-9	Ethylene ~~glycolmonoethyl~~ glycol monoethyl ether acetate
109-86-4	Ethylene ~~glycolmonomethyl~~ glycol monomethyl ether
110-49-6	Ethylene ~~glycolmonomethyl~~ glycol monomethyl ether acetate
122-99-6	Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether
2807-30-9	Ethylene ~~glycolmonopropyl~~ glycol monopropyl ether
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide
60-29-7	Ethyl ether
104-76-7	2-ethylhexanol
122-51-0	Ethyl orthoformate
95-92-1	Ethyl oxalate
41892-71-1	Ethyl sodium oxalacetate
50-00-0	Formaldehyde
75-12-7	Formamide
64-18-6	Formic acid
110-17-8	Fumaric acid
98-01-1	Furfural
56-81-5	Glycerol (Synthetic)
26545-73-7	Glycerol dichlorohydrin
25791-96-2	Glycerol triether

56-40-6	Glycine
107-22-2	Glyoxal
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
36653-82-4	Hexadecyl alcohol
124-09-4	Hexamethylenediamine
629-11-8	Hexamethylene glycol
100-97-0	Hexamethylenetetramine
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
123-31-9	Hydroguinone
99-96-7	p-hydroxybenzoic acid
26760-64-5	Isoamylene
78-83-1	Isobutanol
110-19-0	Isobutyl acetate
115-11-7	Isobutylene
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde
79-31-2	Isobutyric acid
25339-17-7	Isodecanol
26952-21-6	Isooctyl alcohol
78-78-4	Isopentane
78-59-1	Isophorone
121-91-5	Isophthalic acid
78-79-5	Isoprene
67-63-0	Isopropanol
108-21-4	Isopropyl acetate
75-31-0	Isopropylamine
75-29-6	Isopropyl chloride
25168-06-3	Isopropylphenol
463-51-4	Ketene
(b)	Linear alkyl sulfonate
123-01-3	Linear alkylbenzene (Linear dodecylbenzene)
110-16-7	Maleic acid
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
6915-15-7	Malic acid
141-79-7	Mesityl oxide
121-47-1	Metanilic acid
79-41-4	Methacrylic acid
563-47-3	Methallyl chloride
67-56-1	Methanol
79-20-9	Methyl acetate
105-45-3	Methyl acetoacetate
74-89-5	Methylamine
100-61-8	n-methylaniline
74-83-9	Methyl bromide
37365-71-2	Methyl butynol

74-87-3	Methyl chloride
108-87-2	Methyl cyclohexane
1331-22-2	Methyl cyclohexanone
75-09-2	Methylene chloride
101-77-9	Methylene dianiline
101-68-8	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone
107-31-3	Methyl formate
108-11-2	Methyl isobutyl carbinol
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
77-75-8	Methylpentynol
98-83-9	a-methylstyrene
110-91-8	Morpholine
85-47-2	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid
120-18-3	b-naphthalene sulfonic acid
90-15-3	a-naphthol
135-19-3	b-naphthol
75-98-9	Neopentanoic acid
88-74-4	o-nitroaniline
100-01-6	p-nitroaniline
91-23-6	o-nitroanisole
100-17-4	p-nitroanisole
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene
27178-83-2[c]	Nitrobenzoic acid (o, m & p)
79-24-3	Nitroethane
75-52-5	Nitromethane
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol
25322-01-4	Nitropropane
1321-12-6	Nitrotoluene
27215-95-8	Nonene
25154-52-3	Nonylphenol
27193-28-8	Octylphenol
123-63-7	Paraldehyde
115-77-5	Pentaerythritol
109-66-0	n-pentane
109-67-1	l-pentene
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan
94-70-2	o-phenetidine
156-43-4	p-phenetidine
108-95-2	Phenol
98-67-9, 585-38-6, 609-46-1, 133-39-7[c]	Phenolsulfonic acids

91-40-7	Phenyl anthranilic acid
(b)	Phenylenediamine
75-44-5	Phosgene
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
85-41-6	Phthalimide
108-99-6	b-picoline
110-85-0	Piperazine
9003-29-6,	Polybutenes
25036-29-7[c]	
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol
25322-69-4	Polypropylene glycol
123-38-6	~~Propional dehyde~~Propionaldehyde
79-09-4	Propionic acid
71-23-8	n-propyl alcohol
107-10-8	Propylamine
540-54-5	Propyl chloride
115-07-1	Propylene
127-00-4	Propylene chlorohydrin
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
57-55-6	Propylene glycol
75-56-9	Propylene oxide
110-86-1	Pyridine
106-51-4	Quinone
108-46-3	Resorcinol
27138-57-4	Resorcylic acid
69-72-7	Salicylic acid
127-09-3	Sodium acetate
532-32-1	Sodium benzoate
9004-32-4	Sodium carboxymethyl collulose
3926-62-3	Sodium chloroacetate
141-53-7	Sodium formate
139-02-6	Sodium phenate
110-44-1	Sorbic acid
100-42-5	Styrene
110-15-6	Succinic acid
110-61-2	Succinitrile
121-57-3	Sulfanilic acid
126-33-0	Sulfolane
1401-55-4	Tannic acid
100-21-0	Terephthalic acid
79-34-5[c]	Tetrachloroethanes
117-08-8	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride
78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
119-64-2	Tetrahydronaphthalene
85-43-8	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride

75-74-1	Tetramethyl lead
110-60-1	Tetramethylenediamine
110-18-9	Tetramethylethylenediamine
108-88-3	Toluene
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanates (mixture)
1333-07-9	Toluene sulfonamide
104-15-4c	Toluenesulfonic acids
98-59-9	Toluene sulfonyl chloride
26915-12-8	Toluidines
87-61-6, 108-70-3, 120-82-1[c]	Trichlorobenzenes
71-55-6	1,1,1-trichloroethane
79-00-5	1,1,2-trichloroethane
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane
96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane
76-13-1	1,1,2-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane
121-44-8	Triethylamine
112-27-6	Triethylene glycol
112-49-2	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether
7756-94-7	Triisobutylene
75-50-3	Trimethylamine
57-13-6	Urea
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride
25013-15-4	Vinyl toluene
1330-20-7	Xylenes (mixed)
95-47-6	o-xylene
106-42-3	p-xylene
1300-71-6	Xylenol
1300-73-8	Xylidine
(b)	methyl tertbutyl ether
9002-88-4	Polyethylene
(b)	Polypropylene
9009-53-6	Polystyrene

a) CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registry numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

b) ~~No CAS number(s) have been assigned to this chemical, to its isomers, or mixtures containing these chemicals.~~

~~c)~~ CAS numbers for some of the isomers are listed~~:~~. ~~the~~ The standards apply to all of the isomers and mixtures, even if CAS numbers have not been assigned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.APPENDIX E Reference Methods and Procedures

INTRODUCTION

This Appendix ~~presents the~~provides reference methods and procedures required for implementing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). Methods and procedures are identified for two types of ACT implementation:

a) Determination of VOC destruction efficiency for evaluating compliance with the 98 weight percent VOC reduction or 20 ppmv emission limit ~~specified~~ in Sections 215.520 through 215.527; and

b) Determination of offgas flowrate, hourly emissions, and stream net heating value for calculating TRE.

All reference methods ~~identified~~ in this Appendix refer to the reference methods ~~specified~~ at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

VOC DESTRUCTION EFFICIENCY DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining compliance with the percent destruction efficiency ~~specified~~ in Sections 215.520 through 215.527.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream molar composition or total organic compound destruction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any control device and after all recovery devices.

b) Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D for determination of the volumetric flowrate.

c) Reference Method 3 to measure oxygen concentration of the air dilution correction. The emission sample ~~shall~~ must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

d) Reference Method 18 to determine the concentration of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the control device outlet and total organic compound reduction efficiency of the control device.

TRE DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining the offgas flowrate, hourly emissions, and the net heating value of the gas combusted to calculate the vent stream TRE.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The sampling site for the vent stream flowrate and molar composition determination ~~prescribed~~ in (b) and (c) ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any combustion device, ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor dilution of the stream with air, and ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor introduction of halogenated compounds into the vent stream. Subject to the preceding restrictions on the sampling site, it ~~shall~~ must be after the final recovery device. If any gas stream other than the air oxidation vent stream is normally conducted through the recovery system of the affected facility, ~~such~~ that stream ~~shall~~ must be rerouted or turned off while the vent stream is sampled~~,~~ but ~~shall~~ must be routed normally ~~prior to~~before the measuring of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with the recommended RACT. If the air oxidation vent stream is normally routed through any equipment which is not a part of the air oxidation process as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.122, ~~such~~ that equipment ~~shall~~ must be bypassed by the vent stream while the vent stream is sampled~~,~~ but ~~shall~~ must not be bypassed during the measurement of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with Subpart V.

b) The molar composition of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following methods:

1) Reference Method 18 to measure the concentration of all organics, including those containing halogens, unless a significant portion of the compounds of interest are polymeric (high molecular weight), can polymerize before analysis, or have low vapor pressures, in which case Reference Method 25(a) ~~shall~~ must be used.

2) ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

3) Reference Method 4 to measure the content of water vapor, if necessary.

c) The volumetric flowrate ~~shall~~ must be determined using Reference Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate.

d) The net heating value of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H = K \sum_{n} C_i H_i$$

i=1

Where:

H = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm, where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25 C~~25 º and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20 C~~20 º, as in the definition of F (vent stream flowrate) below.

K = Constant, 1.740 x 10(-7) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (MJ/kcal) where standard temperature for mole/scm is ~~20 C~~20 ºC.

Ci = Concentration of sample component i, reported on a wet basis~~,~~ in ppm, as measured by Reference Method 18 or ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Hi = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/mole based on combustion at ~~25 C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg. If published values are not available or cannot be calculated, the heats of combustion of vent stream components ~~are required to~~must be determined using ASTM D2382-76, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

e) The emission rate of total organic compounds in the process vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K'F \sum_{i=1}^{n} CiMi$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the sample in kg/hr.

K' = constant, 2.494 x 10(-6) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (kg/g) (min/hr), where standard temperature for (mole/scm) is ~~20 C~~20 ºC.

Mi = Molecular weight of sample component i (g/mole).

F = Vent stream flowrate (scm/min)~~,~~ at a standard temperature of ~~20 C~~20 ºC.

f) The total vent stream concentration ~~(~~by volume~~)~~ of compounds containing halogens (ppmv, by compound) ~~shall~~ must be summed from the individual concentrations of compounds containing halogens ~~which were~~ measured by Reference Method 18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 215.APPENDIX F Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation

This Appendix contains values for the total resource effectiveness index (TRE) equation in Subpart V.

If a flow rate falls exactly on the boundary between the indicated ranges, the operator ~~shall~~ must use the row in which the flow rate is maximum.

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.0	13.5	48.73	0.	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.
13.5	700.	42.35	0.624	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0245
700.	1400.	84.38	0.678	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	126.41	0.712	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	1685.44	0.747	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	210.47	0.758	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	47.76	0.	-0.292	0.	0.	0.
13.5	700.	41.58	0.605	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0245
700.	1400.	82.84	0.658	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	123.10	0.691	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	165.36	0.715	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	206.62	0.734	-0.0292	0.	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.48 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.05	0.	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.

13.5	1350.	16.61	0.239	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	32.91	0.260	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0346
2700.	4050.	49.21	0.273	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 0.48 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.9 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.74	0.	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.
13.5	1350.	18.30	0.138	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	36.28	0.150	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0346
2700	4050.	54.26	0.158	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 1.9 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.6 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	15.24	0.	0.033	0.	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.157	0.033	0.	0.	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.171	0.033	0.	0.	0.0346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.179	0.033	0.	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.6 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	15.24	0.	0.	0.0090	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0503	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0546	0.0346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.	0.	0.0900	0.0573	0.0424

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 216
CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART C: INCINERATORS

SUBPART N: PETROLEUM REFINING AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

SUBPART O: PRIMARY AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1010 and 1027)~~[415 ILCS 5/10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 206: Carbon Monoxide Emissions, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, April 13, 1972, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 47, p. 92, effective November 8, 1979; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 24, p. 514, effective June 4, 1980; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13607; amended in R87-18 at 12 Ill. Reg. 20774, effective December 6, 1988; amended in R90-23 at 16 Ill. Reg. 18075, effective November 13, 1992; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 216.100 Scope and Organization

a) This Part ~~contains~~ establishes standards and limitations for carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources.

b) Permits for sources subject to this Part may be required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part, the air quality standards ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 ~~may~~ must not be violated.

d) This Part includes the following Subparts ~~arranged as follows~~:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions;

2) Subparts B-J: Fuel Combustion Sources and Incinerators;

3) Subparts K-M: Reserved for Emission Process Sources;

4) Subparts N-End: Industry and ~~Site-specific~~Site-Specific rules.

~~e) Rules have been grouped for convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history.~~

BOARD NOTE: While subsection (d) describes the organization of this Part, the rules themselves establish their applicability and effect.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.101 Measurement Methods

Carbon Monoxide concentrations in an effluent stream ~~shall~~ must be measured by the non-dispersive infrared method, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 10 (1982), incorporated by

reference in Section 216.104, or by other methods approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ~~(Agency) according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.102 Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

a) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~are used in this Part~~:

btu	British thermal unit ~~(60°F)~~(60 ºF)
CO	carbon monoxide
~~ºC~~º C	degrees Centigrade
~~ºF~~º F	degrees Fahrenheit
kg	kilograms
lbs	pounds
mmbtu/hr	million btu per hour
MW	Megawatts; one million watts
ppm	parts per million

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric
1.0 mmbtu/hr	0.293 MW
2.205 lbs	1 kg

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.103 Definitions

The definitions ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference: non-dispersive infrared method, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 10 (1982). This incorporation does not include any later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 216.121 Fuel Combustion Emission Sources

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of ~~carbon monoxide (~~CO~~)~~ into the atmosphere from any fuel combustion emission source with actual heat input greater than 2.9 MW (10 mmbtu/hr) to exceed 200 ppm, corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.122 Exception, Midwest Grain Products

~~The standard for carbon monoxide of~~ Section 216.121 does not apply to emissions from the fluidized bed combustion boiler of Midwest Grain Products of Illinois~~, located~~ in Pekin, Illinois, where the emission of carbon monoxide ~~shall~~ must not exceed 700 parts per million, corrected to 50 percent excess air. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be based upon a one-hour average.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: INCINERATORS

Section 216.141 Incinerators

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere from any incinerator to exceed 500 ppm, corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.142 Exceptions

Section 216.141 ~~shall~~ must not apply to:

a) Existing incinerators burning less than 907 kg (2000 lbs) of refuse per hour which are in compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.181(c).

b) Existing small explosive waste incinerators which meet the conditions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.184(a).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART N: PETROLEUM REFINING AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

Section 216.361 Petroleum and Petrochemical Processes

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere from a petroleum or petrochemical process unless ~~such~~ the waste gas stream is burned in a direct flame afterburner or carbon monoxide boiler so that the resulting concentration of carbon monoxide in ~~such~~ the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 200 ppm corrected to 50 percent

excess air, or ~~such~~ the waste gas stream is controlled by other equivalent air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any existing petroleum or petrochemical process using catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters equipped for in situ combustion of carbon monoxide~~,~~ may emit a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere if the carbon monoxide concentration of ~~such~~ the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 750 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any new petroleum or petrochemical process using catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters equipped for in situ combustion of carbon monoxide~~,~~ may emit a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere if the carbon monoxide concentration of ~~such~~ the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 350 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.362 Polybasic Organic Acid Partial Oxidation Manufacturing Processes

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of any gases containing carbon monoxide into the atmosphere from any polybasic organic acid partial oxidation manufacturing process unless the total fuel value of the waste gas stream is less than 30 percent of that required for flame incineration of the waste gas stream at ~~793°C (1460°F)~~793 ºC (1460 ºF) without heat exchange. Polybasic organic acid partial oxidation manufacturing processes not meeting the above conditions ~~shall~~ must burn ~~such~~ the waste gas stream in a direct flame afterburner to achieve a resulting concentration of carbon monoxide in ~~such~~ the waste gas stream of less than or equal to 200 ppm or ~~shall~~ must employ ~~such~~ other equivalent control method or equipment ~~as may be~~ approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: PRIMARY AND FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

Section 216.381 Cupolas

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of gases containing carbon monoxide into the atmosphere from any cupola with a manufacturer's rated melt rate ~~in excess of~~exceeding 5 tons per hour, unless ~~such~~ the gases are burned in a direct flame afterburner so that the resulting concentration of carbon monoxide in ~~such~~ the gases is less than or equal to 200 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air or ~~such~~ the gas streams are controlled by other equivalent pollution control equipment approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.382 Exception, General Motor's Ferrous Foundry in Vermilion County (Repealed)

~~The standard for carbon monoxide of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 216.381 shall not apply to the existing ferrous foundry located adjacent to Interstate 74 at G Street in Vermilion County, owned by General Motors Corporation on the effective date of this regulation. The emission of carbon monoxide from this foundry shall not exceed 2,000 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 216.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

RULE	*SECTION*
~~206(a)~~	~~216.121~~
~~206(b)~~	~~216.141~~
~~206(b)(1) and (2)~~	~~216.142~~
~~206(c)~~	~~216.361~~
~~206(d)~~	~~Deleted~~
~~206(e)~~	~~216.381~~
~~206(f)~~	~~216.101~~
~~206(g)~~	~~Appendix C~~
~~206(h)~~	~~216.362~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~216.100~~	~~---~~
~~216.101~~	~~206(f)~~
~~216.102~~	~~---~~
~~216.103~~	~~---~~
~~216.104~~	~~---~~
~~216.121~~	~~206(a)~~
~~216.141~~	~~206(b)~~
~~216.142~~	~~206(b)(1) and (2)~~
~~216.361~~	~~206(c)~~
~~216.362~~	~~206(h)~~
~~216.381~~	~~206(e)~~
~~Appendix C~~	~~206(g)~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 216.APPENDIX C Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a new emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ this Part by April 14, 1972.

Every owner or operator of an existing emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations~~ of this Part by December 31, 1973.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER C: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 217
NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: NEW FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART C: EXISTING FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION UNITS

SUBPART D: NO_x GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART E: INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

SUBPART F: PROCESS HEATERS

SUBPART G: GLASS MELTING FURNANCES

SUBPART H: CEMENT AND LIME KILNS

SUBPART I: IRON AND STEEL AND ALUMINUM MANUFACTURING

SUBPART K: PROCESS EMISSION SOURCES

SUBPART M: ELECTRICAL GENERATING UNITS

SUBPART O: CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

SUBPART Q: STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES AND TURBINES

SUBPART T: CEMENT KILNS

SUBPART U: NO_x CONTROL AND TRADING PROGRAM FOR SPECIFIED NO_x GENERATING UNITS

SUBPART V: ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

SUBPART W: NO_x TRADING PROGRAM FOR ELECTRICAL GENERATING UNITS

SUBPART X: VOLUNTARY NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM

Authority: Implementing Sections 9.9 and 10 and authorized by Sections 27 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.9, 10, 27 and 28.5 (2004)].

Source: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 207: Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, April 13, 1972, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 17, p. 101, effective April 13, 1978; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13609; amended in R01-9 at 25 Ill. Reg. 128, effective December 26, 2000; amended in R01-11 at 25 Ill. Reg. 4597, effective March 15, 2001; amended in R01-16 and R01-17 at 25 Ill. Reg. 5914, effective April 17, 2001; amended in R07-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 14254, effective September 25, 2007; amended in R07-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 11999, effective August 6, 2009; amended in R08-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 13345, effective August 31, 2009; amended in R09-20 at 33 Ill. Reg. 15754, effective November 2, 2009; amended in R11-17 at 35 Ill. Reg. 7391, effective April 22, 2011; amended in R11-24 at 35 Ill. Reg. 14627, effective August 22, 2011; amended in R11-08 at 35 Ill. Reg. 16600, effective September 27, 2011; amended in R09-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18801, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R15-21 at 39 Ill. Reg. 16213, effective December 7, 2015; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 217.100 Scope and Organization

a) This Part sets standards and limitations for emission of oxides of nitrogen from stationary sources.

b) Permits for sources subject to this Part may be required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or Section 39.5 of the Act.

c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part the air quality standards ~~contained~~ in

35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 may not be violated.

~~d) These rules have been grouped for convenience of the public; the scope of each is determined by its language and history.~~

BOARD NOTE: While these rules have been organized to clarify them for the public, the rules themselves establish their applicability and effect.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.101 Measurement Methods

Measurement of nitrogen oxides must be according to:

a) The phenol disulfonic acid procedures, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104;

b) Continuous emissions monitoring ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 75, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104;

c) Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure), 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7E, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104;

d) Monitoring with portable monitors ~~pursuant to~~under ASTM D6522-00, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104; and

e) How do I conduct the initial and subsequent performance tests ~~(for turbines)~~, regarding NO_x ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 60.4400, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.102 Abbreviations and Units

a) ~~The~~ This Part use the following abbreviations ~~are used in this Part~~:

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
~~Btu~~	~~British thermal unit~~
bhp	brake horsepower
Btu	British thermal unit
CEMS	continuous emissions monitoring system
dscf	dry standard cubic feet
EGU	Electrical Generating Unit
~~dscf~~	~~dry standard cubic feet~~
g/bhp-hr	grams per brake horsepower-hour
kg	kilogram
kg/MW-hr	kilograms per megawatt-hour

lb	pound
lbs/mmBtu	pounds per million Btu
Mg	megagram or metric ton
mm	million
mmBtu	million British thermal units
mmBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
~~MWe~~	~~megawatt of electricity~~
MW	megawatt; one million watts
MWe	megawatt of electricity
MW-hr	megawatt-hour
NATS	NO_x Allowance Tracking System
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
O_2	oxygen
peoc	potential electrical output capacity
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
~~peoc~~	~~potential electrical output capacity~~
~~PTE~~	~~potential to emit~~
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
PTE	potential to emit
T	English ton
TPY	tons per year

b) ~~The~~ This Part uses the following conversion factors ~~have been used in this Part~~:

English	Metric
2.205 lb	1 kg
1 T	0.907 Mg
1 lb/T	0.500 kg/Mg

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.103 Definitions

The definitions ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) Code of Federal Regulations

1) The phenol disulfonic acid procedures, ~~as published in~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7 (2000);

~~b~~2) 40 CFR 96, subparts B, D, G, and H (1999);

~~c~~3) 40 CFR 96.1 through 96.3, 96.5 through 96.7, 96.50 through 96.54, 96.55(a) & (b), 96.56, and 96.57 (1999);

~~d~~4) 40 CFR 60, 72, 75 & 76 (2006);

5) 40 CFR 60.13 (2001);

6) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 3A, 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 19, and 20 (2000);

7) 40 CFR 60.4400, Subpart KKKK, Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines, (2006);

8) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 1, 2, 3, and 4 (2008);

9) 40 CFR 60 and 75 (2008); and

10) 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 16, 74 FR 12575 (March 25, 2009)

~~e~~b) Alternative Control Techniques Documents, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

1) ~~Alternative Control Techniques Document —~~NO_x Emissions from Cement Manufacturing, EPA-453/R94-004, ~~U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711,~~ March 1994;

2) NO_x Emissions from Industrial/Commercial/Institutional (ICI) Boilers, EPA-453/R-94-022, March 1994;

3) NO_x Emissions from Process Heaters (Revised), EPA-453/R-93-034, September 1993;

4) NO_x Emissions from Glass Manufacturing, EPA-453/R-94-037, June 1994; and

5) NO_x Emissions from Iron and Steel Mills, EPA-453/R-94-065, September 1994;

~~f~~c) Section 11.6, Portland Cement Manufacturing, AP-42 Compilation of Air Emission Factors, Volume 1: Stationary Point and Area Sources, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, revised January 1995;

~~g) 40 CFR 60.13 (2001);~~

~~h) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 3A, 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 19, and 20 (2000);~~

~~i~~d) ASTM D6522-00, Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers (2000);

~~j) Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK, 60.4400 (2006);~~

~~k~~e) Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources (2000), USEPA;

~~l) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 1, 2, 3, and 4 (2008);~~

~~m) Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Industrial/Commercial/Institutional (ICI) Boilers, EPA-453/R-94-022, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, March 1994;~~

~~n) Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Process Heaters (Revised), EPA-453/R-93-034, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, September 1993;~~

~~o) Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Glass Manufacturing, EPA-453/R-94-037, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, June 1994;~~

~~p) Alternative Control Techniques Document – NO_x Emissions from Iron and Steel Mills, EPA-453/R-94-065, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, September 1994;~~

~~q) 40 CFR 60 and 75 (2008); and~~

~~r) 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 16, 74 FR 12575 (March 25, 2009)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: NEW FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 217.121 New Emission Sources (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 13345, effective August 31, 2009)

SUBPART C: EXISTING FUEL COMBUSTION EMISSION SOURCES

Section 217.141 Existing Emission Sources in Major Metropolitan Areas

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere in any ~~one hour~~one-hour period from any existing fuel combustion emission unit with an actual heat input equal to or greater than 73.2 MW (250 mmbtu/hr)~~,~~ located in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas to exceed the following limitations:

a) For gaseous and/or liquid fossil fuel firing, 0.46 kg/MW-hr (0.3 lbs/mmbtu) of actual heat input;

b) For solid fossil fuel firing, 1.39 kg/MW-hr (0.9 lbs/mmbtu) of actual heat input;

c) For fuel combustion emission units burning simultaneously any combination of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuel, the allowable emission rate ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$E = (AG + BL + CS)Q$$

Where:

E	=	allowable nitrogen oxides emissions rate
Q	=	actual heat input
G	=	percent of actual heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel
L	=	percent of actual heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel
S	=	percent of actual heat input derived from solid fossil fuel
G + L + S	=	100.0

	Metric	English

E	Kg/hr	1ls/hr
Q	MW	Mmbtu/hr
A	0.023	0.003
B	0.023	0.003
C	0.068	0.009

d) Exceptions: This Section ~~shall~~ does not apply to ~~the following~~:

1) Existing fuel combustion sources that are either cyclone fired boilers burning solid or liquid fuel~~,~~ or horizontally opposed fired boilers burning solid fuel; or

2) Emission units that are subject to the emissions limitations of Subpart E, F, G, H, I, M, or Q ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: NO_x GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 217.150 Applicability

a) Applicability

1) ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart and Subparts E, F, G, H, I, and M ~~of this Part~~ apply to ~~the following~~:

A) All sources ~~that are~~ located in ~~either~~ one of the following areas and that emit or have the potential to emit NO_x in an amount equal to or greater than 100 tons per year:

i) The area ~~composed of~~including the Chicago area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will, the Townships of Aux Sable and Goose Lake in Grundy County, and the Township of Oswego in Kendall County; or

ii) The area ~~composed of~~including the Metro East area counties of Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair, and the Township of Baldwin in Randolph County; and

B) Any industrial boiler~~,~~; process heater~~,~~; glass melting furnace~~,~~; cement kiln~~,~~; lime kiln~~,~~; iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace~~,~~; aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace~~,~~

; or fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler at ~~such~~ sources described in subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~ that emits NO_x in an amount equal to or greater than 15 tons per year and equal to or greater than five tons per ozone season.

2) For purposes of this Section, "potential to emit" means the quantity of NO_x that potentially could be emitted by a stationary source before add-on controls based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8,760 hours per year or the quantity of NO_x that potentially could be emitted by a stationary source as established in a federally enforceable permit.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the emissions criteria of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the requirements of this Subpart and Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ continue to apply to any emission unit that was ever subject to ~~the provisions of~~ any of those Subparts.

c) The provisions of this Subpart do not apply to afterburners, flares, and incinerators.

d) Where a construction permit~~,~~ for which the application was submitted to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the adoption of this Subpart~~,~~ is issued that relies on decreases in emissions of NO_x from existing emission units for purposes of netting or emission offsets, ~~such~~ the NO_x decreases remain creditable notwithstanding any requirements that may apply to the existing emission units ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart and Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~.

e) The owner or operator of an emission unit ~~that is~~ subject to this Subpart and Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must operate ~~such~~ the unit in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice to minimize NO_x emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.152 Compliance Date

a) Compliance with the requirements of Subparts E, F, G, H, I, and M by an owner or operator of an emission unit that is subject to any of those Subparts is required beginning January 1, 2015.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart G ~~of this Part~~ by an owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part shall~~must be extended until December 31, 2014, if the unit is required to meet emissions limitations for NO_x~~,~~ as measured using a continuous emissions monitoring system~~,~~ and included within a legally enforceable order on or before May 7, 2010, ~~whereby~~ under which the emissions limitations are less than 30 percent of the emissions limitations ~~set forth~~ under Section 217.204.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of emission units subject to Subpart E or F ~~of this Part~~ and located at a petroleum refinery must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart and Subpart E or F ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, for those emission units beginning January 1, 2015, except that the owner or operator of emission units ~~listed~~ in Appendix H must comply with the requirements of this Subpart, including the option of demonstrating compliance with the applicable Subpart through an emissions averaging plan under Section 217.158 and Subpart E or F ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, for the listed emission units beginning on the dates ~~set forth~~ in Appendix H. With Agency approval, the owner or operator of emission units ~~listed~~ in Appendix H may elect to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart and Subpart E or F ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, by reducing the emissions of emission units other than those ~~listed~~ in Appendix H, ~~provided that~~if the emissions limitations of ~~such~~ the other emission units are equal to or more stringent than the applicable emissions limitations ~~set forth~~ in Subpart E or F ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, by the dates ~~set forth~~ in Appendix H.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.154 Performance Testing

a) Performance testing of NO_x emissions for emission units constructed on or before July 1, 2014, and subject to emissions limitations under Subpart E, F, G, H, or I ~~of this Part~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.157 ~~of this Subpart~~. Except as provided for under Section 217.157(a)(4) and (e)(1)~~. This~~, this subsection does not apply to owners and operators of emission units demonstrating compliance through a continuous emissions monitoring system.

b) Performance testing of NO_x emissions for emission units for which construction or modification occurs after July 1, 2014, and that are subject to emissions limitations under Subpart E, F, G, H, or I ~~of this Part~~ must be conducted within 60 days after achieving maximum operating rate but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the new or modified emission unit, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.157 ~~of this Subpart~~. Except as provided for under Section 217.157(a)(4) and (e)(1), this subsection does not apply to owners and operators of emission units demonstrating compliance through a continuous emissions monitoring system, predictive emission monitoring system, or combustion tuning.

c) Notification of the initial startup of an emission unit subject to subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ must be provided to the Agency no later than 30 days after initial startup.

d) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~ must notify the Agency of the scheduled date for the performance testing

in writing at least 30 days before ~~such~~ that date and five days before ~~such~~ that date.

e) If demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan, at least 30 days before changing the method of compliance, the owner or operator of an emission unit must submit a written notification to the Agency describing the new method of compliance, the reason for the change in the method of compliance, and the scheduled date for performance testing, if required. ~~Upon~~ When changing the method of compliance, the owner or operator of an emission unit must submit to the Agency a revised compliance certification that meets the requirements of Section 217.155.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.155 Initial Compliance Certification

a) By the applicable compliance date ~~set forth~~ under Section 217.152, an owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, or I ~~of this Part~~ who is not demonstrating compliance through the use of a continuous emissions monitoring system must certify to the Agency that the emission unit will be in compliance with the applicable emissions limitation of Subpart E, F, G, H, or I ~~of this Part~~ beginning on such applicable compliance date. The performance testing certification must include the results of the performance testing performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.154(a) and (b) and the calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject emission unit will be in initial compliance.

b) By the applicable compliance date ~~set forth~~ under Section 217.152, an owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ who is demonstrating compliance through the use of a continuous emissions monitoring system must certify to the Agency that the affected emission units will be in compliance with the applicable emissions limitation of Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ beginning on ~~such~~ the applicable compliance date. The compliance certification must include a certification of the installation and operation of a continuous emissions monitoring system required under Section 217.157 and the monitoring data necessary to demonstrate that the subject emission unit will be in initial compliance.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.156 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must keep and maintain all records used to demonstrate initial compliance and ongoing compliance with the requirements of those Subparts.

1) Except as otherwise provided under this Subpart or Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~, copies of ~~such~~ the records must be submitted by the owner or operator of the source to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a written request by the Agency.

2) ~~Such~~ The records must be kept at the source and maintained for at least five years and must be available for immediate inspection and copying by the Agency.

b) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ those Subparts, as applicable, that include the following:

1) Identification, type (e.g., gas-fired), and location of each unit.

2) Calendar date of the record.

3) Monthly, seasonal, and annual operating hours.

4) Type and quantity of each fuel used monthly, seasonally, and annually.

5) Product and material throughput, as applicable.

6) Reports for all applicable emissions tests for NO_x conducted on the unit, including results.

7) The date, time, and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of any emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ or any emissions monitoring equipment. The records must include a description of the malfunction and corrective maintenance activity.

8) A log of all maintenance and inspections related to the unit's air pollution control equipment for NO_x that is performed on the unit.

9) A log for the NO_x monitoring device, if present, including periods when not in service and maintenance and inspection activities that are performed on the device.

10) Identification of time periods for which operating conditions and pollutant data were not obtained by the continuous emissions monitoring system, including the reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

11) If complying with the emissions averaging plan provisions of Section 217.158, copies of the calculations used to demonstrate compliance with

the ozone season and annual control period limitations, noncompliance reports for the ozone season, and ozone and annual control period compliance reports submitted to the Agency.

c) The owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~ must maintain records in order to demonstrate compliance with the combustion tuning requirements under Section 217.166.

d) The owner or operator of a process heater subject to Subpart F ~~of this Part~~ must maintain records in order to demonstrate compliance with the combustion tuning requirements under Section 217.186.

e) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must maintain records in order to demonstrate compliance with the testing and monitoring requirements under Section 217.157.

f) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, or I ~~of this Part~~ must provide the following information with respect to performance testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.157:

1) Submit a testing protocol to the Agency at least 60 days ~~prior to~~before testing;

2) Notify the Agency at least 30 days in writing ~~prior to~~before conducting performance testing for NO_x emissions and five days ~~prior to such~~before testing;

3) Not later than 60 days after ~~the completion of~~completing the test, submit the results of the test to the Agency; and

4) If, after the 30-days' notice for an initially scheduled test is sent, there is a delay (e.g., due to operational problems) in conducting the test as scheduled, the owner or operator of the unit must notify the Agency as soon as practicable of the delay in the original test date, either by providing at least seven days' prior notice of the rescheduled date of the test or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement.

g) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must notify the Agency of any exceedances of an applicable emissions limitation of Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ by sending the applicable report with an explanation of the causes of ~~such~~ the exceedances to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the end of the applicable compliance period in which the emissions limitation was not met.

h) Within 30 days after ~~the receipt of~~receiving a written request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an emission unit that is exempt from the requirements of

Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~ must submit records that document that the emission unit is exempt from those requirements to the Agency.

i) If demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan, by March 1 following the applicable calendar year, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency a report that demonstrates the following:

1) For all units that are part of the emissions averaging plan, the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for the ozone season and for the annual control period;

2) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions for the ozone season and annual control period for each unit included in the averaging plan;

3) The calculations that demonstrate that the total mass of actual NO_x emissions are less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions using equations in Section 217.158(f); and

4) The information required to determine the total mass of actual NO_x emissions.

j) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.157 and demonstrating compliance through the use of a continuous emissions monitoring system must submit to the Agency a report within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter. This report must include the following:

1) Information identifying and explaining the times and dates when continuous emissions monitoring for NO_x was not in operation, other than for purposes of calibrating or performing quality assurance or quality control activities for the monitoring equipment; and

2) An excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d) and 60.13, or 40 CFR 75, or an alternate procedure approved by the Agency and USEPA.

k) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart M ~~of this Part~~ must comply with the compliance certification and recordkeeping and reporting requirements in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, or an alternate procedure approved by the Agency and USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.157 Testing and Monitoring

a) Industrial Boilers and Process Heaters

1) The owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~ with a rated heat input capacity greater than 250 mmBtu/hr must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104. However, the owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~ with a rated heat input capacity greater than 250 mmBtu/hr that combusts blast furnace gas with up to 10% natural gas on an annual basis and located at a source that manufactures iron and steel is not required to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on that industrial boiler~~, provided~~ if the heat input from natural gas does not exceed 10% on an annual basis and the owner or operator complies with the performance test requirements under this Section and demonstrates, during each performance test, that NO_x emissions from the industrial boiler are less than 70% of the applicable emissions limitation under Section 217.164. ~~In the event~~If the owner or operator is unable to meet the requirements of this exception, a continuous emissions monitoring system is required within 12 months after that event, or by January 1, 2015, whichever is later.

2) The owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~ with a rated heat input capacity greater than 100 mmBtu/hr but less than or equal to 250 mmBtu/hr must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specifications 2 and 3, and appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

3) The owner or operator of a process heater subject to Subpart F ~~of this Part~~ with a rated heat input capacity greater than 100 mmBtu/hr must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specifications 2 and 3, and appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

4) If demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan, the owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part,~~ or a process heater subject to Subpart F ~~of this Part,~~ with a rated heat input capacity less than or equal to 100 mmBtu/hr and not demonstrating compliance through a continuous emissions monitoring system must have an initial performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(4)(B) ~~of this Section~~ and Section 217.154.

A) An owner or operator of an industrial boiler or process heater must have subsequent performance tests conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(4)(B) ~~of this Section~~ at least once every five years. When, in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA, it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.164 or 217.184, as applicable, the owner or operator of an industrial boiler or process heater must, at ~~his or her~~its own expense, have ~~such~~ the test conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in this Section within 90 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA.

B) The owner or operator of an industrial boiler or process heater must have a performance test conducted using 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix A, Method 1, 2, 3, 4, 7E, or 19, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or other alternative USEPA methods approved by the Agency. Each performance test must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes. NO_x emissions must be measured while the industrial boiler is operating at maximum operating capacity or while the process heater is operating at normal maximum load. If the industrial boiler or process heater has combusted more than one type of fuel in the prior year, a separate performance test is required for each fuel. If a combination of fuels is typically used, a performance test may be conducted~~,~~ with Agency approval~~,~~ on ~~such~~ the combination of fuels typically used. Except as provided under subsection (e)~~ of this Section~~, this subsection ~~(a)(4)(B)~~ does not apply if ~~such~~ the owner or operator is demonstrating compliance with an emissions limitation through a continuous emissions monitoring system under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(5)~~ of this Section~~.

5) Instead of complying with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(4)~~ of this Section~~, an owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part,~~ or a process heater subject to Subpart F ~~of this Part,~~ with a rated heat input capacity less than or equal to 100 mmBtu/hr may install and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the emission unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specifications 2 and 3, and appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104. The continuous emissions monitoring system must be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation or emissions averaging plan on an ozone season and annual basis.

6) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an auxiliary boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~ with a rated heat input capacity less than or equal to 250 mmBtu/hr and a capacity factor of less than or equal to 20% is not required to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the boiler for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere, but must comply with the performance test requirements under subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Glass Melting Furnaces; Cement Kilns; Lime Kilns; Iron and Steel Reheat, Annealing, and Galvanizing Furnaces; and Aluminum Reverberatory and Crucible Furnaces

1) An owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part~~, cement kiln or lime kiln subject to Subpart H ~~of this Part~~, iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~ that has the potential to emit NO_x in an amount equal to or greater than one ton per day must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specifications 2 and 3, and appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

2) An owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part~~, cement kiln or lime kiln subject to Subpart H ~~of this Part~~, iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~ that has the potential to emit NO_x in an amount less than one ton per day must have an initial performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~ and Section 217.154.

3) An owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part~~, cement kiln or lime kiln subject to Subpart H ~~of this Part~~, iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~ that has the potential to emit NO_x in an amount less than one ton per day must have subsequent performance tests conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~ as follows:

A) For all glass melting furnaces subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part~~, cement kilns or lime kilns subject to Subpart H ~~of this Part~~, iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnaces subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, including all such units

included in an emissions averaging plan, at least once every five years; and

B) When, in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA, it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.204, 217.224, or 217.244 ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, the owner or operator of a glass melting furnace~~,~~ ; cement kiln~~,~~ ; lime kiln~~,~~ ; iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace~~,~~ ; or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace must~~,~~ at ~~his or her~~its own expense~~,~~ have ~~such~~ the test conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in this Section within 90 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA.

4) The owner or operator of a glass melting furnace, cement kiln, or lime kiln must have a performance test conducted using 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix A, Methods 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7E, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~, or other alternative USEPA methods approved by the Agency. The owner or operator of an iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace must have a performance test conducted using 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix A, Method 1, 2, 3, 4, 7E, or 19, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~, or other alternative USEPA methods approved by the Agency. Each performance test must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes. NO_x emissions must be measured while the glass melting furnace~~,~~ ; cement kiln~~,~~ ; lime kiln~~,~~ ; iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace~~,~~ ; or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace is operating at maximum operating capacity. If the glass melting furnace~~,~~ ; cement kiln~~,~~ ; lime kiln~~,~~ ; iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace~~,~~ ; or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace has combusted more than one type of fuel in the prior year, a separate performance test is required for each fuel. Except as provided under subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, this subsection ~~(b)~~(4) does not apply if ~~such~~ the owner or operator is demonstrating compliance with an emissions limitation through a continuous emissions monitoring system under subsection (b)(1) or (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

5) Instead of complying with ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to Subpart G ~~of this Part~~, cement kiln or lime kiln subject to Subpart H ~~of this Part~~, iron and steel reheat, annealing, or galvanizing furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~, or aluminum reverberatory or crucible furnace subject to Subpart I ~~of this Part~~ that has the potential to emit NO_x in an amount less than one ton per day may install and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the emission unit in

~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specifications 2 and 3, and appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~. The continuous emissions monitoring system must be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation or emissions averaging plan on an ozone season and annual basis.

c) Fossil Fuel-Fired Stationary Boilers. The owner or operator of a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler subject to Subpart M ~~of this Part~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system on ~~such~~ the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

d) Common Stacks. If two or more emission units subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, M, or Q ~~of this Part~~ are served by a common stack, and the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the emission units is operating a continuous emissions monitoring system, the owner or operator may, with written approval from the Agency, ~~utilize~~ use a single continuous emissions monitoring system for the combination of emission units subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, M, or Q ~~of this Part~~ that share the common stack, ~~provided such~~if the emission units are subject to an emissions averaging plan under this Part.

e) Compliance with the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) requirements by an owner or operator of an emission unit ~~who is~~ required to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS on the emission unit under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~, or who has elected to comply with the CEMS requirements under subsection (a)(5) or (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~, or who has elected to comply with the predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) requirements under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, is required by the applicable compliance date under Section 217.152 ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) As an alternative to complying with ~~the requirements of~~ this Section, other than the requirements under subsections (a)(1) and (c) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an emission unit who is not otherwise required by any other statute, regulation, or enforceable order to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS on the emission unit may comply with the specifications and test procedures for a predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) on the emission unit for the measurement of NO_x emissions discharged into the atmosphere in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, Performance Specification 16. The PEMS must be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions limitation or emissions averaging plan on an ozone season and annual basis.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.158 Emissions Averaging Plans

a) Notwithstanding any other emissions averaging plan provisions under this Part, an owner or operator of a source with certain emission units subject to Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part~~, or subject to Subpart Q ~~of this Par~~t that are located in either one of the areas ~~set forth~~ under Section 217.150(a)(1)(A)(i) or (ii), may demonstrate compliance with the applicable Subpart through an emissions averaging plan. An emissions averaging plan can only address emission units that are located at one source, and each unit may only be covered by one emissions averaging plan. Such emission units at the source are affected units and are subject to the requirements of this Section.

1) The following units may be included in an emissions averaging plan:

A) Units that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002.

B) Units that the owner or operator may claim as exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.162, 217.182, 217.202, 217.222, 217.242, or 217.342 ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, but does not claim exempt. For as long as such a unit is included in an emissions averaging plan, it will be treated as an affected unit and subject to the applicable emissions limitations~~,~~ and testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

C) Units that commence operation after January 1, 2002, if the unit replaces a unit that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002, or it replaces a unit that replaced a unit that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002. The new unit must be used for the same purpose and have substantially equivalent or less process capacity or be permitted for less NO_x emissions on an annual basis than the actual NO_x emissions of the unit or units that are replaced. Within 90 days after permanently shutting down a unit that is replaced, the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the unit must submit a written request to withdraw or amend the applicable permit to reflect that the unit is no longer in service before the replacement unit may be included in an emissions averaging plan.

2) The following types of units may not be included in an emissions averaging plan:

A) Units that commence operation after January 1, 2002, except as provided by subsection (a)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~.

B) Units that the owner or operator is claiming are exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.162, 217.182, 217.202, 217.222, 217.242, or 217.342 ~~of this Part~~, as applicable.

C) Units that are required to meet emission limits or control requirements for NO_x as provided for in an enforceable order, unless the order allows for emissions averaging. In the case of petroleum refineries, this subsection ~~(a)(2)(C)~~ does not prohibit including industrial boilers or process heaters, or both, in an emissions averaging plan when an enforceable order does not prohibit the reductions made under the order from also being used for compliance with any rules or regulations designed to address regional haze or the non-attainment status of any area.

b) An owner or operator must submit an emissions averaging plan to the Agency by January 1, 2015. The plan must include~~, but is not limited to, the following~~:

1) The list of affected units included in the plan by unit identification number; and

2) A sample calculation demonstrating compliance using the methodology ~~provided~~ in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ for the ozone season (May 1 through September 30) and calendar year (January 1 through December 31).

c) An owner or operator may amend an emissions averaging plan only once per calendar year. ~~Such an~~An amended plan must be submitted to the Agency by January 1 of the applicable calendar year. If an amended plan is not received by the Agency by January 1 of the applicable calendar year, the previous year's plan will be the applicable emissions averaging plan.

d) Notwithstanding subsection (c)~~ of this Section~~:

1) If a unit ~~that is listed~~ in an emissions averaging plan is taken out of service, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency, within 30 days after ~~such~~ that occurrence, an updated emissions averaging plan; or

2) If a unit that was exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart E, F, G, H, I, or M ~~of this Part pursuant to~~under Section 217.162, 217.182, 217.202, 217.222, 217.242, or 217.342~~ of this Part~~, as applicable, no longer qualifies for an exemption, the owner or operator may amend its existing averaging plan to include ~~such~~ the unit within 30 days after the unit no longer qualifies for the exemption.

e) An owner or operator must:

1) Demonstrate compliance for the ozone season (May 1 through September 30) and the calendar year (January 1 through December 31) by using the methodology and the units ~~listed~~ in the most recent emissions averaging plan submitted to the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)~~ of this~~

~~Section~~, the monitoring data or test data determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.157, and the actual hours of operation for the applicable averaging plan period; and

2) Submit to the Agency~~,~~ by March 1 following each calendar year~~,~~ a compliance report containing the information required by Section 217.156(i).

f) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions from the units ~~listed~~ in the emissions averaging plan must be equal to or less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for those units for both the ozone season and calendar year. The following equation must be used to determine compliance:

$$N_{act} \leq N_{all}$$

Where:

$N_{act} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{k} EM_{act(i,j)}$

$N_{all} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{k} EM_{all(i,j)}$

N_{act} = Total sum of the actual NO_x mass emissions from units included in the averaging plan for each fuel used (tons per ozone season and year).

N_{all} = Total sum of the allowable NO_x mass emissions from units included in the averaging plan for each fuel used (tons per ozone season and year).

$EM_{act(i)}$ = Total mass of actual NO_x emissions in tons for a unit as determined in subsection (f)(1)~~ of this Section~~.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit.

j = Subscript denoting the fuel type used.

k = Number of different fuel types.

n = Number of different units in the averaging plan.

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in tons for a unit as determined in subsection (f)(2)~~ of this Section~~.

For each unit in the averaging plan, and each fuel used by ~~such~~ the unit, determine actual and allowable NO_x emissions using the following equations:

1) Actual emissions must be determined as follows:

When emission limits are prescribed in lb/mmBtu,

$$EM_{act(i)} = E_{act(i)} \times H_i / 2000$$

When emission limits are prescribed in lb/ton of processed product,

$$EM_{act(i)} = E_{act(i)} \times P_i / 2000$$

2) Allowable emissions must be determined as follows:

When emission limits are prescribed in lb/mmBtu,

$$EM_{all(i)} = E_{all(i)} \times H_i / 2000$$

When emission limits are prescribed in lb/ton of processed product,

$$EM_{all(i)} = E_{all(i)} \times P_i / 2000$$

Where:

$EM_{act(i)}$ = Total mass of actual NO_x emissions in tons for a unit.

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in tons for a unit.

E_{act} = Actual NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu or lbs/ton of product) as determined by a performance test, a continuous emissions monitoring system, or an alternative method approved by the Agency.

E_{all} = Allowable NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu or lbs/ton of product) as provided in Section 217.164, 217.184, 217.204, 217.224, 217.244, or 217.344, as applicable. For an affected industrial boiler subject to Subpart E ~~of this Part~~, or process heater subject to Subpart F ~~of this Part~~, with a rated heat input capacity less than or equal to 100 mmBtu/hr demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan, the allowable NO_x emission rate is to be determined from a performance test after ~~such~~ the boiler or heater has undergone combustion tuning. For all other units in an emissions averaging plan, an uncontrolled NO_x emission rate from USEPA's AP-42, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or an uncontrolled NO_x emission rate as determined by an alternative method approved by the Agency, will be used.

H = Heat input (mmBtu/ozone season or mmBtu/year) calculated from fuel flow meter and the heating value of the fuel used.

P = weight in tons of processed product.

g) An owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Subpart Q ~~of this Part~~ that is located in either ~~one~~ of the areas ~~set forth~~ under Section 217.150(a)(1)(A)(i) or (ii) that is complying through an emissions averaging plan under this Section must comply with the applicable provisions for determining actual and allowable emissions under Section 217.390, the testing and monitoring requirements under Section 217.394, and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Section 217.396.

h) The owner or operator of an emission unit located at a petroleum refinery who is demonstrating compliance with an applicable Subpart through an emissions averaging plan under this Section may exclude from the calculation demonstrating compliance those time periods when an emission unit included in the emissions averaging plan is shut down for a maintenance turnaround, ~~provided that such~~if the owner or operator ~~notify~~ notifies the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~in advance of~~before the shutdown of the emission unit for the maintenance turnaround and the shutdown of the emission unit does not exceed 45 days per ozone season or calendar year and NO_x pollution control equipment, if any, continues to operate on all other emission units operating during the maintenance turnaround.

i) The owner or operator of an emission unit that combusts a combination of coke oven gas and other gaseous fuels and that is located at a source that manufactures iron and steel who is demonstrating compliance with an applicable Subpart through an emissions averaging plan under this Section may exclude from the calculation demonstrating compliance those time periods when the coke oven gas desulfurization unit included in the emissions averaging plan is shut down for maintenance, ~~provided that such~~if the owner or operator ~~notify~~ notifies the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~in advance of~~before the shutdown of the coke oven gas desulfurization unit for maintenance and ~~such~~ the shutdown does not exceed 35 days per ozone season or calendar year and NO_x pollution control equipment, if any, continues to operate on all other emission units operating during the maintenance period.

j) The owner or operator of an emission unit located at a petroleum refinery who is demonstrating compliance with an applicable Subpart through an emissions averaging plan under this Section may exclude from the calculation demonstrating compliance those time periods when NO_x pollution control equipment that controls one or more emission units included in the emissions averaging plan is shut down for a maintenance turnaround, ~~provided that~~if:

1) the owner or operator ~~notify~~ notifies the Agency in writing, at least 30 days ~~in advance of~~before the shutdown, of the NO_x pollution control equipment for the maintenance turnaround;

2) the shutdown of the NO_x pollution control equipment does not exceed 45 days per ozone season or calendar year; and

3) except for those emission units vented to the NO_x pollution control equipment undergoing the maintenance turnaround, NO_x pollution control equipment, if any, continues to operate on all other emission units operating during the maintenance turnaround.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: INDUSTRIAL BOILERS

Section 217.160 Applicability

a) ~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all industrial boilers located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~.

b) ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to boilers serving a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale, if ~~such~~ the boilers meet the applicability criteria under Subpart M ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to fluidized catalytic cracking units, their regenerator and associated CO boiler or boilers and CO furnace or furnaces where present, if ~~such~~ the units are located at a petroleum refinery and ~~such units~~ are required to meet emission limits or control requirements for NO_x as provided for in an enforceable order.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.162 Exemptions

Notwithstanding Section 217.160 ~~of this Subpart, the provisions of,~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to an industrial boiler operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from ~~such~~ the boiler to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.164 Emissions Limitations

a) Except as provided for under Section 217.152, on and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from

any industrial boiler to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Fuel	Emission Unit Type and Rated Heat Input Capacity (mmBtu/hr)	~~No$_x$~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/mmBtu) or Requirement
Natural Gas or Other Gaseous Fuels	Industrial boiler greater than 100	0.08
	Industrial boiler less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning
Distillate Fuel Oil	Industrial boiler greater than 100	0.10
	Industrial boiler less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning
Other Liquid Fuels	Industrial boiler greater than 100	0.15
	Industrial boiler less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning
Solid Fuel	Industrial boiler greater than 100, circulating fluidized bed combustor	0.12
	Industrial boiler greater than 250	0.18
	Industrial boiler greater than 100 but less than or equal to 250	0.25
	Industrial boiler less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning

b) For an industrial boiler combusting a combination of natural gas, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas, the NO_x emissions limitation ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{NO}_x \text{ emissions limitation for period in lb/mmBtu} = \frac{(NO_{x_{NG}} * Btu_{NG}) + (NO_{x_{COG}} * Btu_{COG}) + (NO_{x_{BFG}} * Btu_{BFG})}{Btu_{NG} + Btu_{COG} + Btu_{BFG}}$$

Where:

$NO_{x_{NG}}$ = 0.084 lb/mmBtu for natural gas

Btu_{NG} = the heat ~~inpu~~ input of natural gas in Btu over that period

$NO_{x_{COG}}$ = 0.144 lb/mmBtu for coke oven gas

Btu_{COG} = the heat input of coke oven gas in Btu over that period

$NO_{x_{BFG}}$ = 0.0288 lb/mmBtu for blast furnace gas

Btu_{BFG} = the heat input of blast furnace gas in Btu over that period

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.165 Combination of Fuels

The owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to this Subpart and operated with any combination of fuels must comply with a heat input weighted average emissions limitation to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.164.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 13345, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 217.166 Methods and Procedures for Combustion Tuning

The owner or operator of an industrial boiler subject to the combustion tuning requirements of Section 217.164 must have combustion tuning performed on the boiler at least annually. The combustion tuning must be performed by an employee of the owner or operator or a contractor who has successfully completed a training course on the combustion tuning of boilers firing the fuel or fuels that are fired in the boiler. The owner or operator must maintain the following records that must be made available to the Agency upon request:

a) The date the combustion tuning was performed;

b) The name, title, and affiliation of the person who performed the combustion tuning;

c) Documentation demonstrating the provider of the combustion tuning training course, the dates the training course was taken, and proof of successful completion of the training course;

d) Tune-up procedure followed and checklist of items (such as burners, flame conditions, air supply, scaling on heating surface, etc.) inspected ~~prior to~~before the actual tune-up; and

e) Operating parameters recorded at the start and ~~at~~ conclusion of combustion tuning.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: PROCESS HEATERS

Section 217.180 Applicability

~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all process heaters located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.182 Exemptions

Notwithstanding Section 217.180, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a process heater operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from ~~such~~ the heater to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.184 Emissions Limitations

Except as provided for under Section 217.152, on or after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any process heater to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Fuel	Emission Unit Type and Rated Heat Input Capacity (mmBtu/hr)	~~No~~$_x$ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/mmBtu) or Requirement
Natural Gas or Other Gaseous Fuels	Process heater greater than 100	0.08
	Process heater less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning
Residual Fuel Oil	Process heater greater than 100, natural draft	0.10

	Process heater greater than 100, mechanical draft	0.15
	Process heater less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning
Other Liquid Fuels	Process heater greater than 100, natural draft	0.05
	Process heater greater than 100, mechanical draft	0.08
	Process heater less than or equal to 100	Combustion tuning

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.185 Combination of Fuels

The owner or operator of a process heater subject to this Subpart and operated with any combination of fuels must comply with a heat input weighted average emissions limitation to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.184.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 13345, effective August 31, 2009)

Section 217.186 Methods and Procedures for Combustion Tuning

The owner or operator of a process heater subject to the combustion tuning requirements of Section 217.184 must have combustion tuning performed on the heater at least annually. The combustion tuning must be performed by an employee of the owner or operator or a contractor who has successfully completed a training course on the combustion tuning of heaters firing the fuel or fuels that are fired in the heater. The owner or operator must maintain the following records that must be made available to the Agency upon request:

a) The date the combustion tuning was performed;

b) The name, title, and affiliation of the person who performed the combustion tuning;

c) Documentation demonstrating the provider of the combustion tuning training course, the dates the training course was taken, and proof of successful completion of the training course;

d) Tune-up procedure followed and checklist of items (such as burners, flame conditions, air supply, scaling on heating surface, etc.) inspected ~~prior to~~before the actual tune-up; and

e) Operating parameters recorded at the start and ~~at~~ conclusion of combustion tuning.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART G: GLASS MELTING FURNACES

Section 217.200 Applicability

~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all glass melting furnaces located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.202 Exemptions

Notwithstanding Section 217.200, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a glass melting furnace operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from ~~such~~ the furnace to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.204 Emissions Limitations

a) On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any glass melting furnace to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Product	Emission Unit Type	~~No$_x$~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/ton glass produced)
Container Glass	Glass melting furnace	5.0
Flat Glass	Glass melting furnace	7.9
Other Glass	Glass melting furnace	11.0

b) The emissions during glass melting furnace startup (not to exceed 70 days) or furnace idling (operation at less than 35% of furnace capacity) ~~shall~~ must be excluded from calculations for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the seasonal and annual emissions limitations under this Section, ~~provided that~~if the owner or operator~~,~~ at all times, including periods of startup and idling, to the extent practicable, ~~maintain~~ maintains and ~~operate~~ operates any affected emission

unit, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The owner or operator of a glass melting furnace must maintain records that include the date, time, and duration of any startup or idling in the operation of the glass melting furnace.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: CEMENT AND LIME KILNS

Section 217.220 Applicability

a) Notwithstanding Subpart T ~~of this Part~~, ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all cement kilns located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

b) ~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all lime kilns located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.222 Exemptions

Notwithstanding Section 217.220, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a cement kiln or lime kiln operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from ~~such~~ the kiln to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.224 Emissions Limitations

a) On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any cement kiln to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Emission Unit Type	~~No$_x$~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/ton clinker produced)
Long dry kiln	5.1
Short dry kiln	5.1
Preheater kiln	3.8
Preheater/precalciner kiln	2.8

b) On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any lime kiln to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Fuel	Emission Unit Type	~~No~~$_x$ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/ton lime produced)
Gas	Rotary kiln	2.2
Coal	Rotary kiln	2.5

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: IRON AND STEEL AND ALUMINUM MANUFACTURING

Section 217.240 Applicability

a) ~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all reheat furnaces, annealing furnaces, and galvanizing furnaces used in iron and steel making located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

b) ~~The provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to all reverberatory furnaces and crucible furnaces used in aluminum melting located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.242 Exemptions

Notwithstanding Section 217.240, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to an iron and steel reheat furnace, annealing furnace, or galvanizing furnace, or aluminum reverberatory furnace or crucible furnace operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from such furnace to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.244 Emissions Limitations

a) On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any reheat furnace, annealing furnace, or galvanizing furnace used in iron and steel making to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Emission Unit Type	~~No$_x$~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/mmBtu)
Reheat furnace, regenerative	0.18
Reheat furnace, recuperative, combusting natural gas	0.09
Reheat furnace, recuperative, combusting a combination of natural gas and coke oven gas	0.142
Reheat ~~furance~~furnace, cold-air	0.03
Annealing furnace, regenerative	0.38
Annealing furnace, recuperative	0.16
Annealing ~~furance~~furnace, cold-air	0.07
Galvanizing furnace, regenerative	0.46
Galvanizing furnace, recuperative	0.16
Galvanizing furnace, cold air	0.06

b) On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any reverberatory furnace or crucible furnace used in aluminum melting to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Emission Unit Type	~~No$_x$~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/mmBtu)
Reverberatory furnace	0.08
Crucible furnace	0.16

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: PROCESS EMISSION SOURCES

Section 217.301 Industrial Processes

a) New Industrial Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any new process producing products of organic nitrations and/or oxidations using nitric acid to exceed the following standards and limitations:

1) 2.5 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of nitric acid (100 percent acid basis) used in ~~such~~ the new process (5.0 lbs/T).

2) Visible emissions in excess of 5 percent opacity.

b) Existing Industrial Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any existing process producing products of organic nitrations and/or oxidations using nitric acid to exceed 5.0 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of nitric acid (100 percent acid basis) used in ~~such~~ the process (10.0 lbs/T).

c) Exemption. Subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this rule shall~~do not apply to any industrial process using less than 90.7 metric tonnes (100 tons) of nitric acid (100 percent acid basis) annually or which produces less than 907 kg (1 ton) of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART M: ELECTRICAL GENERATING UNITS

Section 217.340 Applicability

Notwithstanding Subpart V or W ~~of this Part~~, ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ and this Subpart apply to any fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler serving at any time a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale, excluding any units listed in Appendix D ~~of this Part~~, located at sources subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.150.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.342 Exemptions

a) Notwithstanding Section 217.340, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler operating under a federally enforceable limit of NO_x emissions from ~~such~~ the boiler to less than 15 tons per year and less than five tons per ozone season.

b) Notwithstanding Section 217.340, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a coal-fired stationary boiler that commenced operation before January 1, 2008, that is complying with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 225.Subpart B through the multi-pollutant standard.

c) Notwithstanding Section 217.340, ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~do~~ does not apply to a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler that is subject to any of the

requirements in the combined pollutant standard in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~225.Subpart B (Sections~~ 225.291 through 225.299~~)~~, regardless of the type of fossil fuel combusted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.344 Emissions Limitations

On and after January 1, 2015, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler to exceed the following limitations. Compliance must be demonstrated with the applicable emissions limitation on an ozone season and annual basis.

Fuel	Emission Unit Type	~~No_x~~ NO_x Emissions Limitation (lb/mmBtu)
Solid	Boiler	0.12
Natural gas	Boiler	0.06
Liquid	Boiler that commenced operation before January 1, 2008	0.10
	Boiler that commenced operation on or after January 1, 2008	0.08

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.345 Combination of Fuels

The owner or operator of a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler subject to this Subpart and operated with any combination of fuels must comply with a heat input weighted average emissions limitation to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.344.

(Source: Added at 33 Ill. Reg. 13345, effective August 31, 2009)

SUBPART O: CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

Section 217.381 Nitric Acid Manufacturing Processes

a) New Weak Nitric Acid Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any new weak nitric acid manufacturing process to exceed the following standards and limitations:

1) 1.5 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) (3.0 lbs/T);

2) Visible emissions in excess of 5 percent opacity;

3) 0.05 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) from any acid storage tank vents (0.1 lbs/T).

b) Existing Weak Nitric Acid Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any existing weak nitric acid manufacturing process to exceed the following standards and limitations:

1) 2.75 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) (5.5 lbs/T);

2) Visible emissions in excess of 5 percent opacity;

3) 0.1 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) from any acid storage tank vents (0.2 lbs/T).

c) Concentrated Nitric Acid Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any concentrated nitric acid manufacturing process to exceed the following standards and limitations:

1) 1.5 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) (3.0 lbs/T);

2) 225 ppm of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) in any effluent gas stream emitted into the atmosphere;

3) Visible emissions in excess of 5 percent opacity.

d) Nitric Acid Concentrating Processes. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere from any nitric acid concentrating process to exceed the following limitations:

1) 1.5 kg of nitrogen oxides (expressed as nitrogen dioxide) per metric tonne of acid produced (100 percent acid basis) (3.0 lbs/T);

2) Visible emissions in excess of 5 percent opacity.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES AND TURBINES

Section 217.386 Applicability

a) ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to all:

1) Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines ~~listed~~ in Appendix G ~~of this Part~~.

2) Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines and turbines located at a source that emits or has the potential to emit NO_x in an amount equal to or greater than 100 tons per year and is in either the area ~~composed of~~including the Chicago area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will, the Townships of Aux Sable and Goose Lake in Grundy County, and the Township of Oswego in Kendall County, or in the area ~~composed of~~including the Metro-East counties of Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair, and the Township of Baldwin in Randolph County, where:

A) The engine at nameplate capacity is rated at equal to or greater than 500 bhp output; or

B) The turbine is rated at equal to or greater than 3.5 MW (4,694 bhp) output at 14.7 psia, ~~59°F~~59 °F and 60 percent relative humidity.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, an affected unit is not subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart Q if the engine or turbine is or has been:

1) Used as an emergency or standby unit as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.1920;

2) Used for research or for the purposes of performance verification or testing;

3) Used to control emissions from landfills, where at least 50 percent of the heat input is gas collected from a landfill;

4) Used for agricultural purposes, including the raising of crops or livestock that are produced on site, but not for associated businesses like packing operations, sale of equipment, or repair; or

5) An engine with nameplate capacity rated at less than 1,500 bhp (1,118 kW) output, mounted on a chassis or skids, designed to be moveable, and moved to a different source at least once every 12 months.

c) If an exempt unit ceases to fulfill the criteria ~~specified~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days after becoming aware that the exemption no longer applies and comply with the control requirements of ~~this~~ Subpart Q.

d) ~~The requirements of this~~ Subpart Q will continue to apply to any engine or turbine that has ever been subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.388, even if the affected unit or source ceases to fulfill the rating requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ or becomes eligible for an exemption ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

e) Where a construction permit, for which the application was submitted to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the adoption of this Subpart, is issued that relies on decreases in emissions of NO_x from existing emission units for purposes of netting or emissions offsets, ~~such~~ the NO_x decreases ~~shall~~ will remain creditable notwithstanding any requirements that may apply to the existing emissions units ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.388 Control and Maintenance Requirements

a) On and after the applicable compliance date in Section 217.392, an owner or operator of an affected unit must inspect and maintain affected units as required by subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~ and comply with one of the following: the applicable emissions concentration ~~as set forth~~ in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the requirements for an emissions averaging plan ~~as specified~~ in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, or the requirements for operation as a low usage unit ~~as specified~~ in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Limits the discharge from an affected unit into the atmosphere of any gases that contain NO_x to no more than:

A) 150 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for spark-ignited rich-burn engines;

B) 210 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for spark-ignited lean-burn engines, except for existing spark-ignited Worthington engines that are not listed in Appendix G;

C) 365 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for existing spark-ignited Worthington engines that are not listed in Appendix G;

D) 660 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for diesel engines;

E) 42 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for gaseous fuel-fired turbines; and

F) 96 ppmv (corrected to 15 percent O_2 on a dry basis) for liquid fuel-fired turbines.

2) Complies with an emissions averaging plan ~~as provided for in~~under either subsection (a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~:

A) For any affected unit identified by Section 217.386: The requirements of the applicable emissions averaging plan ~~as set forth~~ in Section 217.390; or

B) For units identified in Section 217.386(a)(2). The requirements of an emissions averaging plan adopted ~~pursuant to~~under any other Subpart of this Part. For ~~such~~ the affected engines and turbines the applicable requirements of this Subpart apply, including~~, but not limited to,~~ calculation of NO_x allowable and actual emissions rates, compliance dates, monitoring, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

3) Operates, for units not listed in Appendix G, the affected unit as a low usage unit ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~. Low usage units that are not part of an emissions averaging plan are not subject to ~~the requirements of this~~ Subpart Q except for the requirements to inspect and maintain the unit ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~, test as required by Section 217.394(f), and retain records ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.396(b) and (d). Either the limitation in subsection (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B) may be ~~utilized~~ used at a source, but not both:

A) The potential to emit (PTE) is no more than 100 TPY NO_x aggregated from all engines and turbines located at the source that are not otherwise exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b), and not complying with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, and the NO_x PTE limit is ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit; or

B) The aggregate bhp-hrs/MW-hrs from all affected units located at the source that are not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b), and not complying with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, are less than or equal to the bhp-hrs and MW-hrs operation limit ~~listed~~ in subsections (a)(3)(B)(i) and (a)(3)(B)(ii) ~~of this Section~~. The operation limits of subsections (a)(3)(B)(i) and (a)(3)(B)(ii) ~~of this Section~~ must be ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit, except for units that drive a natural gas compressor located at a natural gas compressor station or storage facility. The operation limits are:

i) 8 mm bhp-hrs or less on an annual basis for engines; and

ii) 20,000 MW-hrs or less on an annual basis for turbines.

4) Inspects and performs periodic maintenance on the affected unit, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a Maintenance Plan that documents:

A) For a unit not located at a natural gas transmission compressor station or storage facility, either:

i) The manufacturer's recommended inspection and maintenance of the applicable air pollution control equipment, monitoring device, and affected unit; or

ii) If the original equipment manual is not available or substantial modifications have been made that require an alternative procedure for the applicable air pollution control device, monitoring device, or affected unit, the owner or operator must establish a plan for inspection and maintenance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with what is customary for the type of air pollution control equipment, monitoring device, and affected unit.

B) For a unit located at a natural gas compressor station or storage facility, the operator's maintenance procedures for the applicable air pollution control device, monitoring device, and affected unit.

b) Owners and operators of affected units may change the method of compliance with this Subpart, as follows:

1) When changing the method of compliance from subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ to subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must conduct testing and monitoring according to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.394(a) through (e), as applicable. For this purpose, references to the "applicable compliance date" in Section 217.394(a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~shall~~ mean the date by which compliance with subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ is to begin.

2) An owner or operator of an affected unit that is changing the method of compliance from subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ to subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ must:

A) Continue to operate the affected unit's control device, if that unit relied upon a NO_x emissions control device for compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~; and

B) ~~Prior to~~Before changing the method of compliance to subsection (c)~~ of this Section~~, complete any outstanding initial performance testing, subsequent performances testing, or monitoring as required by Section 217.394(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) for the affected unit. If the deadline for ~~such~~ the testing or monitoring has not yet occurred (e.g., the five-year testing or monitoring sequence has not yet elapsed), the owner or operator must complete the test or monitoring ~~prior to~~before changing the method of compliance to subsection (a)(3)~~ of this Section~~. After changing the method of compliance to subsection (a)(3)~~ of this Section~~, no additional testing or monitoring will be required for the affected unit while it is complying with subsection (a)(3)~~ of this Section~~, except as provided for in Section 217.394(f).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.390 Emissions Averaging Plans

a) An owner or operator of certain affected units may comply through an emissions averaging plan.

1) A unit or units that commenced operation before January 1, 2002, may be included in only one emissions averaging plan, as follows:

A) Units:

i) Located at a single source or at multiple sources in Illinois to address compliance for units identified in Section 217.386(a)(1), so long as the units are owned by the same company or parent company where the parent company has working control through stock ownership of its subsidiary corporations; or

ii) Located at a single source or at multiple sources in either the Chicago area counties or Metro-East area counties to address compliance for units identified in Section 217.386(a)(2), so long as the units are owned by the same company or parent company where the parent company has working control through stock ownership of its subsidiary corporations;

B) Units that have a compliance date later than the control period for which the averaging plan is being used for compliance;

C) Units that are not otherwise subject to this Subpart (so long as the units are owned by the same company or parent company where the parent company has working control through stock ownership

of its subsidiary corporations) or that the owner or operator may claim as exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b) but does not claim as exempt. For as long as ~~such~~ the unit is included in an emissions averaging plan, it will be treated as an affected unit and subject to the applicable emission concentration, limits, testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements; and

D) Units that comply with the requirements for low usage units ~~set forth~~ in Section 217.388(a)(3), so long as the unit or units operate NO_x emissions control technology. For as long as ~~such~~ the unit is included in an emissions averaging plan, it will be subject to the applicable emission concentration limits in subsection (g)(7) ~~of this Section~~, the applicable testing and monitoring requirements for affected units in Section 217.394(a) through (e), and the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements for affected and low usage units in Section 217.396(a) through (d).

2) The following types of units may not be included in an emissions averaging plan:

A) Units that commence operation after January 1, 2002, unless the unit or units replace a unit or units described in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002, or the unit or units replace a unit or units described in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ that replaced a unit or units described in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ that commenced operation on or before January 1, 2002. The new unit must be used for the same purpose and have substantially equivalent or less process capacity or be permitted for less NO_x emissions on an annual basis than the actual NO_x emissions of the unit or units that are replaced. The owner or operator of a unit that is shut down and replaced must comply with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 217.396(c)(3) before the replacement unit may be included in an emissions averaging plan.

B) Units that the owner or operator is claiming are exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b).

b) An owner or operator must submit an emissions averaging plan to the Agency by the applicable compliance date ~~set forth~~ in Section 217.392, or by May 1 of the year in which the owner or operator is using a new emissions averaging plan to comply.

1) The plan must include~~, but is not limited to~~:

A) The list of affected units included in the plan by unit identification number and permit number.

B) A sample calculation demonstrating compliance using the methodology ~~provided~~ in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ for both the ozone season and calendar year.

2) The plan will be effective as follows:

A) An initial plan for units required to comply by January 1, 2008, is effective January 1, 2008;

B) An initial plan for units required to comply by May 1, 2010, is effective May 1, 2010, for those units;

C) A new plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ but not submitted by January 1, 2008, or May 1, 2010, is effective retroactively to January 1 of the applicable year;

D) An amended plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ is effective retroactively to January 1 of the applicable year; or

E) An amended plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ is effective on the date it is received by the Agency.

c) An owner or operator may amend an emissions averaging plan only once per calendar year. An amended plan must include the information from subsection (b)(1) and may change~~, but is not limited to changing,~~ the group of affected units or ~~reflecting~~ reflect changes in the operation of the affected units. An amended plan must be submitted to the Agency by May 1 of the applicable calendar year and is effective ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If an amended plan is not received by the Agency by May 1 of the applicable calendar year, the previous year's plan will be the applicable emissions averaging plan.

d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator, and the buyer or seller, if applicable:

1) Must submit an updated emissions averaging plan or plans to the Agency within 60 days if a unit that is listed in an emissions averaging plan is sold or taken out of service.

2) May amend its emissions averaging plan to include another unit within 30 days after discovering that the unit no longer qualifies as an exempt unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b) or as a low usage unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.388(a)(3).

3) May submit an updated emissions averaging plan or plans to the Agency within 60 days after purchasing a new unit to include the new unit.

e) An owner or operator must:

1) Demonstrate compliance for both the ozone season (May 1 through September 30) and the calendar year (January 1 through December 31) by using the methodology and the units ~~listed~~ in the most recent emissions averaging plan submitted to the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section~~; the higher of the monitoring or test data determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.394; and the actual hours of operation for the applicable control period;

2) Notify the Agency by October 31 ~~following~~ after the ozone season, if compliance cannot be demonstrated for that ozone season; and

3) Submit to the Agency by January 31 following each calendar year, a compliance report containing the information required by Section 217.396(c)(4).

f) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions from the units listed in the emissions averaging plan must be equal to or less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for those units for both the ozone season and calendar year. The following equation must be used to determine compliance:

$$N_{act} \leq N_{all}$$

Where:

$$N_{act} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EM_{act(i)}$$

$$N_{all} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EM_{all(i)}$$

N_{act} = Total sum of the actual NO_x mass emissions from units ~~included~~ in the averaging plan for each fuel used (lbs per ozone season and calendar year).

N_{all} = Total sum of the allowable NO_x mass emissions from units ~~included~~ in the averaging plan for each fuel used (lbs per ozone season and calendar year).

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit as determined in subsection (g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

$EM_{act(i)}$ = Total mass of actual NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit as determined in subsection (g)(1) or (h)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit and fuel used.

n = Number of different units in the averaging plan.

g) For each unit in the averaging plan, and each fuel used by a unit, determine actual and allowable NO_x emissions using the following equations, except as provided for in subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~:

1) Actual emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{act(i)} = E_{act(i)} \times H_i$$

$$E_{act(i)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{d(act(j))} \times F_d \times \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d(j)}} \right)}{m}$$

2) Allowable emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{all(i)} = E_{all(i)} \times H_i$$

$$E_{all(i)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{d(all(j))} \times F_d \times \left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d(j)}} \right)}{m}$$

Where:

$EM_{act(i)}$= Total mass of actual NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit, except as provided for in subsections (g)(3) and (g)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

$EM_{all(i)}$= Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit, except as provided for in subsection (g)(3) ~~of this Section~~.

E_{act} = Actual NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) calculated according to the above equation.

E_{all} = Allowable NO_x emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) calculated according to the above equation, as applicable.

H = Heat input (mmBtu/ozone season or mmBtu/year) calculated from fuel flow meter and the heating value of the fuel used.

$C_{d(act)}$ = Actual concentration of NO_x in lb/dscf (ppmv x 1.194 x10^{-7}) on a dry basis for the fuel used. Actual concentration is determined on each of the most recent test runs or monitoring passes performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.394, whichever is higher.

$C_{d(all)}$ = Allowable concentration of NO_x in lb/dscf (allowable emission limit in ppmv specified in Section 217.388(a)(1), except as provided for in subsection (g)(4), (g)(5), (g)(6), or (g)(7) ~~of this Section~~, if applicable, multiplied by 1.194 x 10^{-7}) on a dry basis for the fuel used.

F_d = The ratio of the gas volume of the products of combustion to the heat content of the fuel (dscf/mmBtu) as given in the table of F Factors ~~included~~ in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 19 or as determined using 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 19.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen in effluent gas stream measured on a dry basis during each of the applicable tests or monitoring runs used for determining emissions, as represented by a whole number percent, e.g., for 18.7%O_{2d}, 18.7 would be used.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit and the fuel used.

j = Subscript denoting each test run or monitoring pass for an affected unit for a given fuel.

m = The number of test runs or monitoring passes for an affected unit using a given fuel.

3) For a replacement unit that is electric-powered, the allowable NO_x emissions from the affected unit that was replaced should be used in the averaging calculations and the actual NO_x emissions for the electric-powered replacement unit ($EM_{act\ elec(i)}$) are zero. Allowable NO_x emissions for the electric-powered replacement are calculated using the actual total bhp-hrs generated by the electric-powered replacement unit on an ozone season and on an annual basis multiplied by the allowable NO_x emission rate in lb/bhp-hr of the replaced unit. The allowable mass of NO_x emissions from an electric-powered replacement unit ($EM_{all\ elec(i)}$) must be determined by multiplying the nameplate capacity of the unit by the hours operated during the ozone season or annually and the allowable NO_x emission rate of the replaced unit ($E_{all\ rep}$) in lb/mmBtu converted to lb/bhp-hr. For this calculation the following equation should be used:

$$EM_{all\ \ elec(i)} = bhp \times OP \times F \times E_{all\ rep(i)}$$

Where:

$EM_{all\ elec(i)}$ = Mass of allowable NO_x emissions from the electric-powered replacement unit in pounds per ozone season or calendar year.

bhp = Nameplate capacity of the electric-powered replacement unit in brake horsepower.

OP = Operating hours during the ozone season or calendar year.

F = Conversion factor of 0.0077 mmBtu/bhp-hr.

$E_{all\ rep(i)}$ = Allowable NO_X emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) of the replaced unit.

i = Subscript denoting an individual electric unit and the fuel used.

4) For a replacement unit that is not electric, the allowable NO_x emissions rate used in the ~~above~~ equations ~~set forth~~ in subsection (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ must be the higher of the actual NO_x emissions as determined by testing or monitoring data or the applicable uncontrolled NO_x emissions factor from Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, for the unit that was replaced.

5) For a unit that is replaced with purchased power, the allowable NO_x emissions rate used in the equations ~~set forth~~ in subsection (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ must be the emissions concentration ~~set forth~~ in Section 217.388(a)(1) or subsection (g)(6) ~~of this Section~~, when applicable, for the type of unit that was replaced. For owners or operators replacing units with purchased power, the annual hours of operations that must be used are the calendar year hours of operation for the unit that was shut down, averaged over the three-year period ~~prior to~~before the shutdown. The actual NO_x emissions for the units replaced by purchased power ($EM_{(i)act}$) are zero. These units may be included in any emissions averaging plan for no more than five years beginning with the calendar year that the replaced unit is shut down.

6) For units that have a later compliance date, allowable emissions rate used in the equations ~~set forth~~ in subsection (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ must be:

A) ~~Prior to~~Before the applicable compliance date ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.392, the higher of the actual NO_x emissions as determined by testing or monitoring data or the applicable uncontrolled NO_x emissions factor from Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Areas Sources, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104; or

B) On and after the unit's applicable compliance date ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.392, the applicable emissions concentration for that type of unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.388(a)(1).

7) For a low usage unit complying with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.388(a)(3) and used in an emissions averaging plan, the allowable NO_x emissions rate used in the above equations ~~set forth~~ in subsection (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ must be the higher of the actual NO_x emissions as determined by testing or monitoring data or the applicable uncontrolled NO_x emissions factor from Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors: AP-42, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

h) For units that use CEMS, the data must show that the total mass of actual NO_x emissions determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (h)(1) ~~of this Section~~ is less than or equal to the allowable NO_x emissions calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equations in subsections (f) and (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for both the ozone season and calendar year. The equations in subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~ will not apply.

1) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit (EM_{act}) must be the sum of the total mass of actual NO_x emissions from each affected unit using CEMS data collected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60 or 75, or alternate methodology that has been approved by the Agency or USEPA and included in a federally enforceable permit.

2) The allowable NO_x emissions must be determined as follows:

$$EM_{all(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (Cd_j \times flow_j \times 1.194 \times 10^{-7})$$

Where:

$EM_{all(i)}$ = Total mass of allowable NO_x emissions in lbs for a unit.

$flow_{ji}$ = Stack flow (dscf/hr) for a given stack.

Cd_j = Allowable concentration of NO_x (ppmv) ~~specified~~ in Section 217.388(a)(1) for a given stack (1.194×10^{-7} converts to lb/dscf).

j = subscript denoting each hour operation of a given unit.

m = Total number of hours of operation of a unit.

i = Subscript denoting an individual unit and the fuel used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.392 Compliance

a) On and after January 1, 2008, an owner or operator of an affected engine listed in Appendix G may not operate the affected engine unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met.

b) On and after May 1, 2010, an owner or operator of a unit identified by Section 217.386(a)(2), and that is not listed in Appendix G, may not operate the affected unit unless the requirements of this Subpart Q are met or the affected unit is exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b).

c) Owners and operators of an affected unit may use NO_x allowances to meet the compliance requirements in Section 217.388 as specified in this subsection (c). A NO_x allowance is defined as an allowance used to meet the requirements of a NO_x trading program in which the State of Illinois participates ~~where~~ and in which one allowance is equal to one ton of NO_x emissions.

1) NO_x allowances may be used only under the following circumstances:

A) An anomalous or unforeseen operating scenario inconsistent with historical operations for a particular ozone season or calendar year that causes an exceedance of an emissions or operating hour limitation;

B) To achieve compliance for no more than two events in any rolling five-year period;

C) If the anomalous or unforeseen operating scenario occurs during an ozone season, it counts as a single event for purposes of the calendar year even if there is an exceedance of both an ozone season emission limitation and an annual emissions limitation as a result of ~~such~~ the operating scenario; and

D) For a unit that is not listed in Appendix G.

2) The owner or operator of the affected unit must surrender to the Agency a NO_x allowance for each ton or portion of a ton of NO_x by which actual emissions exceed allowed emissions, as follows:

A) Where a low usage limitation under Section 217.388(a)(3)(B) has been exceeded, the owner or operator of the affected unit must calculate the NO_x emissions resulting from the number of hours that exceeded the operating hour low usage limit and surrender to the Agency one NO_x allowance for each ton or portion of a ton of NO_x that was calculated.

B) For noncompliance with a limitation in an emissions averaging plan that includes low usage units, the owner or operator of the affected low usage unit must calculate the NO_x emissions using the applicable allowable emissions concentration from Section 217.388(a)(1).

C) For noncompliance with a seasonal limit in Section 217.388(a)(2), only a NO_x ozone season allowance must be used.

D) For noncompliance with the emissions concentration limits in Section 217.388(a)(1), low usage limitations in Section 217.388(a)(3), or an annual limitation in an emissions averaging plan in Section 217.388(a)(2), only a NO_x annual allowance may be used.

E) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (c)(2)(C) and (c)(2)(D) ~~of this Section~~, if a NO_x annual trading program does not exist, a NO_x ozone season allowance may be used for noncompliance with the emissions concentration limits in Section 217.388(a)(1), low usage limitations in Section 217.388(a)(3), or an annual limitation in an emissions averaging plan in Section 217.388(a)(2).

3) The owner or operator must submit a report documenting the circumstances that required the use of NO_x allowances and identify what actions will be taken in subsequent years to address these circumstances and must transfer the NO_x allowances to the Agency's federal NO_x retirement account. The report and the transfer of allowances must be submitted by October 31 for exceedances during the ozone season and March 1 for exceedances of the emissions concentration limits, the annual emissions averaging plan limits, or low usage limitations. The report must contain the NATS serial numbers of the NO_x allowances.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.394 Testing and Monitoring

a) An owner or operator must conduct an initial performance test ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ as follows:

1) By January 1, 2008, for affected engines listed in Appendix G. Performance tests must be conducted on units listed in Appendix G, even if the unit is included in an emissions averaging plan ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.388(a)(2).

2) By the applicable compliance date ~~set forth~~ in Section 217.392, or within the first 876 hours of operation per calendar year, whichever is later:

A) For affected units not listed in Appendix G that operate more than 876 hours per calendar year; and

B) For units that are not affected units that are included in an emissions averaging plan and operate more than 876 hours per calendar year.

3) Once within the five-year period after the applicable compliance date ~~as set forth~~ in Section 217.392 or once within the five-year period following the date the unit commenced operation:

A) For affected units that operate fewer than 876 hours per calendar year; and

B) For units that are not affected units that are included in an emissions averaging plan and that operate fewer than 876 hours per calendar year.

b) An owner or operator of an engine or turbine must conduct subsequent performance tests ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ as follows:

1) For affected engines listed in Appendix G and all units included in an emissions averaging plan, once every five years. Testing must be performed in the calendar year by May 1 or within 60 days after starting operation, whichever is later;

2) If the monitored data shows that the unit is not in compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan, the owner or operator must report the deviation to the Agency in writing within 30 days and conduct a performance test ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ within 90 days ~~of~~ after the determination of noncompliance; and

3) When, in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA, it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.388, the owner or operator of a unit must~~,~~ at ~~his or her~~its own expense~~,~~ conduct the test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in this Section within 90 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA.

c) Testing Procedures:

1) For an engine: The owner or operator must conduct a performance test using Method 7 or 7E of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104. Each compliance test must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes. NO_x emissions must be measured while the affected unit is operating at peak load. If the unit combusts more than one type of fuel (gaseous or liquid), including backup fuels, a separate performance test is required for each fuel.

2) For a turbine: The owner or operator must conduct a performance test using the applicable procedures and methods in 40 CFR 60.4400, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104.

d) Monitoring: Except for those years in which a performance test is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an affected unit or a unit included in an emissions averaging plan must monitor NO_x concentrations annually, once between January 1 and May 1 or within the first 876 hours of operation per calendar year, whichever is later. If annual operation is less than 876 hours per calendar year, each affected unit must be monitored at least once every five years. Monitoring must be performed as follows:

1) A portable NO_x monitor ~~utilizing~~ using method ASTM D6522-00, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or a method approved by the Agency must be used. If the engine or turbine combusts both liquid and gaseous fuels as primary or backup fuels, separate monitoring is required for each fuel.

2) NO_x and O_2 concentrations measurements must be taken three times for a duration of at least 20 minutes. Monitoring must be done at highest achievable load. The concentrations from the three monitoring runs must be averaged to determine whether the affected unit is in compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan, as specified in Section 217.388.

e) Instead of complying with ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator may install and operate on an affected unit a CEMS ~~on an affected unit~~ that meets the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart A and appendix B, or 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, and complies with the quality assurance procedures ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60, appendix F or 40 CFR 75, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or an alternate procedure as approved by the Agency or USEPA in a federally enforceable permit. The CEMS must be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions concentration or emissions averaging plan only on an ozone season and annual basis.

f) The testing and monitoring requirements of this Section do not apply to affected units in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ the low usage limitations ~~pursuant~~

~~to~~under Section 217.388(a)(3) or low usage units using NO_x allowances to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.392(c), unless ~~such~~ the units are included in an emissions averaging plan. Notwithstanding the above circumstances, when~~,~~ in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA~~,~~ it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 217.388, the owner or operator of a unit must~~,~~ at ~~his or her~~its own expense~~,~~ conduct the test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in this Section within 90 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.396 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) Recordkeeping. The owner or operator of any unit included in an emissions averaging plan (e.g., affected units, nonsubject units, units that could be exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b), and low usage units) or an affected unit that is not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.386(b) and is not subject to the low usage exemption of Section 217.388(a)(3) must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart Q, which include~~, but are not limited to~~:

1) Identification, type (e.g., lean-burn, gas-fired), and location of each unit.

2) Calendar date of the record.

3) The number of hours the unit operated on a monthly basis and during each ozone season.

4) Type and quantity of the fuel used on a daily basis.

5) The results of all monitoring performed on the unit and reported deviations.

6) The results of all tests performed on the unit.

7) The plan for performing inspection and maintenance of the units, air pollution control equipment, and the applicable monitoring device ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.388(a)(4).

8) A log of inspections and maintenance performed on the unit's air emissions, monitoring device, and air pollution control device. These records must include~~, at a minimum,~~ date, load levels, and any manual adjustments, along with the reason for the adjustment (e.g., air to fuel ratio, timing, or other settings).

9) If complying with the emissions averaging plan provisions of Sections 217.388(a)(2) and 217.390, copies of the calculations used to demonstrate compliance with the ozone season and annual control period limits, noncompliance reports for the ozone season, and ozone and annual control period compliance reports submitted to the Agency.

10) Identification of time periods for which operating conditions and pollutant data were not obtained by either the CEMS or alternate monitoring procedures, including the reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken.

11) Any NO_x allowance reconciliation reports submitted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.392(c)(3).

b) The owner or operator of an affected unit or unit included in an emissions averaging plan must maintain the records required by subsection (a) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable, for a period of five years at the source at which the unit is located. The records must be made available to the Agency and USEPA upon request.

c) Reporting Requirements

1) The owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing 30 days and five days ~~prior to~~before testing~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 217.394(a) and (b) and:

A) If, after the ~~30-days~~30-days' notice ~~for an initially scheduled test~~of testing is sent, there is a delay (e.g., due to operational problems) in conducting the performance test as scheduled, the owner or operator of the unit must notify the Agency as soon as possible of the delay ~~in the original test date~~, either by providing at least seven days ~~prior~~ notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement;

B) Provide a testing protocol to the Agency 60 days ~~prior to~~before testing; and

C) Not later than 30 days after ~~the completion of~~completing the test, submit the results ~~of the test~~ to the Agency.

2) ~~Pursuant to~~Under the requirements for monitoring in Section 217.394(d), the owner or operator of the unit must report to the Agency any monitored exceedances of the applicable NO_x concentration from Section 217.388(a)(1) or (a)(2) within 30 days after performing the monitoring.

3) Within 90 days after permanently shutting down an affected unit or a unit included in an emissions averaging plan, the owner or operator of the unit must withdraw or amend the applicable permit to reflect that the unit is no longer in service.

4) If demonstrating compliance through an emissions averaging plan:

A) By October 31 following the applicable ozone season, the owner or operator must notify the Agency if ~~he or she~~it cannot demonstrate compliance for that ozone season; and

B) By January 31 following the applicable calendar year, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency a report that demonstrates ~~the following~~:

i) For all units that are part of the emissions averaging plan, the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions for the ozone season and for the annual control period;

ii) The total mass of actual NO_x emissions for the ozone season and annual control period for each unit included in the averaging plan;

iii) The calculations that demonstrate that the total mass of actual NO_x emissions are less than the total mass of allowable NO_x emissions using equations in Sections 217.390(f) and (g); and

iv) The information required to determine the total mass of actual NO_x emissions and the calculations performed in subsection (c)(4)(B)(iii) ~~of this Section~~.

5) If operating a CEMS, the owner or operator must submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.7(c) and 60.13 or 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104, or an alternate procedure approved by the Agency or USEPA and included in a federally enforceable permit.

6) If using NO_x allowances to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.388, reconciliation reports as required by Section 217.392(c)(3).

d) The owner or operator of an affected unit that is complying with the low usage provisions of Section 217.388(a)(3) must:

1) For each unit complying with Section 217.388(a)(3)(A), maintain a record

of the NO_x emissions for each calendar year;

2) For each unit complying with Section 217.388(a)(3)(B), maintain a record of bhp or MW-hours operated each calendar year; and

3) For each unit ~~utilizing~~ using NO_x allowances for compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.392(c)(3), maintain and submit any NO_x allowance reconciliation reports.

e) Instead of complying with ~~the requirements of subsections~~subsections (a)~~ of this Section~~, ~~subsection~~ (b)~~ of this Section~~, ~~subsections~~ (c)(1) through (c)(4)~~ of this Section~~, and ~~subsection~~ (d)~~ of this Section~~, an owner or operator of an affected unit complying with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.388(a)(1) and operating a CEMS on that unit may meet the applicable testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for that CEMS of 40 CFR 75, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.107.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART T: CEMENT KILNS

Section 217.400 Applicability

~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to the types of cement kilns listed below with process rates in tons per hour (TPH) of clinker produced that are greater than or equal to the following:

a) Long dry kilns -- 12 TPH;

b) Long wet kilns -- 10 TPH;

c) Preheater kilns -- 16 TPH; and

d) Preheater/precalciner kilns -- 22 TPH.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.402 Control Requirements

a) After May 30, 2004, an owner or operator of any cement kiln subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not operate the kiln during the initial control period or any subsequent control period, unless the owner or operator complies with subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(5), or (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~ for kilns that commenced operation ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1996, or subsection (a)(4) or (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~ for kilns that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1996.

1) The kiln is operated with a low-NO_x burner or a mid-kiln firing system;

2) The kiln ~~shall~~ must not exceed the applicable NO_x emission limitation in pounds per ton of clinker (lb/T)~~, expressed~~ in the rates ~~listed~~ below:

A) Long dry kilns -- 5.1 lb NO_x/T of clinker;

B) Long wet kilns -- 6.0 lb NO_x/T of clinker;

C) Preheater kilns -- 3.8 lb NO_x/T of clinker; or

D) Preheater/precalciner kilns -- 2.8 lb NO_x/T of clinker.

3) The kiln achieves a 30 percent or greater reduction from its uncontrolled baseline, established ~~as set forth~~ in this subsection ~~(a)(3),~~ and complies with the following:

A) Uncontrolled baseline emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following equation:

$$UBE = \frac{[EF \times SPR]}{2000 \text{ lbs } NO_x /T}$$

Where:

UBE = Uncontrolled Baseline NO_x emissions ~~expressed~~ in tons of NO_x per control period;

EF = Emissions factor, ~~expressed~~ in lbs of NO_x per ton of clinker produced per control period, based on one of the methods in subsection (a)(3)(B)~~ of this Section~~; and

SPR = Seasonal production rate, ~~expressed~~ in tons of clinker produced per control period, using the average of the two highest control period operating rates from the previous three-year period at the time the application for the permit with federally enforceable conditions is submitted to the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(C)~~ of this Section~~.

B) Emissions factors ~~shall~~ must be determined using one of the following methods:

i) The average of the emission factors for the type of kiln from the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) and the Alternative Control Techniques Document -- NO_x Emissions from Cement Manufacturing, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104~~ of this Part~~;

ii) The site-specific emission factor developed from representative emissions testing~~, pursuant to~~ under 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104~~ of this Part~~, based on a range of typical operating conditions. The owner or operator must establish that these operating conditions are representative, subject to approval by the Agency, and must certify that the emissions testing is being conducted under representative conditions; or

iii) An alternate method for establishing the emissions factors, when submitted with supporting data to substantiate ~~such~~ the emissions factors and approved by the Agency ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (a)(3)(C)~~ of this Section~~.

C) The owner or operator must submit an emission reduction plan to the Agency and obtain Agency approval of that plan~~ by the Agency~~. ~~Such~~ The plan ~~shall~~ must be effective only when ~~contained~~ included in a permit as federally enforceable conditions ~~in a permit~~. ~~Such~~ The plan ~~shall~~ must include any alternate procedures for monitoring, testing, reporting, or recordkeeping approved by the Agency, or other provisions as appropriate.

4) Any kiln subject to this Subpart that commenced operation on or after January 1, 1996, must meet the more stringent of the requirements of this Subpart or other CAA requirements, or rules promulgated ~~thereunder~~under it, applicable to kilns. If a kiln is required to comply with a more stringent requirement ~~pursuant to~~under the CAA, and the owner or operator chooses to do so in lieu of complying with this Subpart, the owner or operator must submit an emissions reduction plan that demonstrates that compliance with the CAA requirement results in emissions reductions that are equal to or exceed the requirements of this Section and obtain a permit containing federally enforceable conditions addressing ~~such~~ the CAA requirement.

5) The owner or operator obtains an alternate emissions standard for operating the kiln ~~pursuant to~~under Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1], and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104, Subpart D~~,~~ provisions for adjusted standards. An adjusted standard or alternate emissions standard with an alternate compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must be granted by the Board to the extent consistent with federal law.

~~Such~~ The alternate ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included as a federally enforceable condition in a permit approved by USEPA or approved as a SIP revision. The adjusted standard ~~shall~~ must include any alternate procedures for control, compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, reporting, or recordkeeping that are appropriate. In addition, the owner or operator must demonstrate, as justification for the adjusted standard, that the control requirements ~~contained~~ in this Subpart, as they apply to cement kilns, meet one or more of the following criteria:

A) Unreasonable cost of control resulting from plant~~,~~ age, location or basic process design;

B) Physical impossibility of installing necessary control equipment; or

C) Other factors specific to the cement kiln that support an alternate emissions standard.

6) The owner or operator obtains approval by the Agency and USEPA to allow the kiln to participate in the federal NO_x Trading Program. ~~Such~~ The participation will be effective upon issuance of a permit containing all necessary federally enforceable permit conditions addressing the kiln's participation in the federal NO_x Trading Program ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 96 and the Illinois NO_x Trading Program regulations at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217. The owner or operator is not subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart for the duration of its participation in the NO_x Trading Program, except for the requirement to submit the initial compliance report ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.408(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Subpart, a source and units at the source subject to ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ will become subject to this Subpart on *the first day of the control season subsequent to the calendar year in which all of the other states subject to the provisions of the NO_x SIP Call (63 Fed. Reg. 57,355 (October 27, 1998)) that are located in USEPA Region V or that are contiguous to Illinois have adopted regulations to implement NO_x trading programs and other required reductions of NO_x emissions pursuant to the NO_x SIP Call, and such regulations have received final approval by USEPA as part of the respective states' SIPS for ozone, or a final FIP for ozone promulgated by USEPA is effective for such other states*. [415 ILCS 5/9.9(f)]

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.404 Testing

a) Any owner or operator of a kiln that commenced operation ~~prior to~~before May 1, 2003, and using a low-NO_x burner or mid-kiln firing system to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ must maintain

and operate the device according to the manufacturer's specifications as approved by the Agency.

b) Any owner or operator of a kiln that commenced operation ~~prior to~~before May 1, 2003, and demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(2), (a)(3)(C), or (a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~ must complete an initial performance test between May 1, 2003, and May 30, 2004, and subsequent annual testing during each control period in which the kiln is operated. This testing must be consistent with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part, or ~~such~~ an alternate test method ~~that has been~~ approved by the Agency ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402 (a)(3)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~ or the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) The owner or operator of a kiln that commences operation on or after May 1, 2003, must complete, as appropriate, an initial performance test within one year after initial startup and subsequent annual testing during each control period in which the kiln is operated. This testing must be consistent with the test methods ~~listed~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.406 Monitoring

a) The owner or operator of a kiln subject to this Subpart must submit a complete monitoring plan addressing the applicable requirements of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ to the Agency and obtain Agency approval of ~~such~~ the plan ~~by the Agency~~. The monitoring plan ~~shall~~ must identify the operating conditions to be monitored and the records to be maintained under Section 217.410 ~~of this Subpart~~. For any kiln that commences operation on or before August 31, 2003, ~~such~~ the plan ~~shall~~ must be submitted on or before August 31, 2003. For any other kiln subject to this Subpart, ~~such~~ the plan ~~shall~~ must be submitted with the construction permit application for ~~such~~ the kiln. ~~Such~~ The plan will be effective only when included as federally enforceable conditions in a permit issued by the Agency.

b) The plan must:

1) Identify the specific operating conditions to be monitored and the correlation between the operating conditions and NO_x emission rates;

2) Include the data and information that the owner or operator used to identify the correlation between NO_x emission rates and these operating conditions;

3) Identify how the owner or operator will monitor these operating conditions on an hourly or other basis, as approved by the Agency, the quality assurance procedures or practices that will be employed to ensure that the data generated by monitoring these operating conditions will be representative and accurate, and the type and format of the records of these operating conditions that will be maintained by the owner or operator under Section 217.410 ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) If operating a low-NO_x burner or mid-kiln firing system, the plan must include only monitoring the parameters indicated in the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations for the low-NO_x burner or mid-kiln firing system as approved by the Agency; and

5) Notwithstanding ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ requiring the monitoring of operating parameters, if the owner or operator elects to monitor NO_x emissions using a continuous emissions monitoring system ~~(CEMS)~~, the owner or operator must submit a monitoring plan subject to approval by the Agency that contains the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 60.13 and of Method 7E in Appendix A ~~contained~~ in 40 CFR 60, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~, and additional provisions regarding accuracy, data capture, and monitoring frequency.

c) The owner or operator must monitor the operating parameters of the emission unit and predict NO_x emission rates in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the plan ~~specified~~ in the applicable operating permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.408 Reporting

a) By May 31, 2004, or within one year after initial startup, whichever occurs later, the owner or operator of a kiln subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must submit to the Agency an initial compliance certification for each kiln subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.402 ~~of this Subpart~~. This certification must contain the following information as applicable:

1) The identity and type of each kiln subject to this Subpart, the name and address of the plant where the kiln is located, and the name and telephone number of the person responsible for demonstrating compliance with this Subpart;

2) A demonstration that each kiln is in compliance with Section 217.402 ~~of this Subpart~~, identifying the provision with which it is complying, ~~and is~~ accompanied by a summary of the approved compliance method, e.g., performance test for the kiln and other supporting data being relied upon by the owner or operator;

3) If demonstrating compliance by use of a low-NO_x burner or mid-kiln firing system ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, a copy of the manufacturer's recommended maintenance and schedule for maintenance as approved by the Agency;

4) If demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(3)(C) or (a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~, the date on which the permit containing the emission reduction plan or SIP revision was received as federally enforceable conditions; and

5) If demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(6) ~~of this Subpart~~, the date of issuance and the identification of the permit authorizing~~, through federally enforceable conditions,~~ participation in the federal NO_x Trading Program through federally enforceable conditions.

b) Beginning in 2004, by December 31 of each year, owners and operators complying with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.402(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), or (a)(5) must, as a seasonal component of its annual emission report ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254, report the total NO_x emissions of each subject kiln during the control period of each year to the Agency, if the kiln operated during this period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.410 Recordkeeping

a) Any owner or operator of a cement kiln subject to this Subpart must produce and maintain records that include~~, but are not limited to~~:

1) Emissions in pounds of NO_x per ton of clinker produced from each kiln subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.402(a)(2), (a)(3)(C), or (a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) The date, time, and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of any cement kiln subject to this Subpart or any emissions monitoring equipment. The records ~~shall~~ must include a description of the malfunction and maintenance activity;

3) If operating a low-NO_x burner or mid-kiln firing system~~:~~, the date, time, and duration of any regularly scheduled maintenance, with a description of the activity, and tons of clinker produced from each kiln;

4) The results of any required performance testing;

5) Daily cement kiln clinker production in tons per day; and

6) The records of monitoring required by Section 217.406 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) All records required to be produced or maintained ~~shall~~must be retained on site for a minimum of three years and be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART U: NO_x CONTROL AND TRADING PROGRAM FOR SPECIFIED NO_x GENERATING UNITS

Section 217.450 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart is to cap the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) during the ozone control period from units subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart (budget units) by determining source allocations and by implementing the federal NO_x Trading Program, 40 CFR 96, consistent with the provisions of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.451 Sunset Provisions

Except for Sections 217.454(a) and (b) and 217.456(c), (e)(1)(B) through (D), and (e)(2), ~~the provisions of this~~ Subpart U ~~shall~~ does not apply for any control period in 2009 or ~~thereafter~~after it. Compliance for 2009 and after is required for these subsections. Noncompliance with the provisions of this Subpart that occurred ~~prior to~~before 2009 is subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.452 Severability

If any Section, subsection, or clause of this Subpart is found invalid, ~~such~~ the finding ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Subpart as a whole or any Section, sentence, or clause not found invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.454 Applicability

a) This Subpart applies to any fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, or combined cycle system~~,~~ with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmbtu/hr and that is:

1) A unit listed in Appendix E ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~irrespective~~ regardless of any subsequent changes in ownership, unit designation, or name of the unit; or

2) A unit not listed in Appendix E ~~of this Subpart~~ that:

A) At no time serves a generator producing electricity for sale;

B) At any time serves a generator producing electricity for sale~~,~~ if ~~such~~ the generator has a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less and has the potential to use no more than 50% of the potential electrical output capacity of the unit. Fifty percent of a unit's potential electrical output capacity ~~shall~~ must be determined by multiplying the unit's maximum design heat input by 0.0488 MWe/mmbtu. If the size of the generator is smaller than this calculated number, the unit is subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart, but if the size of the generator is greater than this calculated number, the unit is subject to ~~the provisions of~~ Subpart W ~~of this Part~~;

C) Is part of any source, as that term is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 211.6130, listed in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~; or

D) Is a unit subject to Subpart W ~~of this Part~~ (excluding any unit listed in Appendix F ~~of this Part~~, regardless of any change in ownership or any change of operator), and the owner or operator makes a permanent election~~,~~ at the time of applying for a budget permit ~~pursuant to~~under this Part~~,~~ to subject the unit to the requirements of this Subpart rather than Subpart W ~~of this Part~~. Any unit for which such an election is made will not receive an allocation from the Subpart U or Subpart W NO_x Trading Budget.

b) ~~Those units that meet~~Units meeting the ~~above~~ criteria in subsection (a) are budget units.

c) Low-emitter status: Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of a budget unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ may elect low-emitter status by obtaining a permit with federally enforceable conditions that meet the requirements of Section 217.472(a). Starting with the effective date of ~~such~~ that permit, the unit ~~shall~~ must be subject only to the requirements of Section 217.472.

d) The owner or operator of any budget unit not listed in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ but subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not receive an allocation of NO_x allowances from the Subpart U or Subpart W NO_x Trading Budget, except for any allowance from the new source set-aside in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The unit must acquire NO_x allowances in an amount not less than the NO_X emissions from ~~such~~ the budget unit during the control period (rounded to the nearest whole ton) in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the federal NO_x Trading Program, Subpart X, ~~of this Part~~ or ~~pursuant to~~under a permanent transfer of NO_x allocations ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.462(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Subpart, a source and units at the source subject to ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ will become subject to this Subpart on *the first day of the control season subsequent to the calendar year in which all of the other states subject to the provisions of the* NO_x *SIP Call* (63 Fed. Reg. 57355 (October 27, 1998)) *that are located in USEPA Region V or are that contiguous to Illinois have adopted regulations to implement* NO_x *trading programs and other required reductions of* NO_x *emissions pursuant to the* NO_x *SIP Call, and such regulations have received final approval by USEPA as part of the respective states' SIPs for ozone, or a final FIP for ozone promulgated by USEPA is effective*. [415 ILCS 5/9.9(f)]

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.456 Compliance Requirements

All budget units subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must comply with the following:

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart and 40 CFR 96, excluding 40 CFR 96.4(b), 96.55(c), and subparts C, E, and I, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~. To the extent that this Subpart contains provisions which are inconsistent with any provisions of 40 CFR 96, the owner or operator of budget units subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the provisions of this Subpart ~~in lieu~~instead of ~~those~~ the provisions ~~which were~~ incorporated by reference.

b) Budget permit requirements:

1) The owner or operator of each source with one or more budget units at the source subject to this Subpart must submit a complete permit application for a budget permit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 217.458(a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6), as applicable, to be issued by the Agency with federally enforceable conditions covering the NO_x Trading Program (budget permit), and that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 217.458 ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) The owner or operator of one or more budget units subject to this Subpart must operate each such budget unit in compliance with ~~such~~ the budget permit or complete budget permit application, as applicable.

3) The owner or operator of one or more budget units subject to this Subpart, at the time of filing an application for a permit under this Section, must submit a complete application for either a permit incorporating a source-wide overdraft account (as ~~such term is~~ defined in 40 CFR 96.2), or a permit incorporating ~~unit specific~~unit-specific compliance accounts for each budget unit at the source subject to this Subpart. ~~Such~~ This election ~~shall~~ must be at the sole discretion of the owner or operator of the source,

and the Agency ~~shall~~ must incorporate ~~such~~ the election into a permit issued to the source ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart.

c) Monitoring requirements:

1) For budget units subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart~~,~~ and which commence operation on and after January 1, 2000, the owner or operator of each such budget unit at the source must comply with the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart H. The account representative of each such budget unit at the source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~those sections of~~ the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart H, applicable to an account representative.

2) The compliance of each budget unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(1) or subsection (c)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~ with the control period NO_x emissions limitation under subsection (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

3) For budget units which commenced operation ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2000:

A) The owner or operator of each such budget unit at the source must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 96, subpart H; or

B) If the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart H, are demonstrated by the source to be technically infeasible as applied to a budget unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart, the owner or operator of such budget unit may monitor by an alternative monitoring procedure for the budget unit approved by the Agency and the Administrator of USEPA ~~pursuant to the provisions of~~under 40 CFR 75, subpart E. ~~Such~~ The alternative monitoring procedures must be ~~contained as~~ federally enforceable conditions in the unit's permit.

4) The compliance of each budget unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the federally enforceable conditions in the budget unit's permit addressing monitoring as required by subsection (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Allowance requirements:

1) As of November 30 of each year, the allowance transfer deadline, the account representative of each source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must hold allowances available for compliance deductions under

40 CFR 96.54 for each budget unit at the source subject to this Subpart in the budget unit's compliance accounts, or the source's overdraft account. The number of allowances held in these accounts ~~shall~~ must not be less than the total NO_x emissions for the control period (rounded to the nearest whole ton), as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, plus any number of allowances necessary to account for actual ~~utilization~~ use (e.g., for testing, start-up, malfunction, and shut down) under 40 CFR 96.42(e) for all budget units at the source subject to this Subpart. Compliance with this provision ~~shall be~~is demonstrated if, as of the allowance transfer deadline, the sum of the allowances available for compliance deductions for all budget units at the source subject to this Subpart is equal to or greater than the total NO_x emissions (rounded to the nearest whole ton) from all budget units at the source subject to this Subpart.

2) Allowances ~~shall~~ must be held in, deducted from, or transferred among allowance accounts in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart and 40 CFR 96, subparts F and G.

3) Each ton of NO_x emitted by a source with one or more budget units subject to this Subpart in any control period in excess of the NO_x allowances held by the owner or operator for each budget unit at the source subject to this Subpart for each control period ~~shall constitute~~constitutes a separate violation of this Subpart and the Act.

4) ~~In order to~~To comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, an allowance may not be ~~utilized~~ used for a control period in a year ~~prior to~~before the year for which the allowance was allocated.

5) An allowance allocated by the Agency or USEPA under the NO_x Trading Program is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x. No provision of the NO_x Trading Program, any permit issued or permit application submitted ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart, or an exemption under 40 CFR 96.5 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit this authorization.

6) An allowance allocated by the Agency or USEPA under the NO_x Trading Program or ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart does not constitute a property right.

7) ~~Upon recordation~~Once it is recorded by USEPA under 40 CFR 96, subpart F or G, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of an allowance to or from a budget unit's compliance account or to or from the source's general or overdraft account where the budget unit is located is deemed to amend automatically and become a part of any budget permit of the budget unit.

This automatic amendment of the budget permit ~~shall~~ must occur by operation of law and will not require any further review.

e) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must keep at the source each of the documents ~~listed~~ in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~ for ~~a period of~~ 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause at any time ~~prior to~~before the end of 5 years in writing by the Agency or USEPA.

A) The account certificate of representation for the account representative for the source and each budget unit at the source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the account certificate of representation, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96.13~~, provided that the~~. The certificate and ~~such~~ supporting documents must be retained on site at the source beyond ~~such~~ the five-year period until ~~such~~ the documents are superseded ~~because of the submission of~~by submitting a new account certificate of representation changing the account representative.

B) All emissions monitoring information, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c) ~~of this Section, provided that to~~. To the extent that 40 CFR 96, subpart H, provides for a three-year period for recordkeeping, the three-year period ~~shall~~ must apply.

C) Copies of all reports and other submissions and all records made or required under this Subpart or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart.

D) Copies of all documents and any other submission under this Subpart.

2) The account representative of a source and each budget unit at the source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must submit to the Agency and USEPA the reports required under this Subpart, including those under 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

f) Liability:

1) ~~No~~ A revision of a budget permit ~~shall~~ must not excuse any violation of the requirements of the NO_x Trading Program or this Subpart that occurs ~~prior to~~before the date that the revision under such budget permit takes effect.

2) Each budget source and each budget unit at the source ~~shall~~ must meet the requirements of the NO_x Trading Program.

3) Any provision of this Subpart or the NO_x Trading Program that applies to a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart (including a provision applicable to the account representative of the source) ~~shall~~ must also apply to the owner and operator of ~~such~~ the source and to the owner and operator of the budget units subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart at the source.

4) Any provision of this Subpart or the NO_x Trading Program that applies to a budget unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart (including a provision applicable to the account representative of ~~such~~ the budget unit) ~~shall~~ must also apply to the owner and operator of ~~such~~ the budget unit. Except with regard to the requirements applicable to budget units with a common stack under 40 CFR 96, subpart H, the owner and operator and the account representative of one budget unit ~~shall~~ must not be liable for any violation by any other budget unit of which they are not an owner or operator or the account representative and that is located at a source of which they are not an owner or operator or the account representative.

5) Excess emissions requirements: The account representative of a source that has excess emissions in any control period ~~shall~~ must surrender the allowances as required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.54(d)(1).

6) The owner or operator of a budget EGU that has excess emissions in any control period ~~shall~~ must pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed under 40 CFR 96.54(d)(3) and the Act.

g) Effect on other authorities: ~~No~~ A provision of this Subpart, the NO_x Trading Program, a budget permit application, a budget permit, or a retired budget unit exemption under 40 CFR 96.5 ~~shall~~ must not be construed as exempting or excluding the owner or operator and, to the extent applicable, the account representative of a source or budget unit from compliance with any other regulations promulgated under the CAA, the Act, an approved State implementation plan, or a federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.458 Permitting Requirements

a) Budget permit requirements~~:~~

1) The owner or operator of each source with one or more budget units subject to this Subpart is required to timely submit~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~

compliance with subsection (a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable, a complete permit application addressing all requirements of this Subpart applicable to ~~such~~ the budget units.

2) Each budget permit (including a draft or proposed budget permit, if applicable) ~~shall~~ must contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable requirements of the NO_x Trading Program and ~~requirements of~~ this Subpart and ~~shall~~ must be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire permit.

3) ~~No~~ A budget permit ~~will~~ must not be issued, and no NO_x allowance account will be established, for any budget unit subject to this Subpart, until the Agency and USEPA have received a complete account certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96, subpart B, for an account representative of the source and each budget unit at the source subject to this Subpart.

4) For any budget unit subject to this Subpart that commenced operation before November 1, 2003, and for which a CAAPP permit is not required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5 of the Act, the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the budget unit must submit a budget permit application meeting the requirements of this Subpart on or before November 1, 2003.

5) For any budget unit subject to this Subpart that commenced operation before August 1, 2003, and for which a CAAPP permit is required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5 of the Act, the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the budget unit must submit a budget permit application meeting the requirements of this Subpart on or before August 1, 2003.

6) For any budget unit subject to this Subpart that is subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and that commences operation on or after August 1, 2003, and for any budget unit subject to this Subpart and not subject to Section 39.5 of the Act that commences operation on or after November 1, 2003, the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the budget units must submit applications for construction and operating permits ~~pursuant to~~under the requirements of Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~such~~ the applications must specify that they are applying for budget permits~~,~~ and ~~must~~ address the budget permit application requirements of this Subpart.

b) Budget permit applications:

1) Duty to apply: The owner or operator of any source with one or more budget units subject to this Subpart must submit to the Agency one or more complete budget permit applications under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for ~~such~~ the budget units by the applicable deadline in subsection (a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~. The owner or operator of any

source with such budget units must reapply for a budget permit as required by this Subpart, ~~and~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act.

2) Information requirements for budget permit applications: A complete budget permit application must include the following elements concerning the budget units for which the application is submitted:

A) Identification of the source, including plant name. The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the Energy Information Administration must also be included, if applicable;

B) Identification of each fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine, stationary boiler, or combined cycle system budget unit at the source;

C) An explanation why each budget unit is subject ~~to the requirements~~ of Section 217.454 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

D) The compliance requirements of Section 217.456 ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) Federally enforceable status of budget permit: An application for a budget permit ~~shall~~ must be treated as a modification of the source's existing federally enforceable permit, if ~~such~~ the permit has been issued for the source, and ~~shall~~ must be subject to the same procedural requirements as the original application. When the Agency issues a budget permit, it ~~shall~~ must be incorporated into and become a segregable part of the source's existing federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.460 Subpart U NO_X Trading Budget

a) The initial NO_x allowances available for allocation for each control period (the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget) for budget units subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be 4,882 tons per control period, subject to adjustment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (b), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section~~, and subject to the new source set-aside for budget units subject to this Subpart~~, as set forth~~ in Sections 217.462 and 217.464 ~~of this Subpart~~. The Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget ~~shall~~ must be initially allocated ~~as set forth in~~under Appendix E ~~of this Part~~.

b) The Agency may adjust the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget available for allocations in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ by adding allowances for budget units

subject to this Subpart opting to become subject to this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under the requirements for opt-in units in Sections 217.474 and 217.476 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) The Agency ~~shall~~ must adjust the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget available for allocations in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ to remove allowances from units opting to become exempt ~~pursuant to~~under the requirements for low-emitters in Sections 217.454(c) and 217.472 ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) Except ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, if USEPA adjusts the base Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget of 4,882 allowances, the Agency will adjust the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget pro-rata.

e) If USEPA adjusts the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget as to any individual budget unit, the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget ~~shall~~ must not be adjusted pro-rata, and only the allowance allocation for that budget unit will be adjusted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.462 Methodology for Obtaining NO_x Allocations

a) Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ identifies the sources with existing budget units subject to this subpart and the number of NO_x allowance allocations that each such budget unit is eligible to receive each control period, subject to adjustment ~~in accordance with~~under Section 217.460 ~~of this subpart~~ and for transfers made in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this section~~. Each named budget unit's allocation will be adjusted proportionally based on the adjusted Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget ~~as provided by~~under Section 217.460 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) The owner or operator of budget units subject to this Subpart may permanently transfer all or part of their allocation of allowances ~~pursuant to~~under Column 5 of Appendix E ~~of this part~~, subject to adjustment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart, to another budget unit subject to this Subpart, or to a budget unit subject to Subpart W ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The transfer will be effective by submitting a written request to the Agency that is signed by the account representative for the transferring budget unit and containing the account number for the recipient budget unit. The owner or operator of budget units subject to this Subpart may not permanently transfer all or part of the new source set-aside indicated as the difference between Column 4 and Column 5 of Appendix E ~~of this Part~~.

c) Subject to adjustment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart, or revocation or revision of the federal NO_x Trading Program or this Subpart, allocations ~~pursuant to~~under Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ exist for the life of the program, including all or a portion of any allocation transferred to another budget unit ~~pursuant to the provisions of~~under this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.464 Methodology for Determining NO_X Allowances from the New Source Set-Aside

a) The methodology for calculating the allowances available to be allocated to new budget units subject to this Subpart from the new source set-aside is based on the more stringent emission rate of 0.15 lbs/mmbtu or the permitted NO_x emission rate, but not less than 0.055 lbs/mmbtu.

b) The general equation for determining allowances is:

$$A = \frac{HI \times ER}{2000}$$

Where HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

Where ER = The NO_X emission rate in lbs/mmbtu as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

Where A = allowances of NO_X/control period.

c) The projected heat input ~~shall~~ must be determined ~~as set forth below~~under this subsection, divided by 2000 lbs/ton:

1) For "new" budget units subject to this Subpart that have seasonal heat input from at least 3 control periods ~~prior to~~before the allocation year, the average of the budget unit's 2 highest seasonal heat inputs from the control periods 1 to 3 years ~~prior to~~before the allocation year;

2) For "new" budget units subject to this Subpart that have seasonal heat input from only 2 control periods ~~prior to~~before the allocation year, the average of the budget unit's seasonal heat inputs from the control periods 1 and 2 years ~~prior to~~before the allocation year;

3) For "new" budget units subject to this Subpart that have seasonal heat input from only the control period ~~prior to~~before the allocation year, the heat input from that control period; or

4) For "new" budget units subject to this Subpart that have not operated for at least 77 days of the control period ~~prior to~~before the allocation year, the budget unit's maximum design heat input for the control period as designated in the construction permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.466 NO_X Allocations Procedure for Subpart U Budget Units

For each control period, the Agency will allocate the total number of NO_x allowances in the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget apportioned to budget units under Section 217.460 ~~of this Subpart~~, subject to adjustment ~~as provided in~~under this Subpart. These allocations will be issued ~~as provided in~~under subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, as follows:

a) The Agency will allocate to each budget unit ~~that is~~ listed in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ the number of allowances ~~listed~~ in Column 5 of Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ for that budget unit for each 3-year period of the program. The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by March 1, ~~of~~ 2004, and triennially thereafter.

b) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside to "new" budget units ~~as set forth in~~under Section 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) The Agency will report allocations from the new source set-aside to USEPA by April 1 of each year for the following year.

d) To the extent that allowances remain in the new source set-aside after any allocation ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency ~~shall~~ must allocate any ~~such~~ remaining allowances pro-rata to the owner or operator of the budget units ~~listed~~ in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ to the extent a whole allowance may be allocated to any ~~such~~ owner or operator. The Agency will make ~~such~~ that allocation by April 15 of each year. If there are insufficient allowances to allocate a whole allowance to any ~~such~~ owner or operator of a budget unit ~~listed~~ in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~, ~~such~~ the allowances ~~shall~~ must be retained by the Agency in the new source set-aside. Any ~~such~~ allowances retained in the new source set-aside ~~shall~~ must be accumulated in the new source set-aside and may either:

1) Be available for allocation to new budget units for future control periods, subject to ~~the provisions of~~ Section 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

2) If, after any annual allocation to new budget units, there are sufficient allowances accumulated in the new source set-aside to allocate one or more whole allowances to the owner or operator of existing budget units ~~listed~~ in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ on a pro-rata basis, ~~such~~ the accumulated whole allowances ~~shall~~ m be allocated pro-rata to such owner or operators.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.468 New Source Set-Asides for "New" Budget Units

a) For the 2004, 2005, and 2006 control periods, a "new" budget unit is one that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 2000. For the 2007 and later control periods, a "new" budget unit is one that commenced commercial operation no more than 3 control periods ~~prior to~~before the year the allocation is

requested ~~pursuant to~~under this Section. ~~Those units~~Units that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 2000, but before May 31, 2004, become "existing" budget units on October 1, 2004. ~~Those units~~Units that commenced commercial operation on or after May 31, 2004, become "existing" budget units the end of the third control period after they commenced commercial operation.

b) "New" budget units must have an allowance for every ton of NO_x emitted during the control period as provided in Section 217.456(d)~~ of this Subpart~~.

c) The Agency will establish a new source set-aside for each control period from which "new" budget units may purchase NO_x allowances. Each new source set-aside will be allocated allowances equal to 3% of each source's initial total Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget allocation ~~as reflected~~ in Column 5 of Appendix E~~ of this Part~~, which is 146 allowances, for each control period. The allocation for the new source set-aside from each source ~~shall~~ must be based on 3% of the source's initial allocation, without regard to subsequent adjustment to any ~~such~~ source's current allocation, including permanent transfer of allowances to another source or revision of the Subpart U NO_x Trading Budget by USEPA.

d) A "new" budget unit may request to purchase from the Agency a number of allowances that is not more than the number of allowances for which it is eligible, as determined in Section 217.464~~ of this Subpart~~, and subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Section.

e) The account representative of a "new" budget unit under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ may purchase allowances from the new source set-aside by submitting to the Agency a request, in writing or in a format specified by the Agency, to be allocated allowances for the current control period from the new source set-aside. The allocation request for each applicable control period must be submitted after the date on which the Agency issues a construction permit to the "new" budget unit and before February 1 of the control period for which the allocation is requested.

f) The Agency will notify the account representative by March 1 of the applicable year of the number of allowances that are eligible for purchase for the "new" budget unit ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under this Section. If the Agency does not receive payment by March 15 of the applicable year, the account representative will forfeit ~~his/her~~their eligibility to purchase the allowances offered. The Agency will make available for purchase those forfeited allowances on a pro-rata basis to "new" budget units requesting allocations ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, up to the number of allowances requested by each account representative. ~~Such~~ These additional allocations are subject to the purchase requirements of subsection (g)~~ of this Section~~.

g) The price of allowances from the new source set-aside ~~shall~~ will be:

1) For 2004 only, the price ~~shall~~ will be the average price at which NO_x allowances were traded in 2003 in the Ozone Transport Region; and

2) For all years other than 2004, the average price at which NO_x allowances were traded in the interstate NO_x Trading Program for the preceding control period.

h) The fees collected by the Agency from the sale of allowances will be distributed pro-rata to budget units receiving allowances ~~pursuant to~~under Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ on the basis of allocated allowances, subject to Agency administrative costs assessed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 9.9 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.470 Early Reduction Credits (ERCs) for Budget Units

If a budget unit reduces its NO_x emission rate as required by the applicable provisions of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ in the 2001 or 2002 control period, or if approved by USEPA in the 2003 control period, for use in 2004 control period~~,~~ or later control periods authorized by USEPA~~,~~ the account representative may request early reduction credits (ERCs) for ~~such~~ the reductions, and the Agency will allocate ERCs to the budget unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following:

a) Each budget unit for which the account representative requests any ERCs under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ must monitor NO_x emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~, starting with the control period ~~prior to~~before the control period for which ERCs will first be requested and for each control period for which ERCs will be requested. For example, if ERCs are requested for reductions made in the 2001 control period, the budget unit must have implemented the applicable monitoring for the 2000 control period. The budget unit's monitoring system availability must be at least 90% during the control period ~~prior to~~before the control period in which the NO_x emissions reduction is made, and the budget unit must be in compliance with any applicable State or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements.

b) The NO_x emission rate and heat input under subsections (c) through (e) ~~of this Section shall~~must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

c) Each budget unit for which ERCs are requested under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ must have reduced its NO_x emission rate for each control period for which ERCs are requested by 30% or more below the actual NO_x emissions rate (lbs/mmbtu) for the first control period in which ERC's are requested.

d) The account representative of a budget unit that meets the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) ~~of this Section~~ may submit to the Agency a request for ERCs for the budget unit based on NO_x emission rate reductions made by the budget unit in control periods 2001, 2002, and 2003.

1) The number of ERCs that may be requested for any applicable control period ~~shall~~ must be an amount equal to the budget unit's heat input for ~~such~~ that control period multiplied by the difference between the budget unit's NO_x emission rate (meeting the requirements of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ for the applicable control period) and the budget unit's actual NO_x emission rate for the applicable control period, divided by 2000 lbs/ton, and rounded to the nearest ton;

2) Upon request of the account representative, the ERC allowance allocation for a particular budget unit may be deposited in the source's overdraft account rather than in the budget unit's compliance account; and

3) The early reduction request must be submitted by November 1 for reductions made in the previous control period~~,~~ in a format specified by the Agency.

e) ~~In the event that~~If the May 31, 2004 date for implementing the NO_x SIP Call is delayed, the early reduction request must be submitted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with any rulemaking or guidance by USEPA on the distribution of the Compliance Supplement Pool under the NO_x SIP Call, 63 Fed. Reg.57356 (October 27, 1998).

f) The Agency will allocate ERCs to the budget units meeting the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) ~~of this Section~~ and covered by ERC requests meeting the requirements of subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following procedures:

1) The Agency ~~shall~~ must allocate no more than 2,427 ERCs over three years, as follows:

A) Not more than one-half of the total ERC allowances for reductions made in the control period in 2001;

B) Not less than one-half of the total ERC allowances for reductions made in the control period in 2002; and

C) If approved by USEPA, any ERC allowances not allocated ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(1)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~, for reductions made in the control period in 2003.

2) If the number of ERC allowances requested for a reduction achieved in any control period is less than or equal to the number of ERC allowances designated for that control period in subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency will allocate one allowance for each accepted ERC request; and

3) If the number of ERC allowances requested for a reduction achieved in any control period is greater than the number of ERC allowances designated for that control period in subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the Agency will allocate allowances for accepted requests on a pro-rata basis.

g) By April 1, the Agency will notify the account representative submitting an ERC request for the subsequent control period of the number of ERC allowances that will be allocated to each budget unit for that control period.

h) By May 1, 2004, the Agency will submit to USEPA the ERC allocations made by the Agency under this Section. USEPA will record such allocations to the extent that they are consistent with the requirements of this Section.

i) ERC allowances recorded under subsection (h) ~~of this Section~~ may be deducted under 40 CFR 96.54, ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~, for the control period in 2004 or ~~such~~ control periods ~~as may be~~ specified by USEPA. Notwithstanding 40 CFR 96.55(a), USEPA will deduct as retired any ERC allowances that are not deducted for compliance ~~in accordance with~~under 40 CFR 96.54 for the control period in 2004 or ~~such~~ control periods ~~as may be~~ specified by USEPA.

j) ERC allowances are treated as banked allowances in 2004 for the purposes of 40 CFR 96.55(a) and (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.472 Low-Emitter Requirements

Starting with the effective date of the permit referred to in Section 217.454(c), the budget unit electing low-emitter status shaisll be subject only to the requirements of this Section.

a) For each control period the owner or operator elects low-emitter status, the federally enforceable permit conditions must:

1) Restrict the unit to burning only natural gas, fuel oil, or natural gas and fuel oil;

2) Limit the unit's potential NO_x mass emissions for the control period to 25 tons or less;

3) Restrict the unit's operating hours to the number calculated by dividing 25 tons of potential NO_x mass emissions by the unit's maximum potential hourly NO_x mass emissions;

4) Require that the unit's potential NO_x mass emissions ~~shall~~ must be calculated by using the monitoring provisions of 40 CFR 75, or if the unit does not rely on these monitoring provisions, as follows:

A) Select the applicable default NO_x emission rate: 0.7 lbs/mmbtu for combustion turbines burning natural gas exclusively during the control period; 1.2 lbs/mmbtu for combustion turbines burning any fuel oil during the control period; 1.5 lbs/mmbtu for boilers burning natural gas exclusively during the control period; or 2 lbs/mmbtu for boilers burning any fuel oil during the control period.

B) Multiply the default NO_x emission rate under subsection (a)(4)(A) ~~of this Section~~ by the unit's maximum rated hourly heat input, which is the higher of the manufacturer's maximum rated hourly heat input or the highest observed hourly heat input. The owner or operator of the unit may request in the permit application required by this subsection that the Agency use a lower value for the unit's maximum rated hourly heat input. The Agency may approve ~~such~~ the lower value if the owner or operator demonstrates that the maximum hourly heat input specified by the manufacturer or the highest observed hourly heat input, or both, are not representative. The owner or operator must demonstrate that ~~such~~ the lower value is representative of the unit's current capabilities because modifications have been made to the unit that permanently limit the unit's capacity;

5) Require that, for 5 years at the source that includes the unit, records demonstrating that the operating hours restriction, the fuel use restriction, and the other requirements of the permit related to these restrictions were met; and

6) Require that the owner or operator of the unit report to the Agency for each control period the unit's hours of operation (treating any partial hour of operation as a whole hour of operation), heat input, and fuel use by type. This report ~~shall~~ must be submitted by November 1 of each year the unit elects low-emitter status.

b) The Agency will notify the USEPA in writing of each unit electing low-emitter status ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ and when any of the following occurs:

1) The permit with federally enforceable conditions that includes the restrictions in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is issued by the Agency;

2) ~~Such~~ The permit is revised to remove any such restriction;

3) ~~Such~~ The permit includes any such restriction that is no longer applicable; or

4) The unit does not comply with any such restriction.

c) The unit ~~shall become~~becomes subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart if, for any control period under this Section, the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is removed from the unit's permit or otherwise is no longer applicable, or the unit does not comply with the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The unit ~~shall~~ must be treated as commencing operation on September 30 of the control period for which the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction is no longer applicable or during which the unit does not comply with the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction.

d) The owner or operator of a unit to which the Agency has ever allocated allowances under Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ may elect low-emitter status. In that case, the Agency will reduce the Subpart U NO_x budget by the number of allowances equal to the amount of NO_x emissions the unit is permitted to emit during the control period, ~~pursuant to~~under a federally enforceable condition in the unit's permit. The owner or operator of a unit electing low-emitter status may demonstrate that it holds sufficient allowances to cover the unit's NO_x emissions by offsetting the emissions from ~~such~~ the unit, not to exceed its permitted emission limit ~~as included~~ in its federally enforceable permit, with allowances issued for voluntary NO_x reductions meeting the requirements of Subpart X ~~of this Part~~. The Agency will not reduce the Subpart U NO_x budget by the allowances issued for NO_x reductions obtained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Subpart X ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.474 Opt-In Units

a) Any operating fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, combined cycle system, cement kiln, or stationary internal combustion engine in the State may qualify under this Subpart to become an opt-in budget unit if it:

1) Is not a budget EGU under Subpart W ~~of this Part~~;

2) Vents all of its emissions to a stack;

3) Has documented heat input for more than 876 hours in the six months immediately preceding the submission of an application for an initial budget permit under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~;

4) Is not covered by a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR 96.5; and

5) Is not covered by the low-emitter exemption under Section 217.454(c) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart, an opt-in budget unit ~~shall~~ must be treated as a budget unit for purposes of applying this Subpart and 40 CFR 96.

c) Authorized Account Representative:

1) If an opt-in unit is located at the same source as one or more budget units, it ~~shall~~ must have the same account representative as those budget units.

2) If the opt-in unit is not located at the same source as one or more budget units, the owner or operator of the opt-in unit ~~shall~~ must submit a complete account certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.13.

d) To apply for a budget permit, the account representative of a unit meeting the qualifications of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ must, except as provided under Section 217.478(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, submit to the Agency:

1) A budget permit application for the unit that:

A) Meets the requirements under Section 217.458 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

B) Contains provisions for a change in the regulatory status of the unit to an opt-in budget unit under Section 217.454 ~~of this Subpart pursuant to the provisions of~~under Section 217.480(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) A monitoring plan for the unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.476 Opt-In Process

The Agency will issue or deny a budget permit for an opt-in unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.458 ~~of this Subpart~~ and the following:

a) The Agency will determine, on an interim basis, the sufficiency of the monitoring plan accompanying the initial application for a budget permit for an opt-in unit. A monitoring plan is sufficient, for purposes of interim review, if the plan

contains information demonstrating that the NO_x emission rate and heat input of the unit are monitored and reported in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H. A determination of sufficiency ~~shall~~ must not be construed as acceptance or approval of that unit's monitoring plan.

b) If the Agency determines that the unit's monitoring plan is sufficient under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ and after completion of the monitoring system certification under 40 CFR 96, subpart H, the NO_x emission rate and the heat input of the unit ~~shall~~ must be monitored and reported in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, for one full control period during which the monitoring system availability is not less than 90% and during which the unit is in full compliance with any applicable State or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements.

c) Based on the information monitored and reported under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the unit's baseline heat rate ~~shall~~ must be calculated as the unit's total heat input (in mmbtu) for the control period, and the unit's baseline NO_x emission rate ~~shall~~ must be calculated as the unit's total NO_x emissions (in lbs) for the control period divided by the unit's baseline heat rate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.478 Opt-In Budget Units: Withdrawal from the NO_X Trading Program

a) Requesting withdrawal: To withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program, the account representative of an opt-in budget unit ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a request to withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program and to withdraw the budget permit effective as of a specified date between (and not including) September 30 and May 1. The submission ~~shall~~ must be made no later than 90 days ~~prior to~~before the requested effective date of withdrawal.

b) Conditions for withdrawal: Before an opt-in budget unit may withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program and the budget permit may be withdrawn under this Section, the following conditions must be met:

1) For the control period immediately before the withdrawal is to be effective, the account representative must submit to the Agency an annual compliance certification report in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96.30.

2) If the opt-in budget unit has excess emissions for the control period immediately before the withdrawal is to be effective, USEPA has deducted from the opt-in budget unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the NO_x budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located, the number of allowances required in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96.54(d) for the control period.

3) After the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (b)(1) and (2) ~~of this Section~~ are met, USEPA will deduct from the opt-in unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located, allowances equal in number to any allowances allocated to that unit under Section 217.782 ~~of this Subpart~~ for the control period for which the withdrawal is to be effective and earlier control periods. USEPA will close the opt-in budget unit's compliance account and will establish, and transfer any remaining allowances to, a new general account for the owners and operators of the opt-in unit. The account representative for the opt-in budget unit ~~shall~~ must become the account representative for the general account.

c) An opt-in budget unit that withdraws from the Subpart U NO_x Trading Program ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements under the NO_x Trading Program concerning all years for which ~~such~~ the opt-in budget unit was an opt-in budget unit, even if ~~such~~ the requirements arise or must be complied with after the withdrawal takes effect.

d) Notification:

1) After the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~ are met (including deduction of the full amount of allowances required), the Agency will revise the budget permit indicating a specified effective date for the withdrawal that is after the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~ have been met and that is ~~prior to~~before May 1 or after September 30.

2) If the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~ are not met, the Agency will issue a notification to the owner or operator and the account representative of the opt-in budget unit that the opt-in unit's request to withdraw its budget permit is denied. If the opt-in budget unit's request to withdraw is denied, the opt-in budget unit ~~shall~~ will remain subject to the requirements for an opt-in budget unit.

e) Reapplication upon failure to meet conditions of withdrawal: If the Agency denies the opt-in budget unit's request to withdraw, the account representative of the opt-in budget unit may submit another request to withdraw in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~.

f) Ability to return to the NO_x Trading Program: Once an opt-in unit withdraws from the NO_x Trading Program and its budget permit is withdrawn under this Section, the account representative may not submit another application for a budget permit under Section 217.474(d) ~~of this Subpart~~ for the unit ~~prior to~~before the date that is four years after the date on which the budget permit with opt-in conditions is withdrawn.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.480 Opt-In Units: Change in Regulatory Status

a) Notification: When an opt-in unit becomes an opt-in budget unit under Section 217.476 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency and USEPA in writing of ~~such~~ the change in the opt-in unit's regulatory status within 30 days ~~of such~~afeter that change.

b) Any permit application that provides for a change in the regulatory status of a unit to an opt-in budget unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.474(d)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ and included in a budget permit~~,~~ is effective on the date on which ~~such~~ the opt-in unit becomes an opt-in budget unit under Section 217.454 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) USEPA's action:

1) USEPA will deduct from the compliance account for the opt-in budget unit under this Section, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located, allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior control period as:

A) Any allowances allocated to the budget unit (as an opt-in unit) under Section 217.482 ~~of this Subpart~~ for any control period after the last control period during which the unit's budget permit was effective; and

B) If the effective date of any budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ is during a control period, the allowances allocated to the opt-in budget unit (as an opt-in unit) under Section 217.482 ~~of this Subpart~~ for the control period multiplied by the ratio of the number of days in the control period, starting with the effective date of the budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, divided by the total number of days in the control period.

2) The account representative ~~shall~~ must ensure that the compliance account of the opt-in budget unit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located, contains the allowances necessary ~~for completion of~~to complete the deduction under subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~. If the compliance account or overdraft account does not contain sufficient allowances, USEPA will deduct the required number of allowances, regardless of the control period for which they were allocated, whenever allowances are recorded in either account.

3) For every control period during which any budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ is effective, the opt-in budget unit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ will be treated, solely for purposes of allowance allocations under Section 217.466 or 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~, as a unit that commenced operation on the effective date of the budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and will be allocated allowances in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.466 or 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~.

4) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~, if the effective date of any budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ is during a control period, the following number of allowances will be allocated to the opt-in budget unit for the control period: the number of allowances otherwise allocated to the opt-in budget unit under Section 217.466 or 217.468 ~~of this Subpart~~ for the control period multiplied by the ratio of the number of days in the control period, starting with the effective date of the budget permit under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, divided by the total number of days in the control period.

d) When the owner or operator of an opt-in unit does not renew the budget permit for the opt-in budget unit issued ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.474(d), USEPA will deduct from the opt-in budget unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located, allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior control period as any allowances allocated to the opt-in budget unit under Section 217.482 ~~of this Subpart~~ for any control period after the last control period for which the budget permit is effective. The account representative ~~shall~~ must ensure that the opt-in budget unit's compliance account or the overdraft account of the budget source where the opt-in budget unit is located contains the allowances necessary ~~for completion of such~~to complete the deduction. If the compliance account or overdraft account does not contain sufficient allowances, USEPA will deduct the required number of allowances, regardless of the control period for which they were allocated, whenever allowances are recorded in either account.

e) After the deduction under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ is completed, USEPA will close the opt-in unit's compliance account. If any allowances remain in the compliance account after ~~completion of such~~completing the deduction and any deduction under 40 CFR 96.54, USEPA will close the opt-in unit's compliance account and will establish, and transfer any remaining allowances to, a new general account for the owner or operator of the opt-in unit. The account representative for the opt-in unit ~~shall~~ must become the account representative for the general account.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.482 Allowance Allocations to Opt-In Budget Units

a) Allowance allocations:

1) By the December 31 immediately before the first control period for which the budget permit is effective, the Agency will allocate allowances to the opt-in budget unit and submit to USEPA the allocation for the control period in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

2) By no later than the December 31 after the first control period for which the budget permit is in effect and December 31 of each year ~~thereafter~~after that, the Agency will allocate allowances to the opt-in budget unit and submit to USEPA allocations for the next control period~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

b) For the first control period, and for each subsequent control period for which the opt-in budget unit has a budget permit, the opt-in budget unit will be allocated allowances in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following procedures:

1) The heat input (in mmbtu) used for calculating allowance allocations will be the lesser of:

A) The opt-in unit's baseline heat input determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.476(c) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) The opt-in unit's heat input, for the control period in the year ~~prior to~~before the year of the first control period for which the allocations are being calculated, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

2) The Agency will allocate allowances to the opt-in budget unit in an amount equaling the heat input (in mmbtu) determined under subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~ multiplied by the lesser of:

A) The unit's baseline NO_x emission rate (in lbs/mmbtu) determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.476(c) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) The lowest NO_x emissions limitation (calculated in lbs/mmbtu) under State or federal law that is applicable to the budget opt-in unit for the year of the control period for which the allocations are being calculated, regardless of the averaging period to which the emissions limitation applies.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART V: ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Section 217.521 Lake of Egypt Power Plant

a) The standard for nitrogen oxides of Section 217.121(d) does not apply when solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent ~~by weight~~ or more by weight of coal refuse is burned in Southern Illinois Power Cooperative's Unit No. 4 at its Lake of Egypt Power Plant.

b) The standard for nitrogen oxides of Section 217.121(e) does not apply when solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent ~~by weight~~ or more by weight of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, or other solid fossil fuel in Southern Illinois Power Cooperative's Unit No. 4 at its Lake of Egypt Power Plant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.700 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart is to control the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from electrical generating units (EGUs) during the ozone control period (~~for purposes of~~under Subpart V, the ozone control period is May 1 through September 30 of each year, beginning in 2003), by limiting the emissions of NO_x from EGUs to no more than 0.25 lbs/mmbtu of actual heat input during each ozone control period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.702 Severability

If any section, subsection, or clause of this Subpart is found invalid, ~~such~~ that finding ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Subpart as a whole or any Section, subsection, or clause not found invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.704 Applicability

The following fossil fuel-fired stationary boilers, combustion turbines, or combined cycle systems are electrical generating units (EGUs) and ~~shall be~~are subject to this Subpart on and after May 1, 2003:

a) Any unit serving a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale, excluding those units ~~listed~~ in Appendix D ~~of this Part~~ and any new unit at a source ~~listed~~ in Appendix D ~~of this Part~~.

b) Any unit with a maximum design heat input ~~that is~~ greater than 250 mmbtu/hr that commences operation on or after January 1, 1999, serving at any time a generator that has a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less and has the potential to use more than 50% of the potential electrical output capacity of the unit. Fifty percent of a unit's potential electrical output capacity ~~shall~~ must be determined by multiplying

the unit's maximum design heat input by 0.0488 MWe/mmbtu. If the size of the generator is greater than this calculated number, the unit is an EGU subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.706 Emission Limitations

a) On or after May 1, 2003, ~~no~~ an owner or operator subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of NO_x into the atmosphere from any EGU to exceed 0.25 lbs/mmbtu of actual heat input during each ozone control period, based on a control period average for that unit.

b) Notwithstanding the emission limitation in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, any EGU subject to a more stringent NO_x emission limitation ~~pursuant to~~under any State or federal statute, including the Act, the Clean Air Act, or any regulations promulgated ~~thereunder~~under them, ~~shall~~ must comply with both the requirements of this Subpart and ~~that~~ the more stringent emission limitation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.708 NO_X Averaging

a) Notwithstanding Section 217.706(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owners or operators of EGUs ~~listed~~ in Appendix F ~~of this Part~~ and the owner or operator of Soyland Power may elect to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart by averaging for the ozone control period the NO_x emission rates with any EGU ~~listed~~ in Appendix F or any EGU at Soyland Power's Alsey, Illinois facility that commenced commercial operation on or before January 1, 2000.

b) The average NO_x emission rate for all EGUs being averaged ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must not exceed 0.25 lbs/mmbtu and ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

$$ERavg = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (HI_i \times ER_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} HI_i}$$

Where:

ERavg = average emission rate in lbs/mmbtu of all EGUs in averaging demonstration

HI_i	=	heat input for the ozone control period of EGU i, in mmbtu, as specified in the NO_x averaging demonstration
ER_i	=	actual NO_x emission rate of EGU i, in lbs/mmbtu, as specified in the NO_x averaging demonstration
n	=	number of EGUs that are averaging

c) Averaging under this Subpart must be authorized through federally enforceable permit conditions for ~~such~~ the EGU.

d) An EGU may be included in only one NO_x averaging demonstration during an ozone control period.

e) Compliance by averaging for each ozone control period must be demonstrated by November 30 following each ozone control period.

f) If averaging is used to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, the effect of a failure to demonstrate ~~such~~ compliance ~~shall~~ must be that the compliance status of each EGU ~~shall~~ must be determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.706(a) as if the NO_x emission rates of such EGUs were not averaged.

g) The owner or operator of any EGU that elects to participate in an averaging demonstration to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart cannot average with any other EGU for which the owner or operator of ~~such~~ theh EGU does not maintain the required records, data, and reports, or does not submit copies of ~~such~~ the records, data, or reports to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.710 Monitoring

a) The owner or operator of an EGU subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for NO_x that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 75, subpart B.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the owner or operator of a gas-fired peaking unit or oil-fired peaking unit as defined in 40 CFR 72.2 may determine NO_x emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the emissions estimation protocol of 40 CFR 75, subpart E.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the owner of operator of a combustion turbine that operates less than 350 ~~hour~~ hours per ozone control period may determine the heat input and NO_x emissions of the turbine as follows:

1) Heat input ~~shall~~ must be determined from the metered fuel usage to the turbine or the calculated heat input determined as the product of the turbine's maximum hourly heat input and hours of operation as recorded by operating instrumentation on the turbine;

2) NO_x emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined as the product of the heat input, as determined ~~above~~in subsection (c)(1), and the appropriate default NO_x emission factors below:

0.7 lbs/mmbtu - Natural gas
1.2 lbs/mmbtu - Fuel oil

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.712 Reporting and Recordkeeping

The owner or operator of an EGU subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart shall:

a) Comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR 75 applicable to NO_x emissions during the ozone control period, including~~, but not limited to,~~ 40 CFR 75.54(b) and (d), incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the owner or operator of a combustion turbine for which heat input and NO_x emissions are determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsection 217.710(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Maintain records of the heat input and NO_X emissions of the turbine as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.710(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ and records of metered fuel use or operating hours used to determine heat input; and

2) Annually report the heat input and NO_x emissions of the turbine as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 217.710(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ for each ozone control period, by November 30 of each year.

c) Submit, with the report required under subsection ~~(c) of this Section~~(b), the following certification statement~~, to be~~ signed by a responsible official:

"I certify under penalty of law that this report and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief after due inquiry, true, accurate, and

complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature

Name

Official Title

Telephone No.

Date Signed

d) If demonstrating compliance through Section 217.706(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, by November 30 of each year beginning in 2003, submit to the Agency a report that demonstrates each EGU has not exceeded a NO_x emission rate of 0.25 lbs/mmbtu during the ozone control period.

e) If demonstrating compliance through Section 217.708 ~~of this Subpart~~, by November 30 of each year beginning in 2003, submit to the Agency a report that demonstrates the following:

1) For all EGUs participating in the averaging demonstration, the averaged ozone control period NO_x emission rate pursuant to the equation in Section 217.708(b) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) The average ozone control period NO_x emission rate of each EGU participating in the averaging demonstration; and

3) The information required to determine the averaged NO_x emission rate ~~pursuant to~~under Section 217.708(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Keep and maintain~~,~~ for 5 years~~,~~ all records and data necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart, and upon request make ~~such~~ the records and data available to Agency and USEPA representatives for inspection and copying during working hours.

g) Submit copies of any records and data required by this Section to the Agency within 30 days after ~~receipt of~~receiving a written request by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART W: NO_x TRADING PROGRAM FOR ELECTRICAL GENERATING UNITS

Section 217.750 Purpose (Repealed)

~~The purpose of this Subpart is to control the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) during the ozone control period (May 1 through September 30 of each year, except that in 2004, "control period" means May 31 through September 30) from electrical generating units (EGUs) by determining source allocations and implementing the NO_x Trading Program pursuant to 40 CFR 96, as authorized by Section 9.9 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/9.9].~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.751 Sunset Provisions (Repealed)

~~The provisions of this Subpart W shall not apply for any control period in 2009 or thereafter. Noncompliance with the provisions of this Subpart that occurred prior to 2009 is subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.752 Severability (Repealed)

~~If any Section, subsection or clause of this Subpart is found invalid, such finding shall not affect the validity of this Subpart as a whole or any Section, sentence or clause not found invalid.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.754 Applicability (Repealed)

~~a) The following fossil fuel-fired stationary boilers, combustion turbines or combined cycle systems are electrical generating units (EGUs) and are subject to this Subpart:~~

~~1) Any unit serving a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale, excluding those units listed in Appendix D of this Part.~~

~~2) Any unit with a maximum design heat input that is greater than 250 mmbtu/hr that commences operation on or after January 1, 1999, serving at any time a generator that has a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less and has the potential to use more than 50% of the potential electrical output capacity of the unit. Fifty percent of a unit's potential electrical output capacity shall be determined by multiplying the unit's maximum design heat input by 0.0488 MWe/mmbtu. If the size of the generator is greater than this calculated number, the unit is an EGU subject to the provisions of this Subpart.~~

~~b) Those units that meet the above criteria and are subject to the NO_x Trading Program emissions limitations contained in this Subpart are budget EGUs.~~

c) Low-emitter status: Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section, the owner or operator of a budget EGU under subsection (a) of this Section may elect low-emitter status by obtaining a permit with federally enforceable conditions meeting the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of this Section. Starting with the effective date of such permit, the EGU shall not be a budget EGU and shall be subject only to the requirements of this subsection (c).

1) For each control period under this subsection (c), the federally enforceable permit conditions must:

A) Restrict the EGU to burning only natural gas, fuel oil, or natural gas and fuel oil;

B) Limit the EGU's potential NO_x mass emissions for the control period to 25 tons or less;

C) Restrict the EGU's operating hours during the control period to the number calculated by dividing 25 tons of potential NO_x mass emissions by the EGU's maximum potential hourly NO_x mass emissions;

D) Require that the EGU's potential NO_x mass emissions be calculated by using the monitoring provisions of 40 CFR 75 or, if the EGU does not rely on these monitoring provisions, by using the applicable default rate, as follows:

i) Select the applicable default NO_x emission rate from one of the following:

0.7 lb/mmbtu for combustion turbines burning natural gas exclusively during the control period;

1.2 lbs/mmbtu for combustion turbines burning any fuel oil during the control period;

1.5 lbs/mmbtu for boilers burning natural gas exclusively during the control period; or

2 lbs/mmbtu for boilers burning any fuel oil during the control period.

ii) Multiply the default NO_x emission rate under subsection (c)(1)(D)(i) of this Section by the EGU's unit-specific maximum rated heat input (mmbtu), which is the higher of the manufacturer's maximum rated hourly heat input or the highest observed hourly heat input. The owner or operator

of the EGU may request in the permit application required by this subsection (c) that the Agency use a lower value for the EGU's maximum rated hourly heat input. The Agency may approve such lower value if the owner or operator demonstrates that the maximum hourly heat input specified by the manufacturer or the highest observed hourly heat input, or both, are not representative. The owner or operator must also demonstrate that such lower value is representative of the EGU's current capabilities because modifications have been made to the EGU that permanently limit the EGU's capacity;

E) Require that the owner or operator of the EGU retain for five years, at the source that includes the EGU, records demonstrating that the operating hours restriction, the fuel use restriction, and the other requirements of the permit related to these restrictions were met; and

F) Require that the owner or operator of the EGU report to the Agency the EGU's hours of operation (treating any partial hour of operation as a whole hour of operation), heat input, and fuel use by type during each control period. This report shall be submitted by November 1 of each year the EGU elects low-emitter status.

2) The Agency will notify USEPA in writing of each EGU electing low-emitter status pursuant to the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of this Section and when any of the following occurs:

A) The permit with federally enforceable conditions that includes the restrictions in subsection (c)(1) of this Section is issued by the Agency;

B) Such permit is revised to remove any such restriction;

C) Such permit includes any such restriction that is no longer applicable; or

D) The EGU does not comply with any such restriction.

3) The EGU shall become a budget EGU, subject to the requirements of this Subpart if, for any control period under subsection (c) of this Section, the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction under subsection (c)(1) of this Section is removed from the EGU's permit or otherwise becomes no longer applicable, or the EGU does not comply with the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction under subsection (c)(1) of this Section. Such EGU shall be treated as commencing operation and, for

~~a unit under subsection (a)(1) of this Section, commencing commercial operation, on September 30 of the year prior to the control period for which the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction is no longer applicable or during which the EGU does not comply with the fuel use restriction or the operating hours restriction.~~

~~4) The owner or operator of an EGU to which the Agency has ever allocated allowances may elect low-emitter status. In that case, the Agency will reduce the EGU trading budget by the number of allowances corresponding to the amount of NO_x emissions the EGU is permitted to emit during the control period as set forth in the EGU's federally enforceable state operating permit.~~

~~d) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (a) of this Section, sources may opt-in to the NO_x Trading Program and will receive allowance allocations consistent with applicable requirements, if they meet the requirements for a budget opt-in unit pursuant to Sections 217.774 through 217.782 of this Part.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.756 Compliance Requirements (Repealed)

~~All EGUs subject to the requirements of this Subpart must comply with the following:~~

~~a) The requirements of this Subpart and 40 CFR 96 (excluding 40 CFR 96.4(b) and 96.55(c), and excluding 40 CFR 96, Subparts C, E, and I) as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.~~

~~b) Permit requirements:~~

~~1) The owner or operator of each source with one or more budget EGUs at the source must apply for a permit issued by the Agency with federally enforceable conditions covering the NO_x Trading Program ("budget permit") that complies with the requirements of Section 217.758 of this Part.~~

~~2) The owner or operator of each budget source and each budget EGU at the source must operate the budget EGU in compliance with such budget permit.~~

~~c) Monitoring requirements:~~

~~1) The owner or operator of each budget source and each budget EGU at the source must comply with the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart H. The account representative of each budget source and each budget EGU at the source must comply with those sections of the~~

monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 96, subpart H, applicable to an account representative.

2) The compliance of each budget EGU with the budget emissions limitation under subsection (d) of this Section shall be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.

d) NO_x requirements:

1) By November 30 of each year, the allowance transfer deadline, the account representative of each budget source and each budget EGU at the source shall hold allowances available for compliance deductions under 40 CFR 96.54 in the budget EGU's compliance account or the source's overdraft account. The number of allowances held shall not be less than the budget EGU's total tons of NO_x emissions for the control period, rounded to the nearest whole ton, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, plus any number necessary to account for actual utilization (e.g., for testing, start-up, malfunction, and shut down) under 40 CFR 96.42(e) for the control period.

2) Each ton of NO_x emitted in excess of the number of NO_x allowances held by the owner or operator for each budget EGU for each control period shall constitute a separate violation of this Part and the Act.

3) A budget EGU shall be subject to the monitoring and NO_x requirements of subsections (e)(1) and (d)(1) of this Section starting on the later of May 31, 2004, the date on which the EGU commences OR THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONTROL SEASON SUBSEQUENT TO THE CALENDAR YEAR IN WHICH ALL OF THE OTHER STATES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE NO_X SIP CALL (63 Fed. Reg. 57355 (October 27, 1998)) THAT ARE LOCATED IN USEPA REGION V OR THAT ARE CONTIGUOUS TO ILLINOIS HAVE ADOPTED REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT NO_X TRADING PROGRAMS AND OTHER REQUIRED REDUCTIONS OF NO_X EMISSIONS PURSUANT TO THE NO_X SIP CALL, AND SUCH REGULATIONS HAVE RECEIVED FINAL APPROVAL BY USEPA AS PART OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES' SIPS FOR OZONE, OR A FINAL FIP FOR OZONE PROMULGATED BY USEPA IS EFFECTIVE. [415 ILCS 5/9.9(f)]

4) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among allowance accounts in accordance with this Subpart and 40 CFR 96, subparts F and G, and Sections 217.774 through 217.782 of this Part.

5) In order to comply with the requirements of subsection (d)(1) of this Section, an allowance may not be utilized for a control period in a year prior to the year for which the allowance is allocated.

6) An allowance allocated by the Agency or USEPA under the NO_x Trading Program is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the NO_x Trading Program. No provision of the NO_x Trading Program, the budget permit application, the budget permit, or a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR 96.5, and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit this authorization.

7) An allowance allocated by the Agency or USEPA under the NO_x Trading Program does not constitute a property right.

8) Upon recordation by USEPA under 40 CFR 96, subpart F or G, or Section 217.782 of this Part, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of an allowance to or from a budget EGU's compliance account or to or from the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget EGU is located is deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of, any budget permit of the budget EGU. This automatic amendment of the budget permit shall be deemed an operation of law and will not require any further review.

e) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements:

1) Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of the budget source and each budget EGU at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the documents listed in subsections (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(D) of this Section for a period of five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five years, in writing by the Agency or USEPA.

A) The account certificate of representation of the account representative for the source and each budget EGU at the source, all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the account certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 96.13, provided that the certificate and documents must be retained on site at the source beyond such five-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation changing the account representative.

B) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR 96, subpart

H provides for a three-year period for recordkeeping, the three-year period shall apply.

C) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the NO_x Trading Program or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the NO_x Trading Program or with the requirements of this Subpart.

D) Copies of all documents used to complete a budget permit application and any other submission under the NO_x Trading Program.

2) The account representative of a budget source and each budget EGU at the source must submit to the Agency and USEPA the reports and compliance certifications required under the NO_x Trading Program, including those under 40 CFR 96, subparts D and H, and Section 217.774 of this Part.

f) Liability:

1) No revision of a permit for a budget EGU shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the NO_x Trading Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision to such budget permit takes effect.

2) Each budget source and each budget EGU shall meet the requirements of the NO_x Trading Program.

3) Any provision of the NO_x Trading Program that applies to a budget source (including any provision applicable to the account representative of a budget source) shall also apply to the owner and operator of such budget source and to the owner and operator of each budget EGU at the source.

4) Any provision of the NO_x Trading Program that applies to a budget EGU (including any provision applicable to the account representative of a budget EGU) shall also apply to the owner and operator of such budget EGU. Except with regard to the requirements applicable to budget EGUs with a common stack under 40 CFR 96, subpart H, the owner and operator and the account representative of one budget EGU shall not be liable for any violation by any other budget EGU of which they are not an owner or operator or the account representative.

5) The account representative of a budget EGU that has excess emissions in any control period shall surrender the allowances as required for deduction under 40 CFR 96.54(d)(1).

6) The owner or operator of a budget EGU that has excess emissions in any control period shall pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed under 40 CFR 96.54(d)(3) and the Act.

g) Effect on other authorities. No provision of the NO_x Trading Program, a budget permit application, a budget permit, a low-emitter exemption under Section 217.754(c) of this Subpart, or a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR 96.5 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owner and operator and, to the extent applicable, the account representative of a budget source or budget EGU, from compliance with any other regulation promulgated under the CAA, the Act, an approved State implementation plan, or a federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.758 Permitting Requirements (Repealed)

a) Budget permit requirements:

1) Each source with a budget EGU is required to submit a complete permit application addressing all applicable NO_x Trading Program requirements for a permit meeting the requirements of this Section, applicable to each budget EGU at the source. Each budget permit (including any draft or proposed budget permit, if applicable) will contain elements required for a complete budget permit application under subsection (b)(2) of this Section.

2) Each budget permit (including a draft or proposed budget permit, if applicable) shall contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable NO_x Trading Program requirements and shall be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire permit under subsection (a)(1) of this Section.

3) No budget permit shall be issued, and no NO_x allowance account shall be established for a budget EGU at a source, until the Agency and USEPA have received a complete account certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96, subpart B, for an account representative of the source and the budget EGU at the source.

4) For budget EGUs that commenced operation before November 1, 2003, and for which a CAAPP permit is not required pursuant to Section 39.5 of the Act, the owner or operator of such unit must submit a budget permit application meeting the requirements of this Section on or before November 1, 2003.

5) For budget EGUs that commenced operation before August 1, 2003, and for which a CAAPP permit is required pursuant to Section 39.5 of the Act,

the owner or operator of such unit must submit a budget permit application meeting the requirements of this Section on or before August 1, 2003.

6) For budget EGUs that are subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and that commence operation on or after August 1, 2003, and for budget EGUs not subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and that commence operation on or after November 1, 2003, the owner or operator of such units must submit applications for construction and operating permits pursuant to the requirements of Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act and 35 Ill.Adm.Code 201 and such applications must specify that they are applying for budget permits, and must address the budget permit application requirements of this Section.

b) Budget permit applications:

1) Duty to apply. The owner or operator of any source with one or more budget EGUs shall submit to the Agency a complete budget permit application for the source under subsection (b)(2) of this Section by the applicable deadline in subsection (a)(4), (a)(5), or (a)(6) of this Section. The owner or operator of any source with one or more budget EGUs shall reapply for a budget permit for the source as required by this Subpart, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and Sections 39 and 39.5 of the Act.

2) Information requirements for budget permit applications. A complete budget permit application shall include the following elements concerning the source for which the application is submitted:

A) Identification of the source, including plant name. The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the Energy Information Administration shall also be included, if applicable;

B) Identification of each budget EGU at the source. An explanation of whether each EGU is a budget EGU under Section 217.754 or 217.774 of this Part;

C) The compliance requirements of Section 217.756 of this Part; and

D) For each opt-in unit at the source the following certification statements by the account representative:

i) "I certify that each unit for which this permit application is submitted under Section 217.774 of this Part is not a budget EGU under Section 217.754 of this Part and is not covered by a retired unit exemption that is in effect under 40 CFR 96.5."

ii) If the application is for an initial budget permit, "I certify that each unit for which this permit application is submitted under Section 217.774 of this Part, and has documented heat input for more than 876 hours in the six months immediately preceding the submission of an application for an initial budget permit under Section 217.774(d) of this Part."

3) An application for a budget permit shall be treated as a modification of the EGU's existing federally enforceable permit, if such a permit has been issued for that EGU, and shall be subject to the same procedural requirements. When the Agency issues a budget permit, it shall be incorporated into and become part of that EGU's existing federally enforceable permit.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.760 NOx Trading Budget (Repealed)

The NO_x trading budget available for allowance allocations for each control period shall be determined as follows:

a) The total base EGU trading budget is 30,701 tons per control period subject, however, to the following:

1) In 2004 through 2006, 5% of this number shall be allocated to the new source set-aside under Section 217.768 of this Part, resulting in an EGU trading budget of 29,166 tons available for allocation per control period; and

2) In 2007 and thereafter, 2% of this amount shall be allocated to the new source set-aside, resulting in an EGU trading budget of 30,087 tons available for allocation per control period.

b) The Agency must adjust the total base EGU trading budget available for allocation in subsection (a) of this Section to remove allowances from budget EGUs opting to become exempt pursuant to the requirements for low-emitters in Section 217.754(c)(4) of this Part.

c) If USEPA adjusts the total base EGU trading budget for any reason, the Agency will adjust the budget pro rata.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.762 Methodology for Calculating NOx Allocations for Budget Electrical Generating Units (EGUs) (Repealed)

~~The methodology for calculating the allowances to be allocated to budget EGUs is based on the following emission rates and heat inputs:~~

~~a) The applicable NO_x emission rates are as follows:~~

~~1) For budget EGUs listed in Appendix F: 0.15 lb/mmbtu.~~

~~2) For budget EGUs not listed in Appendix F: The more stringent of 0.15 lb/mmbtu or the permitted NO_x emission rate, but not less than 0.055 lb/mmbtu.~~

~~b) Heat input (HI) (in mmbtu/control period) is determined as follows:~~

~~1) The budget EGU's two highest heat inputs from the control periods four to six years prior to the year for which the allocation is being made are averaged. However, for a budget EGU that did not commence commercial operation at least six years prior to the control period for which the allocation is being made, the heat inputs for the following control periods shall be used:~~

~~A) If the budget EGU has heat input for the control period four years prior to the year for which the NO_x allocation is being made, but not for the control periods five and six years prior, the heat input for that control period four years prior shall be used; or~~

~~B) If the budget EGU has heat inputs for the control periods four and five years prior to the year for which the NO_x allocation is being made, but not for the control period six years prior, the heat input for the control periods four and five years prior shall be averaged.~~

~~2) The budget EGU's heat input in subsection (b)(1) of this Section for the control period in each year will be determined in accordance with:~~

~~A) 40 CFR 75, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part, if the budget EGU was otherwise subject to its requirements for the year; or~~

~~B) The best available data reported to the Agency for the budget EGU if the budget EGU was not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 75, for the year.~~

~~c) The general equation for determining allowances is:~~

$$A = \frac{HI \times ER}{2000}$$

~~Where:~~

~~HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part.~~

~~ER = The NO_x emission rate in lbs/mmbtu as determined in Section 217.762(a) of this Part.~~

~~A = allowances of NO_x/control period.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.764 NOx Allocations for Budget EGUs (Repealed)

~~For each control period, the Agency will allocate the total number of NO_x allowances in the trading budget apportioned to budget EGUs under Section 217.760 of this Part. These allocations will be issued as provided in subsections (a) through (f) of this Section and Section 217.768 for this Part of new sources. Specifically:~~

~~a) In 2004, 2005, and 2006 (or the first three years of the program):~~

~~1) The Agency will allocate to each budget EGU that is listed in Appendix F of this Part the number of allowances listed in Column 7 of Appendix F of this Part for that budget EGU, as well as any allowances that are not allocated from the new source set-aside to budget EGUs in subsection (a)(2) of this Section. Any such allowances from the new source set-aside will be allocated to budget EGUs listed in Appendix F of this Part pursuant to 217.768(j) of this Part.~~

~~2) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part.~~

~~3) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA at the time it submits the SIP.~~

~~b) In 2007 (or the fourth year of the program):~~

~~1) The Agency will allocate to each budget EGU that is listed in Appendix F of this Part the number of allowances listed in Column 8 of Appendix F for that budget EGU, and any allowances that are not allocated to budget EGUs under subsection (b)(2) of this Section will be allocated as provided in subsection (b)(4) of this Section.~~

2) The Agency will apportion to each budget EGU that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, and before May 1, 2003, allowances as calculated in the following equation:

$$A = \frac{0.80 \times (HI \times ER)}{2000}$$

Where:

HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part.

ER = the NO_x emission rate in lbs/mmbtu, as determined in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

A = allowances of NO_x/control period.

3) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2) of this Section, if the total number of allowances determined by subsection (b)(2) of this Section is more than 6,017, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the Agency will prorate the number of NO_x allowances available to budget EGUs pursuant to the criteria in subsection (b)(2) of this Section so that the total number of allowances allocated to these budget EGUs does not exceed 6,017.

4) If the total number of allowances allocated pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this Section is less than 6,017, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the Agency will allocate the remaining allowances to budget EGUs as follows:

A) For budget EGUs in subsection (b)(1) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(1) of this Part.

B) For budget EGUs in subsection (b)(2) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

5) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation after May 1, 2003 and that have not operated for the full 2003 control period.

6) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by April 1, 2004, except for allocations from the new source set-aside, which the Agency will report by May 1, 2007.

c) In 2008 (or the fifth year of the program):

1) The Agency will allocate to each budget EGU that is listed in Appendix F of this Part the number of allowances listed in Column 8 of Appendix F for that budget EGU, and any allowances that are not allocated to budget EGUs under subsection (b)(2) of this Section will be allocated as provided in subsection (b)(4) of this Section.

2) The Agency will apportion to each budget EGU that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, and before May 1, 2004, allowances as calculated in the following equation:

$$A = \frac{0.80 \times (HI \times ER)}{2000}$$

Where:

HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part.

ER = the NO_x emission rate in lbs/mmbtu, as determined in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

A = allowances of NO_x/control period.

3) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2) of this Section, if the total number of allowances determined by subsection (c)(2) of this Section is more than 6,017, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (c)(1) of this Section, the Agency will prorate the number of NO_x allowances available to budget EGUs pursuant to the criteria in subsection (c)(2) of this Section so that the total number of allowances allocated to these budget EGUs does not exceed 6,017.

4) If the total number of allowances allocated pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of this Section is less than 6,017, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (c)(1) of this Section, the Agency will allocate the remaining allowances to budget EGUs as follows:

A) For budget EGUs in subsection (c)(1) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(1) of this Part.

B) For budget EGUs in subsection (c)(2) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

5) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation after May 1, 2004 and that have not operated for the full 2004 control period.

6) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by April 1, 2005, except for allocations from the new source set-aside, which the Agency will report by May 1, 2008.

d) In 2009 (or the sixth year of the program):

1) The Agency will allocate to each budget EGU that is listed in Appendix F of this Part the number of allowances listed in Column 9 of Appendix F for that budget EGU and any allowances that are not allocated to budget EGUs under subsection (d)(2) of this Section will be allocated as provided in subsection (d)(4) of this Section.

2) The Agency will apportion to each budget EGU that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, and before May 1, 2005, allowances calculated in the following equation:

$$A = \frac{0.50 \times (HI \times ER)}{2000}$$

Where:

HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part.

ER = the NO_x emission rate in lbs/mmbtu, as determined in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

A = allowances of NO_x/control period.

3) Notwithstanding subsection (d)(2) of this Section, if the total number of allowances determined by subsection (d)(2) of this Section is more than 15,043, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading

budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (d)(1) of this Section, the Agency will prorate the total number of NO_x allowances available to budget EGUs that received allowances pursuant to the criteria in subsection (d)(2) of this Section so that the total number of allowances allocated to these budget EGUs does not exceed 15,043.

4) If the total number of allowances allocated pursuant to subsection (d)(2) of this Section is less than 15,043, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (d)(1) of this Section, the Agency will allocate the remaining allowances to budget EGUs as follows:

A) For budget EGUs in subsection (d)(1) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(1) of this Part.

B) For budget EGUs in subsection (d)(2) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

5) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation after May 1, 2005 and that have not operated for the full 2005 control period.

6) As of April 30, 2009, if the number of allowances in the new source set-aside exceeds 3% of the total number of tons of NO_x emissions in the trading budget apportioned to budget EGUs as determined pursuant to Section 217.768(i) and (j) of this Part, the number of allowances above 3% will be allocated to budget EGUs receiving allowances pursuant to this subsection (d).

7) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by April 1, 2006, except for allocations from the new source set-aside, which the Agency will report by May 1, 2009.

e) In 2010 (or the seventh year of the program):

1) The Agency will allocate to each budget EGU that is listed in Appendix F of this Part the number of allowances listed in Column 9 of Appendix F for that budget EGU and any allowances that are not allocated to budget EGUs under subsection (e)(2) of this Section as provided in subsection (e)(4) of this Section.

2) The Agency will assign to each budget EGU that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, and before May 1, 2006, allowances as calculated in the following equation:

$$A = \frac{0.50 \times (HI \times ER)}{2000}$$

Where:

HI = heat input (in mmbtu/control period) as determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part.

ER = the NO_x emission rate in lbs/mmbtu, as determined in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

A = allowances of NO_x/control period.

3) Notwithstanding subsection (e)(2) of this Section, if the total number of allowances determined by subsection (e)(2) of this Section is more than 15,043, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the Agency will prorate the total number of NO_x allowances allocated to budget EGUs that received allowances pursuant to the criteria in subsection (e)(2) of this Section so that the total number of allowances allocated to these budget EGUs does not exceed 15,043.

4) If the total number of allowances allocated pursuant to subsection (e)(2) of this Section is less than 15,043, which is the number of allowances remaining in the trading budget after allocations have been made to budget EGUs in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the Agency will allocate the remaining allowances to budget EGUs as follows:

A) For budget EGUs in subsection (e)(1) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(1) of this Part.

B) For budget EGUs in subsection (e)(2) of this Section, the pro-rata allocation shall be determined by the heat input calculated pursuant to Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by the emission rate in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

5) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation after May 1, 2006 and that have not operated for the full 2006 control period.

6) As of April 30, 2010, if the number of allowances in the new source set-aside exceeds 3% of the total number of tons of NO_x emissions in the trading budget apportioned to budget EGUs as determined pursuant to Section 217.768(i) and (j) of this Part, the number of allowances above 3% will be allocated to budget EGUs receiving allowances pursuant to this subsection (e).

7) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by April 1, 2007, except for allocations from the new source set-aside, which the Agency will report by May 1, 2010.

f) In 2011 (or the eighth year) of the program and annually thereafter:

1) The Agency will apportion the available NO_x allowances to each budget EGU based on its heat input determined in Section 217.762(b) of this Part, multiplied by:

A) For budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation prior to January 1, 1995, the NO_x emission rate determined in Section 217.762(a)(1) of this Part.

B) For budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, the NO_x emission rate determined in Section 217.762(a)(2) of this Part.

2) The Agency will allocate allowances from the new source set-aside, pursuant to Section 217.768 of this Part, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation after the control period four years prior to the year in which allocations are made and that have not operated for the full control period four years prior to the year in which the allocations are being made.

3) As of April 30, 2011, if the number of allowances in the new source set-aside exceeds 3% of the total number of tons of NO_x emissions in the trading budget apportioned to budget EGUs as determined pursuant to Section 217.768(e) and (f) of this Part, the number of allowances above 3% will be allocated to budget EGUs receiving allowances pursuant to this subsection (f).

4) The Agency will report these allocations to USEPA by April 1 of each year that is three years prior to the year in which the allocations are being made, except for allocations from the new source set-aside, which the Agency will report by May 1 of each year in which the allocations are being made.

~~BOARD NOTE: Because of litigation involving the NO_x SIP Call, Michigan v. EPA, No. 98-1497, 2000 WL 180650 (D.C. Cir. March 3, 2000), the years defining the control periods may change. Should this occur, the dates set forth under each year will be considered to adjust correspondingly.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.768 New Source Set-Asides for "New" Budget EGUs (Repealed)

~~a) "New" budget EGUs~~

~~1) A "new" budget EGU is one that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, and does not receive allowances pursuant to Section 217.764 of this Part.~~

~~2) "New" budget EGUs must have an allowance for every ton of NO_x emitted during the control period as provided in Section 217.756(d) of this Part.~~

~~3) A "new" budget EGU may request from the Agency a number of allowances that is not more than the number of allowances for which it is eligible, as determined in subsection (c) of this Section.~~

~~b) The Agency shall apportion allowances from the new source set-aside as follows:~~

~~1) For 2004, 2005, and 2006, to budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995; and~~

~~2) For 2007 and thereafter, to budget EGUs that have not operated the full control period four years prior to the control period for which the allocation is being made.~~

~~c) The Agency will establish a new source set-aside for each control period. Each new source set-aside will be allocated allowances equal to:~~

~~1) 5% of the EGU trading budget in 2004, 2005, and 2006, which is 1,535 allowances, subject to adjustment to reflect additions or deletions to the EGU trading budget;~~

~~2) 2% of the EGU of the trading budget in 2007 and thereafter, which is 614 allowances, subject to adjustment to reflect additions or deletions to the EGU trading budget.~~

~~3) As of April 30 of the applicable year, beginning in 2009 and thereafter, if the number of allowances in the new source set-aside is greater than or equal to 3% of the total number of tons of NO_x emissions in the trading budget apportioned to budget EGUs, which is 921 allowances, subject to adjustment to reflect additions or deletions to the EGU trading budget,~~

pursuant to subsections (i) and (j) of this Section, the number of allowances above 3% will be allocated to budget EGUs receiving allowances pursuant to Section 217.764 of this Part. These allowances shall be allocated on a pro-rata basis.

d) The account representative of a "new" budget EGU under subsection (a) of this Section may obtain allowances from the new source set-aside by submitting to the Agency a request, in writing or in a format specified by the Agency, to be allocated allowances for the current control period from the new source set-aside. The allocation request for each applicable control period must be submitted after the date on which the Agency issues a construction permit to the budget EGU and before March 1 of the control period for which the allocation is requested.

e) In an allocation request under subsection (d) of this Section, the account representative may request allowances for a control period in a number that does not exceed the projected heat input in mmbtu during the applicable control period multiplied by the more stringent of 0.15 lb/mmbtu or the permitted emission rate, but no more stringent than 0.055 lb/mmbtu. The projected heat input shall be determined as set forth below, divided by 2000 lbs/ton:

1) For "new" budget EGUs that have heat input from at least three control periods prior to the allocation year, the average of the budget EGU's two highest seasonal heat inputs from the control periods one to three years prior to the allocation year;

2) For "new" budget EGUs that have heat input from only two control periods prior to the allocation year, the average of the budget EGU's seasonal heat inputs from the control periods one and two years prior to the allocation year;

3) For "new" budget EGUs that have seasonal heat input from only the control period prior to the allocation year, the heat input from that control period; or

4) For "new" budget EGUs that have commenced commercial operation but have not operated for at least 77 days of the control period prior to the allocation year, the budget EGU's maximum design heat input for the control period as designated in the construction permit.

f) Beginning in 2007, the Agency will review and allocate allowances pursuant to each allocation request, contingent upon receiving payment pursuant to subsection (k) of this Section, by April 15 of the applicable year, as follows:

1) Upon receipt of the allocation request, the Agency will determine whether the request is consistent with the requirements of subsections (d) and (e) of this Section and will make any necessary adjustments to the request to

ensure that the control period and the number of allowances requested are consistent with those requirements of subsections (d) and (e) of this Section.

2) If the new source set-aside for the control period for which allowances are requested has a number of allowances greater than or equal to the total number requested by all "new" budget EGUs, the Agency will allocate the number of allowances requested to the "new" budget EGUs.

3) If the new source set-aside for the control period for which allowances are requested has a number of allowances less than the total number of allowances requested by all "new" budget EGUs, the Agency will allocate the available allowances to the "new" budget EGUs on a pro-rata basis, based on the number of allowances requested.

g) For "new" budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 1995, but prior to January 1, 2004, the Agency will notify the account representative of the number of allowances that have been allocated to the "new" budget EGU by March 30 of the applicable year. There will be no charge for allowances received under this subsection.

h) For "new" budget EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or after January 1, 2004, the Agency will notify by March 30 of the applicable year the account representative of the number of allowances that are eligible for purchase for the "new" budget EGU pursuant to the requirements of subsection (k) of this Section. If the Agency does not receive payment by April 15 of the applicable year, the account representative will forfeit his/her eligibility to purchase the allowances offered. The Agency will make available for purchase those forfeited allowances on a pro-rata basis to "new" budget EGUs that received allocations pursuant to subsection (f)(2) of this Section, up to the number of allowances requested by each account representative. Such additional allocations are subject to the purchase requirements of subsection (k) of this Section, to the extent applicable.

i) For "new" budget EGUs that have commenced commercial operation but have operated for 76 or fewer days of the control period in 2003, USEPA will deduct allowances to account for the actual utilization of the EGU during the 2004 control period consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR 96.42(e). Any allowances allocated by the Agency for such "new" budget EGUs that are not used for compliance during the 2004 control period shall be returned to the Agency's new source set-aside account.

j) For the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, any allowances that are not allocated pursuant to subsections (g), (h) and (i) of this Section will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to the budget EGUs listed in Appendix F of this Part. There will be no charge for allowances received under this subsection.

~~k) Fees for new source set-aside allowances:~~

~~1) "New" budget EGUs that commence commercial operation on or after January 1, 2004, that obtain allowances allocated from the new source set-aside shall pay for such allocations pursuant to Section 9.9 of the Act.~~

~~2) The price of allowances from the new source set-aside shall be:~~

~~A) The average price at which NO_x allowances are traded in the interstate NO_x Trading Program for the preceding control period; and~~

~~B) For 2004 only, the price shall be the average price at which NO_x allowances were traded in 2003 in the Ozone Transport Region.~~

~~3) The fees collected by the Agency from the sale of allowances will be distributed pro rata to budget EGUs receiving allowances pursuant to Section 217.764 of this Part on the basis of allocated allowances subject to Agency administrative costs assessed pursuant to Section 9.9 of the Act.~~

~~l) A "new" budget EGU will become an existing budget EGU and will receive allowances pursuant to the requirements of Section 217.764 of this Part, as follows:~~

~~1) For a budget EGU that commences commercial operation between and including January 1, 1995, and April 30, 2003, the budget EGU will be allocated allowances in 2004 for the 2007 control period and will become an existing budget EGU on May 1, 2007.~~

~~2) For a budget EGU that commences commercial operation after April 30, 2003, the budget EGU will become an existing budget EGU in the control period for which it receives an allocation pursuant to Section 217.764 of this Part. It will be considered a "new" budget EGU and will receive its allowances from the new source set-aside in the intervening years from start-up until it receives allocations pursuant to Section 217.764 of this Part.~~

~~BOARD NOTE: Because of litigation involving the NO_x SIP Call, Michigan v. EPA, No. 98-1497 2000 WL 180650 (D.C. Cir. March 3, 2000), the years defining the control periods may change. Should this occur, other dates in this Section will be considered to adjust as necessary.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.770 Early Reduction Credits for Budget EGUs (Repealed)

~~If a budget EGU reduces its NO_x emission rate as required by the applicable provisions of subsection (c) of this Section in the 2001, 2002, or 2003 control period, for use in the 2004 control period, or later control periods authorized by USEPA, the account representative may request early reduction credits (ERCs) for such reductions, and the Agency will allocate ERCs to the budget EGU in accordance with the following:~~

~~a) Each budget EGU for which the account representative requests any ERCs under subsection (d) of this Section shall monitor NO_x emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part, starting with the control period prior to the control period for which ERCs will first be requested and for each control period for which ERCs will be requested. For example, if ERCs are requested for reductions made in the 2001 control period, the budget EGU must have implemented the applicable monitoring for the 2000 control period. The unit's monitoring system availability shall be not less than 90% during the control period prior to the control period in which the NO_x emissions reduction is made and the unit must be in compliance with any applicable State or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements.~~

~~b) The NO_x emission rate and heat input under subsections (c) through (e) of this Section shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.~~

~~c) Each budget EGU for which ERCs are requested under subsection (d) of this Section must have reduced its NO_x emission rate for each control period for which ERCs are requested, as follows:~~

~~1) For budget EGUs subject to the requirements of Title IV of the CAA and not included in a NO_x averaging plan pursuant to 40 CFR 72 and 76, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part, at least 30% less than the NO_x emission rate specified in the applicable Title IV permit or other applicable federally enforceable permit.~~

~~2) For budget EGUs subject to the requirements of Title IV of the CAA and included in a NO_x averaging plan pursuant to 40 CFR 72 and 76, at least 30% less than the annual emission rate required in the NO_x averaging plan in the applicable Title IV permit or other applicable federally enforceable permit.~~

~~3) For budget EGUs not subject to the requirements of Title IV of the CAA, at least 30% less than the actual NO_x emissions rate (lbs/mmbtu) for the 2000 control period.~~

~~d) The account representative of a budget EGU that meets the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) of this Section may submit to the Agency a request for ERCs for a EGU based on NO_x emission rate reductions made by the EGU in control periods 2001, 2002, and 2003, in accordance with subsection (c) of this Section.~~

1) The number of ERCs for any applicable control period shall be an amount equal to the unit's heat input for such control period multiplied by the difference between the EGU's NO_x emission rate (meeting the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section for the applicable control period) and the EGU's actual NO_x emission rate for the applicable control period, divided by 2000 lbs/ton, and rounded to the nearest ton.

2) Upon request of the account representative, the ERC allowance allocation for a particular EGU may be deposited in the source's general account rather than in the unit's compliance account.

3) The early reduction request must be submitted in a format specified by the Agency by:

A) November 1, 2001, for reductions made in the 2001 control period;

B) November 1, 2002, for reductions made in the 2002 control period; and

C) November 1, 2003, for reductions made in the 2003 control period.

e) In the event that the date for implementing the NO_x SIP Call, May 31, 2004, is delayed, the early reduction request must be submitted in accordance with any rulemaking or guidance by USEPA on the distribution of the Compliance Supplement Pool under the NO_x SIP Call (63 Fed. Reg. 57356).

f) The Agency will allocate ERCs to the budget EGUs meeting the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) of this Section and covered by ERC requests meeting the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section in accordance with the following procedures:

1) Upon receipt of each ERC request, the Agency will accept the request only if the requirements of subsections (a) through (d) of this Section are met and will make any necessary adjustment to the request to ensure that the amount of the ERCs requested meets the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of this Section;

2) The Agency shall allocate at least 15,261 ERCs over three years, as follows:

A) If USEPA has approved this Subpart as a SIP revision, not more than one-half of the total ERC allowances for reductions made in the control period in 2001;

B) Not more than one-half of the total ERC allowances for reductions made in the control period in 2002; and

C) Any ERC allowances not allocated pursuant to subsection (f)(2)(A) or (B) of this Section, for reductions made in the control period in 2003.

3) If the number of ERC allowances requested for a reduction achieved in the control period in 2003 is less than or equal to the number of ERC allowances designated for that control period in subsection (f)(2)(A) of this Section, the Agency will allocate to each budget EGU one allowance for each accepted ERC request;

4) If the number of ERC allowances requested for a reduction achieved in the control period in 2003 is greater than the number of ERC allowances designated for that control period in subsection (f)(2)(A) of this Section, the Agency will allocate to each budget EGU allowances for accepted requests on a pro rata basis.

g) The Agency will notify the account representative submitting an ERC request for the subsequent control period of the number of ERC allowances that will be allocated to each budget EGU for that control period as follows:

1) By March 1, 2002, for ERCs requested for and earned in the 2001 control period;

2) By March 1, 2003, for ERCs requested for and earned in the 2002 control period; and

3) By March 1, 2004, for ERCs requested for and earned in the 2003 control period.

h) By May 1, 2004, the Agency will submit to USEPA the ERC allocations made by the Agency under this Section. USEPA will record such allocations to the extent that they are consistent with the requirements of this Section.

i) ERC allowances recorded under subsection (h) of this Section may be deducted for compliance under 40 CFR 96.54, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part, for the control period in 2004 or such additional control periods as may be specified by USEPA. Notwithstanding 40 CFR 96.55(a), USEPA will deduct as retired any ERC allowances that are not deducted for compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 96.54 for the control period in 2004.

j) ERC allowances are treated as banked allowances in 2004 for the purposes of 40 CFR 96.55(a) and (b).

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.774 Opt-In Units (Repealed)

~~a) Any operating fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, combined cycle system, cement kiln or stationary internal combustion engine in the State may qualify under this Subpart to become a budget opt-in unit if it:~~

~~1) Is not a budget EGU under Section 217.754 of this Part;~~

~~2) Vents all of its emissions to a stack;~~

~~3) Has documented heat input for more than 876 hours in the six months immediately preceding the submission of an application for an initial budget permit under subsection (d) of this Section;~~

~~4) Is not covered by a retired unit exemption under 40 CFR 96.5;~~

~~5) Is not covered by the low-emitter exemption under Section 217.754(c) of this Part; and~~

~~6) Is not located at a source listed in Appendix D of this Part.~~

~~b) Except as otherwise provided in this Part, a budget opt-in unit shall be treated as a budget EGU for purposes of applying this Subpart and 40 CFR 96.~~

~~c) Authorized account representative:~~

~~1) If an opt-in unit is located at the same source as one or more budget EGUs, it shall have the same account representative as those budget EGUs.~~

~~2) If the opt-in unit is not located at the same source as one or more budget EGUs, the owner or operator of the opt-in unit shall submit a complete account certificate of representation under 40 CFR 96.13.~~

~~d) To apply for a budget permit, the account representative of a unit meeting the qualifications of subsection (a) of this Section must, except as provided under Section 217.778(f) of this Part, submit to the Agency:~~

~~1) A budget permit application for the unit that:~~

~~A) Meets the requirements under Section 217.758 of this Part; and~~

~~B) Contains provisions for a change in the regulatory status of the unit to a budget opt-in unit under Section 217.754 of this Part pursuant to the provisions of Section 217.780(b) of this Part.~~

~~2) A monitoring plan for the unit in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.776 Opt-In Process (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of a unit meeting the qualifications of Section 217.774(a) of this Part may submit an application for a budget permit for a budget opt-in unit under Section 217.774(d) of this Part. The Agency will issue or deny a budget permit for such opt-in unit in accordance with Section 217.758 of this Part and the following:~~

~~a) The Agency will determine, on an interim basis, the sufficiency of the monitoring plan accompanying the initial application for a budget permit for an opt-in unit. A monitoring plan is sufficient, for purposes of interim review, if the plan contains information demonstrating that the NO_x emission rate and heat input of the unit are monitored and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H. A determination of sufficiency shall not be construed as acceptance or approval of that unit's monitoring plan.~~

~~b) If the Agency determines that the unit's monitoring plan is sufficient under subsection (a) of this Section and after completion of the monitoring system certification under 40 CFR 96, subpart H, the NO_x emission rate and the heat input of the unit shall be monitored and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H, for one full control period during which the monitoring system availability is not less than 90% and during which the unit is in full compliance with any applicable State or federal emissions or emissions-related requirements.~~

~~c) Based on the information monitored and reported under subsection (b) of this Section, the unit's baseline heat rate shall be calculated as the unit's total heat input (in mmbtu) for the control period and the unit's baseline NO_x emission rate shall be calculated as the unit's total NO_x emissions (in lbs) for the control period divided by the unit's baseline heat rate.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.778 Budget Opt-In Units: Withdrawal from NOx Trading Program (Repealed)

~~a) Requesting withdrawal. To withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program, the account representative of a budget opt-in unit shall submit to the Agency a request to withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program and to withdraw the budget permit effective as of a specified date between (and not including) September 30 and May 1. The submission shall be made no later than 90 days prior to the requested effective date of withdrawal.~~

~~b) Conditions for withdrawal.~~

1) Before a budget opt-in unit may withdraw from the NO_x Trading Program and the budget permit may be withdrawn under this Section, the following conditions must be met:

A) For the control period immediately before the withdrawal is to be effective, the account representative must submit to the Agency an annual compliance certification report in accordance with 40 CFR 96.30.

B) If the budget opt-in unit has excess emissions for the control period immediately before the withdrawal is to be effective, USEPA has deducted from the budget opt-in unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the NO_x budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located, the number of allowances required in accordance with 40 CFR 96.54(d) for the control period.

2) After the requirements for withdrawal under subsection (b)(1) of this Section are met, USEPA will deduct from the opt-in unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located, allowances equal in number to any allowances allocated to that unit under Section 217.782 of this Part for the same or earlier control period for which the withdrawal is to be effective. USEPA will close the budget opt-in unit's compliance account and will establish, and transfer any remaining allowances to, a new general account for the owners and operators of the opt-in unit. The account representative for the budget opt-in unit shall become the account representative for the general account.

c) A budget opt-in unit that withdraws from the NO_x Trading Program shall comply with all requirements under the NO_x Trading Program concerning all years for which such budget opt-in unit was a budget opt-in unit, even if such requirements arise or must be complied with after the withdrawal takes effect.

d) Notification.

1) After the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are met (including deduction of the full amount of allowances required), the Agency will revise the budget permit indicating a specified effective date for the withdrawal that is after the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section have been met and that is prior to May 1 or after September 30.

2) If the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are not met, the Agency will issue a notification to the owner or operator and the account representative of the budget opt-in unit that the

~~opt-in unit's request to withdraw its budget permit is denied. If the budget opt-in unit's request to withdraw is denied, the budget opt-in unit shall remain subject to the requirements for a budget opt-in unit.~~

~~e) Reapplication upon failure to meet conditions of withdrawal. If the Agency denies the budget opt-in unit's request to withdraw, the account representative of the budget opt-in unit may submit another request to withdraw in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.~~

~~f) Ability to return to the NO_x Trading Program. Once an opt-in unit withdraws from the NO_x Trading Program and its budget permit is withdrawn under this Section, the account representative may not submit another application for a budget permit under Section 217.774(d) of this Part for the unit prior to the date that is four years after the date on which the budget permit with opt-in conditions is withdrawn.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.780 Opt-In Units: Change in Regulatory Status (Repealed)

~~a) Notification. When an opt-in unit becomes a budget opt-in unit under Section 217.754(d) of this Part, the owner or operator shall notify the Agency and USEPA in writing of such change in the opt-in unit's regulatory status within 30 days after such change.~~

~~b) Any permit application that provides for a change in the regulatory status of a unit to a budget opt-in unit pursuant to Section 217.774(d)(1)(B) of this Part and is included in a budget permit is effective on the date on which such opt-in unit becomes a budget opt-in unit under Section 217.754 of this Part.~~

~~c) USEPA action.~~

~~1) USEPA will deduct from the compliance account for the budget opt-in unit under this Section, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located, allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior control period as:~~

~~A) Any allowances allocated to the budget unit (as an opt-in unit) under Section 217.782 of this Part for any control period after the last control period during which the unit's budget permit was effective; and~~

~~B) If the effective date of any budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section is during a control period, the allowances allocated to the budget opt-in unit (as an opt-in unit) under Section 217.782 of this Part for the control period multiplied by the ratio of the number of days in the control period, starting with the effective~~

~~date of the budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section, divided by the total number of days in the control period.~~

~~2) The account representative shall ensure that the compliance account of the budget opt-in unit under subsection (b) of this Section, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located, contains the allowances necessary for completion of the deduction under subsection (c)(1) of this Section. If the compliance account or overdraft account does not contain sufficient allowances, USEPA will deduct the required number of allowances, regardless of the control period for which they were allocated, whenever allowances are recorded in either account.~~

~~3) For every control period during which any budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section is effective, the budget opt-in unit under subsection (b) of this Section will be treated, solely for purposes of allowance allocations under Section 217.764 or 217.768 of this Part, as a unit that commenced operation on the effective date of the budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section and will be allocated allowances in accordance with Section 217.764 or 217.768 of this Part.~~

~~4) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2) of this Section, if the effective date of any budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section is during a control period, the following number of allowances will be allocated to the budget opt-in unit under subsection (b) of this Section or under Section 217.764 or 217.768 of this Part for the control period: the number of allowances otherwise allocated to the budget opt-in unit under Section 217.764 or 217.768 of this Part for the control period multiplied by the ratio of the number of days in the control period, starting with the effective date of the budget permit under subsection (b) of this Section, divided by the total number of days in the control period.~~

~~d) When the owner or operator of an opt-in unit does not renew the budget permit for the budget opt-in unit issued pursuant to Section 217.774(d), USEPA will deduct from the budget opt-in unit's compliance account, or the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located, allowances equal in number to and allocated for the same or a prior control period as any allowances allocated to the budget opt-in unit under Section 217.782 of this Part for any control period after the last control period for which the budget permit is effective. The account representative shall ensure that the budget opt-in unit's compliance account or the overdraft account of the budget source where the budget opt-in unit is located contains the allowances necessary for completion of such deduction. If the compliance account or overdraft account does not contain sufficient allowances, USEPA will deduct the required number of allowances, regardless of the control period for which they were allocated, whenever allowances are recorded in either account.~~

~~e) After the deduction under subsection (d) of this Section is completed, USEPA will close the opt-in unit's compliance account. If any allowances remain in the compliance account after completion of such deduction and any deduction under 40 CFR 96.54, USEPA will close the opt-in unit's compliance account and will establish, and transfer any remaining allowances to, a new general account for the owner or operator of the opt-in unit. The account representative for the opt-in unit shall become the account representative for the general account.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.782 Allowance Allocations to Budget Opt-In Units (Repealed)

~~a) Allowance allocations:~~

~~1) By the December 31 immediately before the first control period for which the budget permit is effective, the Agency will allocate allowances to the budget opt-in unit and submit to USEPA the allocation for the control period in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.~~

~~2) By no later than the December 31 after the first control period for which the budget permit is in effect and the December 31 of each year thereafter, the Agency will allocate allowances to the budget opt-in unit and submit to USEPA allocations for the next control period, in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section.~~

~~b) For each control period for which the budget opt-in unit has a budget permit, the budget opt-in unit will be allocated allowances in accordance with the following procedures:~~

~~1) The heat input (in mmbtu) used for calculating allowance allocations will be the lesser of:~~

~~A) The opt-in unit's baseline heat input determined pursuant to Section 217.776(c) of this Part; or~~

~~B) The opt-in unit's heat input, for the control period in the year prior to the year of the control period for which the allocations are being calculated, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 96, subpart H.~~

~~2) The Agency will allocate allowances to the budget opt-in unit in an amount equaling the heat input (in mmbtu) determined under subsection (b)(1) of this Section multiplied by the lesser of:~~

~~A) The unit's baseline NO_x emission rate (in lbs/mmbtu) determined pursuant to Section 217.776(c) of this Part; or~~

B) The lowest NO_x emissions limitation (calculated in lbs/mmbtu) under State or federal law that is applicable to the budget opt-in unit for the year of the control period for which the allocations are being calculated during the control period, regardless of the averaging period to which the emissions limitation applies.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART X: VOLUNTARY NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM

Section 217.800 Purpose (Repealed)

The purpose of this Subpart is to implement Section 9.9(d)(3) of the Act by providing a method by which additional NO_x allowances may be generated for use by emission units subject to the requirements of Subparts U or W of this Part. [415 ILCS 5/9.9(d)(3)]

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.805 Emission Unit Eligibility (Repealed)

Any owner or operator of a stationary source may submit a proposal, as provided in Section 217.835 of this Subpart, for voluntarily reducing NO_x emissions during the control period, if each emission unit from which NO_x reductions at the source will be obtained meets the following criteria:

a) Discharges through a stack;

b) Is fossil fuel-fired;

c) Is not subject to the requirements of Subparts T, U, V or W of this Part;

d) Is not a retired unit pursuant to 40 CFR 96.5;

e) Has not elected to become an opt-in unit pursuant to Section 217.754 or Section 217.774 of this Part; and

f) Is not a stationary internal combustion engine that emits more than one ton of NO_x per day during the ozone control period.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.810 Participation Requirements (Repealed)

a) Any owner or operator of a source (emission reduction source) with one or more emission units meeting the requirements of Section 217.805 of this Subpart and seeking to make quantifiable, verifiable and federally enforceable voluntary

reductions of NO_x emissions during the control period from one or more emission units (emission reduction units) must comply with the following requirements:

1) Submit a NO_x emission reduction proposal that meets the requirements of Section 217.835 of this Subpart;

2) Request an emission cap on NO_x emissions from all NO_x emission units at the emission reduction source that are not otherwise subject to Subparts U or W of this Part, and that are the same type of emission unit as the emission reduction unit (e.g., if the emission reduction unit is a boiler, combined cycle system or turbine, then the emission cap must include all boilers, combined cycle systems or turbines that are not otherwise subject to Subparts U or W of this Part, or if the emission unit is a cement kiln, then the emission cap must include all cement kilns), provided, however, the owner or operator of the source may submit a demonstration in accordance with Section 217.835 of this Subpart that any like-kind emission unit or units should not be included in the NO_x emission cap;

3) Demonstrate how the NO_x emission cap required by subsection (a)(2) of this Section is to be determined, in accordance with Sections 217.820 and 217.845 of this Subpart, which cap reflects the NO_x emission reduction specified in the proposal;

4) Permit requirements:

A) Obtain a permit, or an amendment to an existing permit, for the source, with federally enforceable conditions containing the commitments in the NO_x emission reduction proposal and the emissions cap by the later of May 1, 2003, or the date on which the reduction in NO_x emissions will commence and operate the source in compliance with such permit; or

B) For each emission unit that will be generating voluntary NO_x emissions by ceasing operation, withdrawing the applicable permit, or requesting a revision to the permit to reflect the shutdown of the emission reduction unit, by the later of May 1, 2003, or the date specified in the NO_x reduction proposal.

5) Submit an emissions baseline determination for each unit subject to the NO_x emission cap in accordance with the requirements of Section 217.820 of this Subpart.

6) Monitoring requirements:

~~A) To the extent applicable, each emission reduction unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements of Section 217.850 of this Subpart.~~

~~B) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with Sections 217.850 and 217.855 of this Subpart shall be used to determine compliance by the emission reduction unit with the emissions limitation set forth in the NO_x emission reduction proposal and the federally enforceable permit conditions required pursuant to subsection (a)(4) of this Section.~~

~~C) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with Sections 217.850 and 217.855 of this Subpart shall be used to determine compliance by the emission reduction source with the emissions cap set forth in the NO_x emission reduction proposal and the federally enforceable permit condition required pursuant to subsection (a)(4) of this Section.~~

~~b) The owner or operator of the emission reduction source is required to submit an annual certification to the Agency that the source has complied with the cap on NO_x emissions for the source and that the NO_x emission reductions specified in the approved proposal were made pursuant to the requirements of Section 217.850 of this Subpart.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.815 NO_x Emission Reductions and the Subpart X NO_x Trading Budget (Repealed)

~~a) NO_x emission reductions may be recognized under this Subpart if they are quantifiable, verifiable, and federally enforceable, and meet one or more of the following criteria:~~

~~1) Due to the use of any NO_x emission reduction technology (e.g., combustion or post combustion control technology or fuel switching) at the emission reduction unit pursuant to federally enforceable conditions in the permit for the unit addressing such control technology or fuel switching, NO_x emissions from the emission reduction unit for any control period beginning in 2003 are or will be lower than such unit's emissions baseline. The amount of actual NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.820 of this Subpart, and the amount of creditable NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.825 of this Subpart;~~

2) The emission reduction unit is permanently shut down after January 1, 1995, and the owner or operator requests a revision to the relevant operating permit to reflect the shut down of the emission reduction unit. The amount of actual NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.820 of this Subpart, and the amount of creditable NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.825 of this Subpart;

3) During any control period beginning in 2003, the emission reduction unit's control period NO_x emission rate or hours of operation is reduced pursuant to federally enforceable conditions in a permit for such unit, resulting in an actual reduction in NO_x emissions from such unit's emissions baseline. The amount of actual NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.820 of this Subpart, and the amount of creditable NO_x emission reductions shall be determined in accordance with Section 217.825 of this Subpart.

b) USEPA shall adjust the State's trading portion of the statewide NO_x budget, as established in the NO_x SIP Call, 63 Fed. Reg. 57356 (October 27, 1998), and create allowances for the creditable portion, as set forth in Section 217.825 of this Subpart, of verifiable, quantifiable, and federally enforceable NO_x emission reductions meeting the requirements of this Subpart (the Subpart X NO_x Trading Budget), and allowances from the Subpart X NO_x Trading Budget shall be allocated to recipient emission units in accordance with this Subpart.

c) The Agency shall submit an allocation to USEPA for the creditable portion of verifiable, quantifiable, and federally enforceable NO_x emission reductions meeting the requirements of this Subpart, which allocation may be used for the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Subparts U and W of this Part.

d) If USEPA adjusts or fails to adjust the Subpart X NO_x Trading Budget as to any individual emission reduction unit, the Subpart X NO_x Trading Budget shall not be adjusted pro rata, and only the allowance allocation for that emission reduction unit will be adjusted.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.820 Baseline Emissions Determination (Repealed)

a) An emission unit's emissions baseline shall be determined as follows:

1) By multiplying the unit's actual emissions during the 1995 calendar year, as reported in the annual emission report submitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254, by 5/12ths; or

2) If the NO_x emissions from the unit were not included in the emission reduction source's 1995 annual emissions report submitted to the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254, by determining the base case amount included for such unit in the NO_x SIP Call inventory, as specified in the "Technical Support Document for Illinois' Statewide NO_x Budget " (63 Fed. Reg. 17349 (Nov. 7, 1997)).

b) If the NO_x baseline emissions for the 1995 control period cannot be determined by the either of the methods listed in subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this Section, such actual NO_x baseline emissions shall be determined based on the average emission rate multiplied by the average number of hours of operation from two of the three control periods, as selected by the emission reduction source, prior to the year the emission reduction proposal is effective. The unit's emission rate and hours of operation will be determined based on the unit's reported NO_x emission rate and hours of operation in the most recent annual emission reports for such unit submitted in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.825 Calculation of Creditable NO_x Emission Reductions (Repealed)

For actual NO_x emission reductions achieved pursuant to Section 217.815(a) of this Subpart, the gross amount of control period actual NO_x emission reductions shall be determined pursuant to Section 217.820 of this Subpart. Eighty percent of the actual NO_x emission reductions achieved pursuant to Section 217.815(a) shall be creditable. Twenty percent of the actual NO_x emission reductions shall be retired for the benefit of air quality.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.830 Limitations on NO_x Emission Reductions (Repealed)

a) Each NO_x allowance issued for NO_x emission reductions meeting the requirements of this Subpart is a limited authorization to emit one ton of NO_x in accordance with the federal NO_x Trading Program as set forth in Subpart U or W of this Part, as applicable. No provision of the federal NO_x Trading Program, the emission reduction proposal, the permit application, the permit, or of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States or the State to terminate or limit such authorization.

~~b) Any NO_x allowance issued in accordance with this Subpart does not constitute a property right.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.835 NO_X Emission Reduction Proposal (Repealed)

~~a) A NO_x emission reduction proposal shall include the following:~~

~~1) Information identifying each emission unit at the source that emits NO_x, whether the unit is subject to Subpart T, U, V ,W or X of this Part, and the baseline emissions for each emission unit subject to the NO_x emission cap as determined in accordance with Section 217.820 of this Subpart;~~

~~2) Information identifying each emission reduction unit from which the NO_x emission reductions have been or will be achieved;~~

~~3) An explanation of the method used to achieve the NO_x emission reductions;~~

~~4) The amount of the NO_x emission reductions, including supporting calculations and documentation, such as fuel usage information;~~

~~5) The emission units subject to the NO_x emission cap in accordance with Section 217.810(a) of this Subpart, and if all like-kind or same-type emission units are not proposed to be included within the NO_x emission cap, an explanation of how the owner or operator of the emission reduction source will ensure that production shifting will not occur, such that the emission reduction source will achieve real, verifiable, and quantifiable NO_x emission reductions;~~

~~6) The control period NO_x emission cap to be achieved by the emission reduction source, including both the baseline emissions for each recipient unit subject to the NO_x emission cap and the NO_x emission reductions from the emission reduction units included in the proposal;~~

~~7) The name and address of the owner or operator of each emission unit to which the NO_x allowances will be allocated, the Subpart of this Part (i.e, Subpart U or W) to which each unit is subject, including the name, telephone number, and account number of the account representative for each such unit; and~~

8) Certification by the owner or operator of each unit that is the subject of each proposed emission reduction proposal of his/her acceptance of the terms of the proposal and certification that the emission reductions specified in the proposal have been or will be achieved.

b) The owner or operator of a source submitting an emission reduction proposal must notify the Agency in writing within 30 days of any event or circumstance that makes the NO_x emission reduction proposal incorrect or incomplete.

c) The owner or operator of a source with an approved emission reduction proposal may request to withdraw its emission reduction proposal, and cease to create NO_x allowances under this Subpart, as follows:

1) Requesting withdrawal: To withdraw from participation under this Subpart, the owner or operator of an emission reduction unit shall submit to the Agency a written request to withdraw from participation and to withdraw or revise the applicable permit effective as of a specified date between (and not including) September 30 and May 1. The submission shall be made no later than 90 days prior to the requested effective date of withdrawal.

2) Conditions for withdrawal: Before an emission reduction source may withdraw its approved emission reduction proposal, and the federally enforceable permit may be withdrawn under this Section, the owner or operator must submit to the Agency an annual compliance certification report in accordance with Section 217.855 of this Subpart for the control period immediately before the withdrawal is to be effective.

3) An emission reduction source that withdraws from this Subpart shall comply with all requirements under its approved emission reduction proposal and federally enforceable permit conditions addressing such proposal concerning all years for which the emission reduction source was in the program, even if such requirements arise or must be complied with after the withdrawal takes effect.

4) Notification:

A) After the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are met, the Agency will revise the permit indicating a specified effective date for the withdrawal that is after the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section have been met and that is prior to May 1 or after September 30.

B) If the requirements for withdrawal under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are not met, the Agency will issue a notification to the owner or operator of the emission reduction source that the request

~~to withdraw its permit is denied. If the request to withdraw is denied, the source shall remain subject to the requirements of its approved emission reduction proposal and federally enforceable permit conditions addressing the proposal and the requirements of this Subpart.~~

~~5) Reapplication upon failure to meet conditions of withdrawal: If the Agency denies the request of the owner or operator of the emission reduction source's request to withdraw, the owner or operator of the source may submit another request to withdraw in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.~~

~~6) Upon successful withdrawal from the program, the emission reduction source shall no longer be subject to the provisions of this Subpart.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.840 Agency Action (Repealed)

~~a) The Agency shall notify the owner or operator submitting a NO_x emission reduction proposal in writing of its decision with respect to the proposal within 90 days after receipt of such proposal and, if applicable, of NO_x emissions data to verify that the specified reductions have occurred. The owner or operator of the emission reduction source may extend the deadline for Agency action in writing. If the Agency disapproves or conditionally approves a proposal, this written notice shall include a statement of the specific reasons for the disapproval or conditional approval of the proposal. The following shall be considered a final Agency action for the purposes of appeal: if the Agency fails to take action within such 90 day period, subject to any extension, or if the Agency disapproves a proposal. If the Agency conditionally approves a proposal, the owner or operator of the emission reduction source has 30 days to submit a modified proposal addressing the specific items listed by the Agency. If the owner and operator of the emission reduction source does not submit a modified emission reduction proposal within such 30 day period, the conditional approval shall be deemed to be a disapproval, and shall be deemed to be a final action for purposes of appeal.~~

~~b) The NO_x emissions reduction proposal will not be effective until:~~

~~1) After the owner or operator of the emission reduction source has obtained or modified a permit with federally enforceable conditions addressing the requirements of this Subpart; or~~

~~2) If NO_x emission reductions are being obtained by the shut down of an emission reduction unit, the owner or operator of the emission reduction unit has either:~~

~~A) Obtained or modified a permit with federally enforceable conditions addressing the requirements of this Subpart; or~~

~~B) Withdrawn the applicable permit and the Agency has:~~

~~i) Provided USEPA with a copy of the proposal and notice of the Agency's proposed approval of the emission reduction proposal, and USEPA has not disapproved such proposal;~~

~~ii) Published notice and offered an opportunity to comment, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 252, on such permit withdrawal, its proposed approval of the emission reduction proposal for the shut down of the emission reduction unit and the creditable NO_x emission reductions that will be created by the shut down.~~

~~c) If the Agency approves the proposal, and subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section, the Agency shall submit an allocation to USEPA for the creditable reductions created pursuant to the requirements of this Subpart subject to the following:~~

~~1) Any allowances generated pursuant to this Subpart shall be issued to the recipient emission unit identified in the proposal, for each control period in which the NO_x emissions reductions are verified, and the requirements of this Subpart continue to be met;~~

~~2) The owner or operator of the emission reduction source has, by the November 1 following the control period that the emission reduction unit has reduced NO_x emissions, verified the NO_x emission reductions in accordance with Section 217.845 of this Subpart, and obtained a permit containing federally enforceable conditions addressing the requirements of this Subpart;~~

~~3) The allowances shall be issued by May 1 after the control period in which the reduction has occurred, for use in any future control period.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.845 Emissions Determination Methods (Repealed)

~~The owner or operator of an emission reduction source must demonstrate that it has obtained the NO_x emission reductions, and has not exceeded its NO_x emission cap, as specified in its approved NO_x emission reduction proposal, as follows:~~

a) If the NO_x emission reductions are generated pursuant to Section 217.815(a)(1) of this Subpart, the NO_x emission rate for each emission reduction unit shall be determined as follows:

1) Through the use of continuous emissions monitoring in accordance with Section 217.850 of this Subpart; or

2) Through the use of any test methods and procedures provided in 40 CFR 60 and approved by the Agency, or any other method approved by the Agency when included as federally enforceable conditions in a permit issued or revised pursuant to this Subpart.

b) If the NO_x emission reductions are generated pursuant to Section 217.815(a)(3) of this Subpart, submit an initial compliance demonstration plan to the Agency 120 days prior to the control period date that the emission reduction unit will commence NO_x emission reductions in compliance with an approved emissions reduction proposal. Such demonstration shall be based on the actual NO_x emission rate measured in accordance with Section 217.850 of this Subpart.

c) If the emission reduction unit's compliance with the NO_x emission reduction proposal is determined in accordance with subsection (a)(2) of this Section, conducting an initial test 90 days prior to the date the specified emission reductions will be obtained, or within 45 days of the Agency's request for NO_x emission reductions already obtained, and notifying the Agency in writing of any test performed to comply with the requirements of this Subpart at least 30 days prior to the test. The Agency may at any time require annual control period testing of any emission unit at the NO_x emission reduction source, and may require such testing as part of its approval of a NO_x emission reduction proposal.

d) By the November 1 following each control period in which NO_x emission reductions are generated, the owner or operator of an emission reduction source must:

1) Submit a compliance certification, including supporting data, that the NO_x emission cap, as specified in its approved NO_x emission reduction proposal, has not been exceeded; and

2) Monitor and report the NO_x emissions during each control period from all NO_x emission units at the source subject to the NO_x emission cap in accordance with Sections 217.850 and 217.855 of this Subpart.

e) The owner or operator of an emission reduction source shall, 120 days prior to the date that the emission reduction source will commence NO_x emission reductions

~~in compliance with an approved emissions reduction proposal, submit to the Agency a performance evaluation for each CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.850 Emissions Monitoring (Repealed)

~~a) The owner or operator of an emission reduction source shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate during the control period on each NO_x emission unit at the source subject to the NO_x emission cap a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or an alternative approved by the Agency and included in a federally enforceable permit condition, for measuring NO_x emissions to the atmosphere.~~

~~b) The CEMS shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the emission unit at the source during the control period, except for periods of CEMS breakdowns and repairs as provided in subsection (e) of this Section.~~

~~c) CEMS quality assurance data must be recorded during calibration checks and zero and span adjustments.~~

~~d) The 1-hour average NO_x emissions measured by the CEMS shall be:~~

~~1) Expressed in lbs/hr or in lbs/mmbtu and heat input;~~

~~2) Calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Subpart; and~~

~~3) Calculated using at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes (where the unit operates for more than one quarter of an hour) if data are unavailable as a result of the performance of calibration, quality assurance, or preventive maintenance activities.~~

~~e) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Subpart, shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of each CEMS.~~

~~f) For monitoring systems measuring NO_x in lbs/hr, if NO_x emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdown, repairs, calibration checks, or zero and span adjustments, NO_x emission data shall be obtained by using the data substitution procedures contained in 40 CFR 75, subpart D, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.~~

g) For monitoring systems measuring NO_x in lbs/mmbtu, if NO_x emission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdown, repairs, calibration checks, or zero and span adjustments, NO_x emission data shall be obtained by using the rolling hourly average of emission data recorded for the previous 30 day period of operation if the data capture for such period is 95% or greater and the period of missing data is equal to or less than 24 consecutive hours. If the data capture for such previous 30 day period is less than 95% or the period of missing data is greater than 24 consecutive hours, the data shall be obtained by using the highest hourly average recorded during the previous 30 days of operation.

h) The CEMS shall be subject to the quality assurance procedures and requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix F, incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.855 Reporting (Repealed)

a) By the November 1 of each year beginning in 2003, or the year of the first control period for which NO_x emission reductions were generated in accordance with this Subpart, an owner or operator of an emission reduction source must, as a seasonal component of the annual emission report for the source pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 254, report to the Agency the total control period NO_x emissions of each NO_x emission unit at the source subject to the NO_x emission cap.

b) Within 30 days after receipt of such data or evaluation, the owner or operator of each emission reduction source shall submit to the Agency the performance test data from the initial performance test for each emission reduction unit and the performance evaluation for each CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.860 Recordkeeping (Repealed)

a) The owner or operator of an emission reduction source shall keep and maintain the following records for each NO_x emission unit at the source subject to the NO_x emission cap:

1) Daily, monthly, and control period operating hours;

2) Type and quantity of each fuel used daily during the control period;

3) Control period capacity factor of individual fuels fired and all fuels fired;

4) Monitoring records; and

5) To the extent applicable, the performance test data from the initial performance test for each emission reduction unit and the performance evaluation for each CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, as incorporated by reference in Section 217.104 of this Part.

b) The owner or operator of an emission reduction source shall maintain records of the following information for each operating day for each NO_x emission unit subject to the NO_x emission cap:

1) Calendar date;

2) The average hourly NO_x mass emission rate expressed as lbs/hr;

3) The control period total NO_x mass emissions to date;

4) Identification of times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of NO_x mass emissions, the reasons for excluding the data, and any corrective actions taken;

5) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CEMS;

6) Description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with the Performance Specifications in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B; and

7) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under 40 CFR 60, Appendix F.

c) The owner or operator of any NO_x emission reduction source subject to the continuous monitoring requirements for NO_x under this Subpart, shall submit a compliance certification containing the information recorded under subsection (b) of this Section. All compliance certification reports shall be postmarked by November 1 or the next business day if November 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, of each control period in which NO_x emission reductions are generated.

d) Maintenance of records: Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of a NO_x emission reduction source shall keep on site at the source, each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Agency.

~~1) The emission reduction proposal and all documents that demonstrate the accuracy of the statements in the proposal for each year the emission reduction source generates NO_x reductions under this Subpart and for 5 years thereafter.~~

~~2) All emissions monitoring information required pursuant to this Subpart; provided that to the extent that 40 CFR 60 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.~~

~~3) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under this Subpart.~~

~~4) Copies of all documents used to complete any permit application and supporting documents and any other submission to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.865 Enforcement (Repealed)

~~a) Excess emissions requirements. The owner or operator of an emission reduction source for which NO_x reductions have been recognized pursuant to this Section and that has excess NO_x emissions in any control period for which NO_x allowances have been issued must:~~

~~1) For the first control period during which the emission reduction source has excess NO_x emissions, purchase NO_x allowances in an amount equal to 2 times the excess NO_x emissions in accordance with the federal NO_x Trading Program and surrender the allowances to the Agency by December 31 following the control period in which the emission reduction source had excess emissions;~~

~~2) For the second control period during which the emission reduction source has excess NO_x emissions, purchase allowances in an amount equal to 3 times the excess NO_x emissions in accordance with the federal NO_x Trading Program and surrender the allowances to the Agency by December 31 following the control period in which the emission reduction source had excess emissions;~~

~~3) If the emission reduction source has excess NO_x emissions for 3 control periods, purchase allowances in an amount equal to 4 times the excess NO_x emissions pursuant to the federal NO_x Trading Program and surrender the allowances to the Agency by December 31 following the control period in which the emission reduction source had excess~~

~~emissions, and the NO_x emission reduction proposal shall be automatically revoked. The emission reduction source will thereafter not be able to generate NO_x emission reductions for which NO_x allowances may be issued under this Subpart.~~

~~b) All allowances surrendered to the Agency pursuant to subsections (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this Section shall be retired to benefit air quality.~~

~~c) Nothing in this Subpart limits the authority of the State or the federal government to seek penalties and injunctive relief for any violation of this Subpart or any permit condition. Nothing in this Subpart limits the right of the State or the federal government or any person to directly enforce against actions or omissions which constitute violations of permits required by the Act or regulations promulgated thereunder or the CAA or applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~Rule~~	~~Section~~
~~207(a)(1)~~	~~217.121(a)~~
~~207(a)(2)~~	~~217.121(b)~~
~~207(a)(3)~~	~~217.121(c)~~
~~207(a)(4)~~	~~217.121(d) and 217.521(a)~~
~~207(a)(5)(A)~~	~~217.121(e)~~
~~207(a)(5)(B)~~	~~217.521(b)~~
~~207(b)~~	~~217.141(a)-(c)~~
~~207(c)~~	~~217.141(d)~~
~~207(d)~~	~~217.381~~
~~207(e)~~	~~217.301~~
~~207(f)~~	~~217.101~~
~~207(g)~~	~~Appendix C~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~Section~~	~~Rule~~
~~217.100~~	~~---~~
~~217.101~~	~~207(f)~~
~~217.102~~	~~---~~
~~217.103~~	~~---~~
~~217.104~~	~~---~~

~~217.121~~	~~207(a)(1)-(4) and 207(a)(5)(A)~~
~~217.141~~	~~207(b) and 207(c)~~
~~217.301~~	~~207(e)~~
~~217.381~~	~~207(d)~~
~~217.521~~	~~207(a)(4) and 207(a)(5)(B)~~
~~Appendix C~~	~~207(g)~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.APPENDIX C Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a new emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ this Part by April 14, 1972.

Except as otherwise provided in the next paragraph, every owner or operator of an existing emission source was required to comply with ~~the standards and limitations of~~ this Part by December 31, 1973.

Every owner or operator of an existing coal fired fuel combustion emission source was required to comply with the applicable standards and limitations of this Part by May 30, 1975.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.Appendix D Non-Electrical Generating Units

COMPANY ID # / NAME	UNIT DESIGNATION	UNIT DESCRIPTION
1	2	3
A E STALEY MANUFACTURING CO		
115015ABX	85070061299	COAL FIRED BOILER 1
115015ABX	85070061299	COAL FIRED BOILER 2
115015ABX	73020084129	BOILER #25
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO EAST PLANT		
115015AAE	85060030081	COAL FIRED BOILER 1
115015AAE	85060030081	COAL FIRED BOILER 2
115015AAE	85060030081	COAL FIRED BOILER 3
115015AAE	85060030082	COAL FIRED BOILER 4
115015AAE	85060030082	COAL FIRED BOILER 5
115015AAE	85060030082	COAL FIRED BOILER 6
115015AAE	85060030083	GAS-FIRED BOILER 7
115015AAE	85060030083	GAS-FIRED BOILER 8
CPC INTERNATIONAL INC.		

031012ABI	91020069160	COAL FIRED BOILER 6
031012ABI	73020146041	BOILER SERIAL 15813
031012ABI	73020146042	BOILER SERIAL 15812
031012ABI	73020146043	GAS FIRED BOILER NO 4
031012ABI	73020147045	BOILER SERIAL 18345
031012ABI	73020147046	GAS FIRED BOILER NO 5
GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION		
097811AAC	78080071011	BOILER # 5
097811AAC	78080071011	BOILER # 6
INDIAN REFINING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP		
101805AAC	72110297015	BOILER 18601
101805AAC	72110297016	BOILER 18602
101805AAC	72110297017	BOILER 18603
JEFFERSON SMURFIT CORPORATION		
119010AAL	72120426001	BLR 7-COAL FIRED
MARATHON OIL CO ILLINOIS REFINING DIVISION		
033808AAB	72111291055	BOILER #3 OIL, REF GAS FIRED
033808AAB	72111291056	BOILER #4 REF GAS, OIL FIRED
MOBIL JOLIET REFINING CORP		
197800AAA	72110567002	AUX BOILER-REFINERY GAS FULL FIRE IF COGEN DOWN
197800AAA	86010009043	STATIONARY GAS TURBINE
PEKIN ENERGY COMPANY		
179060ACR	73020087019	
QUANTUM – USI DIVISION		
063800AAC	72100016013	BOILER # 1
063800AAC	72100016013	BOILER # 2
063800AAC	72100016014	#3 GAS FIRED BOILER
063800AAC	72100016016	#5 GAS FIRED BOILER
063800AAC	72100016017	~~#6~~ BOILER #6
QUANTUM – USI DIVISION		
041804AAB	72121207108	BOILER NO 1
041804AAB	72121207109	BOILER NO 2
041804AAB	72121207110	BOILER NO 3

041804AAB	72121207111	BOILER NO 4
041804AAB	72121207112	BOILER NO 5

SHELL OIL WOOD RIVER MFG COMPLEX

119090AAA	72110633080	BOILER NO 15
119090AAA	72110633081	BOILER NO 16
119090AAA	72110633082	BOILER NO 17

U S STEEL – SOUTH WORKS

031600ALZ	82010044013	NO. 6 BOILER, #5 POWER STATION (FUEL-NAT.GAS)
031600ALZ	82010044014	NO 1 BLR NG

UNIV OF ILL – ABBOTT POWER PLANT

019010ADA	82090027006	BOILER #7 (265 MBTU)

UNO-VEN COMPANY

197090AAI	72110253037	BOILER 43-B-1

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.Appendix E Large Non-Electrical Generating Units

COMPANY ID # / NAME	UNIT DESIGNATION	UNIT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION	BUDGET ALLOCATION LESS 3% NSSA
1	2	3	4	5
A E STALEY MANUFACTURING CO				
115015ABX	85070061299	Coal-Fired Boiler 1	176	171
115015ABX	85070061299	Coal-Fired Boiler 2	175	170
115015ABX	73020084129	Boiler #25	125	121
A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING CO (Total Allocation)			476	462
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO EAST PLANT				
115015AAE	85060030081	Coal-Fired Boiler 1	238	231
115015AAE	85060030081	Coal-Fired Boiler 2	261	253
115015AAE	85060030081	Coal-Fired Boiler 3	267	259
115015AAE	85060030082	Coal-Fired Boiler 4	276	268
115015AAE	85060030082	Coal-Fired Boiler 5	275	267
115015AAE	85060030082	Coal-Fired Boiler 6	311	302
115015AAE	85060030083	Gas-Fired Boiler 7	19	18
115015AAE	85060030083	Gas-Fired Boiler 8	19	18

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO EAST PLANT (Total Allocation)			1,666	1,616

CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL INC

031012ABI	91020069160	Gas-Fired Boiler 6	55	53
031012ABI	73020146041	Boiler # 1 Coal-Fired	210	204
031012ABI	73020146042	Boiler # 2 Coal-Fired	210	203
031012ABI	73020146043	Gas Fired Boiler No 4 West Stack Blrs	81	79
031012ABI	73020147045	Boiler # 3 Coal-Fired	211	205
031012ABI	73020147046	Gas Fired Boiler No 5-East Stack Boiler	81	79
CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL INC (Total Allocation)			848	823

GREAT LAKES NTC

097811AAC	78080071011	Boiler # 5	26	25
097811AAC	78080071011	Boiler # 6	26	25
GREAT LAKES NTC (Total Allocation)			52	50

JEFFERSON SMURFIT CORPORATION

119010AAL	72120426001	Blr 7-Coal Fired	39	38
JEFFERSON SMURFIT CORPORATION (Total Allocation)			39	38

MARATHON OIL CO ILLINOIS REFINING DIV

033808AAB	72111291055	Boiler #3 Oil,Ref Gas Fired	53	51
033808AAB	72111291056	Boiler #4 Ref Gas,Oil Fired	53	52
MARATHON OIL CO ILLINOIS REFINING DIV (Total Allocation)			106	103

EXXON MOBIL

197800AAA	72110567002	Aux Boiler-Refinery Gas	101	98
197800AAA	86010009043	Stationary Gas Turbine	85	82
EXXON MOBIL (Total Allocation)			186	180

WILLIAMS

179060ACR	73020087019	Boiler C - Pulverized Dry Bottom	377	366
WILLIAMS (Total Allocation)			377	366

EQUISTAR

063800AAC	72100016013	Boiler # 1	40	39
063800AAC	72100016013	Boiler # 2	40	39
063800AAC	72100016014	#3 Gas Fired Boiler	40	39
063800AAC	72100016016	#5 Gas Fired Boiler	40	39
063800AAC	72100016017	#6 Boiler	40	38
EQUISTAR (Total Allocation)			200	194

EQUISTAR

041804AAB	72121207108	Boiler No 1	121	118
041804AAB	72121207109	Boiler No 2	121	118
041804AAB	72121207110	Boiler No 3	121	117
041804AAB	72121207111	Boiler No 4	120	116
041804AAB	72121207112	Boiler No 5	0	0
EQUISTAR (Total Allocation)			483	469

TOSCO

119090AAA	72110633080	Boiler No 15	40	38
119090AAA	72110633081	Boiler No 16	40	39
119090AAA	72110633082	Boiler No 17	80	78
TOSCO (Total Allocation)			160	155

U S STEEL – SOUTH WORKS

031600ALZ	82010044013	No. 6 Boiler,#5 Power Station (Fuel-Nat.Gas)		90	88
031600ALZ	82010044014	No 1 Blr Ng		90	87
U S STEEL – SOUTH WORKS (Total Allocation)				180	175

UNIV OF ILL – ABBOTT POWER PLANT

019010ADA	82090027006	Boiler #7	86	83
UNIV OF ILL – ABBOTT POWER PLANT (Total Allocation)			86	83

CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

197090AAI	72110253037	Boiler 43-B-1	23		22
CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION (Total Allocation)			23		22

LTV STEEL COMPANY

301600AMC	[Unit Designation]	Boiler No 4B	*	*
LTV STEEL COMPANY (Total Allocation)			*	*

* ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 217.460(f), Column 2, Column 4, and Column 5 will be adjusted ~~at such time as~~when USEPA makes an allocation for LTV Steel's Boiler No. 4B.

Grand Total	4,882	4,736

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.Appendix F Allowances for Electrical Generating Units (Repealed)

~~Company Name/ ID #~~	~~Generating Unit Designation~~	~~EGU Designation~~	~~NO_x Budget Allowances~~	~~80% of NO_x Budget Allowances~~	~~50% of NO_x Budget Allowances~~	~~2004, 2005, 2006 Allowances~~	~~2007, 2008 Allowances~~	~~2009, 2010 Allowances~~
~~1~~	~~2~~	~~3~~	~~4~~	~~5~~	~~6~~	~~7~~	~~8~~	~~9~~
~~Company Totals~~			~~No NSSA~~	~~No NSSA~~	~~No NSSA~~	~~5% NSSA~~	~~2% NSSA~~	~~2% NSSA~~
~~Ameren Energy Generating Company~~								
~~135803AAA~~	~~Coffeen 1~~	~~Coffeen 1~~	~~550~~	~~440~~	~~275~~	~~523~~	~~431~~	~~270~~
~~135803AAA~~	~~Coffeen 2~~	~~Coffeen 2~~	~~945~~	~~756~~	~~473~~	~~898~~	~~741~~	~~463~~
~~077806AAA~~	~~G. Tower 3~~	~~Boiler 7~~	~~55~~	~~44~~	~~28~~	~~52~~	~~43~~	~~27~~
~~077806AAA~~	~~G. Tower 3~~	~~Boiler 8~~	~~44~~	~~35~~	~~22~~	~~42~~	~~35~~	~~22~~
~~077806AAA~~	~~G. Tower 4~~	~~Boiler 9~~	~~199~~	~~159~~	~~100~~	~~189~~	~~156~~	~~98~~
~~033801AAA~~	~~Hutsonville 3~~	~~Boiler 5~~	~~161~~	~~129~~	~~81~~	~~153~~	~~126~~	~~79~~
~~033801AAA~~	~~Hutsonville 4~~	~~Boiler 6~~	~~129~~	~~103~~	~~65~~	~~123~~	~~101~~	~~63~~
~~135805AAA~~	~~Meredosia 1~~	~~Boiler 1~~	~~33~~	~~26~~	~~17~~	~~31~~	~~26~~	~~16~~
~~135805AAA~~	~~Meredosia 1~~	~~Boiler 2~~	~~23~~	~~18~~	~~12~~	~~22~~	~~18~~	~~11~~

135805AAA	Meredosia 2	Boiler 3	23	18	12	21	18	11
135805AAA	Meredosia 2	Boiler 4	28	22	14	27	22	14
135805AAA	Meredosia 3	Boiler 5	432	346	216	410	339	212
135805AAA	Meredosia 4	Boiler 6	28	22	14	27	22	13
079808AAA	Newton 1	Newton 1	1,101	881	551	1,046	863	539
079808AAA	Newton 2	Newton 2	1,074	859	537	1,020	842	526
Ameren Eng. Gen. Co. Totals			4,825	3,860	2,413	4,584	3,783	2,364

AES

057801AAA	D. Creek	D. Creek	914	731	457	868	717	448
143805AAG	Edwards 1	Edwards 1	251	201	126	239	197	123
143805AAG	Edwards 2	Edwards 2	368	294	184	350	288	180
143805AAG	Edwards 3	Edwards 3	655	524	328	622	513	321
AES Totals			2,188	1,750	1,094	2,079	1,715	1,072

CWLP

167120AAO	Dallman 1	Boiler 31	141	113	71	134	111	69
167120AAO	Dallman 2	Boiler 32	202	162	101	192	158	99
167120AAO	Dallman 3	Boiler 33	474	379	237	450	372	232
167120AGQ	G. Turbine #2	G. Turbine #2	91	73	46	86	71	45
167120AAO	Lakeside 7	Lakeside 7	47	38	24	45	37	23
167120AAO	Lakeside 8	Lakeside 8	42	34	21	40	33	21
CWLP Totals			997	798	499	947	782	489

Midwest Generation

063806AAF	Collins 1	Collins 1	302	242	151	287	237	148
063806AAF	Collins 2	Collins 2	305	244	153	290	239	150

063806AAF	Collins 3	Collins 3	469	375	235	446	368	230
063806AAF	Collins 4	Collins 4	290	232	145	275	227	142
063806AAF	Collins 5	Collins 5	458	366	229	435	359	224
031600AIN	Crawford 7	Crawford 7	365	292	183	347	286	179
031600AIN	Crawford 8	Crawford 8	463	370	232	440	363	227
031600AMI	Fisk 19	Fisk 19	523	418	262	497	410	256
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 31-1	9	7	5	9	7	4
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 31-2	9	7	5	9	7	4
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 32-1	9	7	5	9	7	4
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 32-2	9	7	5	9	7	4
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 33-1	9	7	5	8	7	5
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 33-2	9	7	5	8	7	5
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 34-1	9	7	5	8	7	5
031600AMI	Fisk Peaker	GT 34-2	9	7	5	8	7	5
197809AAO	Joliet 6	Boiler 5	119	95	60	113	93	58
197809AAO	Joliet 7	Boiler 71	455	364	228	432	357	223
197809AAO	Joliet 7	Boiler 72	709	567	355	673	556	347
197809AAO	Joliet 8	Boiler 81	748	598	374	711	587	367
197809AAO	Joliet 8	Boiler 82	497	398	249	472	390	244
179801AAA	Powerton 5	Boiler 52	739	591	370	702	579	362
179801AAA	Powerton 5	Boiler 51	739	591	370	702	579	362
179801AAA	Powerton 6	Boiler 61	739	591	370	702	579	362
179801AAA	Powerton 6	Boiler 62	739	591	370	702	579	362

097190AAC	Waukegan 6	Boiler 17	199	159	100	189	156	98
097190AAC	Waukegan 7	Waukegan 7	376	301	188	357	295	184
097190AAC	Waukegan 8	Waukegan 8	667	534	334	634	523	327
097190AAC	Peaker	GT 31-1	5	4	3	4	4	2
097190AAC	Peaker	GT 31-2	5	4	3	5	4	2
097190AAC	Peaker	GT 32-1	5	4	3	5	4	3
097190AAC	Peaker	GT 32-2	5	4	3	5	4	3
197810AAK	Will County 1	Will County 1	364	291	182	346	285	178
197810AAK	Will County 2	Will County 2	354	283	177	336	278	173
197810AAK	Will County 3	Will County 3	449	359	225	427	352	220
197810AAK	Will County 4	Will County 4	766	613	383	728	601	375
Midwest Generation Totals			11,926	9,541	5,963	11,330	9,350	5,844

Dom. Energy

021814AAB	Kincaid 1	Kincaid 1	792	634	396	752	621	388
021814AAB	Kincaid 2	Kincaid 2	873	698	437	829	684	428
Dom. Energy Totals			1,665	1,332	833	1,581	1,305	816

El. Energy Inc.

127855AAC	Joppa 1	Joppa 1	481	385	241	457	377	236
127855AAC	Joppa 2	Joppa 2	515	412	258	489	404	252
127855AAC	Joppa 3	Joppa 3	513	410	257	487	402	251
127855AAC	Joppa 4	Joppa 4	384	307	192	365	301	188
127855AAC	Joppa 5	Joppa 5	463	370	232	440	363	227
127855AAC	Joppa 6	Joppa 6	524	419	262	498	411	257
El. Energy Inc. Totals			2,880	2,304	1,440	2,736	2,258	1,411

DMG

157851AAA	Baldwin 1	Baldwin 1	1,114	891	557	1,058	873	546
157851AAA	Baldwin 2	Baldwin 2	931	745	466	884	730	456
157851AAA	Baldwin 3	Baldwin 3	1,318	1,054	659	1,252	1,034	646
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 6	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 7	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 1-5	Boiler 8	0	0	0	0	0	0
125804AAB	Havana 6	Boiler 9	547	438	274	520	429	268
155010AAA	Hennepin 1	Hennepin 1	149	119	75	142	117	73
155010AAA	Hennepin 2	Hennepin 2	540	432	270	513	423	265
183814AAA	Vermilion 1	Vermilion 1	17	14	9	16	13	8
183814AAA	Vermilion 2	Vermilion 2	31	25	16	30	24	15
119020AAE	Wood River 1	Wood River 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
119020AAE	Wood River 2	Wood River 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
119020AAE	Wood River 3	Wood River 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
119020AAE	Wood River 4	Wood River 4	219	175	110	208	172	107
119020AAE	Wood River 5	Wood River 5	714	571	357	678	560	350
DMG Totals			5,580	4,464	2,790	5,301	4,375	2,734

~~SIPCO~~

~~199856AAC~~	~~Marion 1~~	~~Marion 1~~	~~14~~	~~11~~	~~7~~	~~13~~	~~11~~	~~7~~
~~199856AAC~~	~~Marion 2~~	~~Marion 2~~	~~10~~	~~8~~	~~5~~	~~10~~	~~8~~	~~5~~
~~199856AAC~~	~~Marion 3~~	~~Marion 3~~	~~30~~	~~24~~	~~15~~	~~29~~	~~23~~	~~15~~
~~199856AAC~~	~~Marion 4~~	~~Marion 4~~	~~511~~	~~409~~	~~256~~	~~485~~	~~401~~	~~250~~
~~SIPCO Totals~~			~~565~~	~~452~~	~~283~~	~~537~~	~~443~~	~~277~~

~~Union Electric~~

~~119105AAA~~	~~Turbine~~	~~Turbine~~	~~4~~	~~3~~	~~2~~	~~4~~	~~3~~	~~2~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 1~~	~~Venice 1~~	~~10~~	~~8~~	~~5~~	~~9~~	~~8~~	~~5~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 2~~	~~Venice 2~~	~~13~~	~~10~~	~~7~~	~~12~~	~~10~~	~~6~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 3~~	~~Venice 3~~	~~6~~	~~5~~	~~3~~	~~6~~	~~5~~	~~3~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 4~~	~~Venice 4~~	~~7~~	~~6~~	~~4~~	~~7~~	~~5~~	~~4~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 5~~	~~Venice 5~~	~~15~~	~~12~~	~~8~~	~~14~~	~~12~~	~~7~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 6~~	~~Venice 6~~	~~16~~	~~13~~	~~8~~	~~15~~	~~13~~	~~8~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 7~~	~~Venice 7~~	~~2~~	~~2~~	~~1~~	~~2~~	~~1~~	~~1~~
~~119105AAA~~	~~Venice 8~~	~~Venice 8~~	~~2~~	~~2~~	~~1~~	~~2~~	~~2~~	~~1~~
~~Union Electric Totals~~			~~75~~	~~60~~	~~38~~	~~71~~	~~59~~	~~37~~

~~TOTAL~~	~~30,701~~	~~24,561~~	~~15,351~~	~~29,166~~	~~24,070~~	~~15,044~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 217.APPENDIX G: Existing Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines Affected by the NO_x SIP Call

Plant ID	Point ID	Segment
ANR Pipeline Co. – Sandwich		
093802AAF	E-108	1

Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America 8310		
027807AAC	730103540041	1
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America Sta 110		
073816AAA	851000140011	1
073816AAA	851000140012	2
073816AAA	851000140013	3
073816AAA	851000140014	4
073816AAA	851000140041	1
073816AAA	851000140051	1
Northern Illinois Gas Co. - Stor Sta 359		
113817AAA	730105440021	1
113817AAA	730105440031	1
113821AAA	730105430021	1
113821AAA	730105430051	1
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.-Glenarm		
167801AAA	87090038001	1
167801AAA	87090038002	1
167801AAA	87090038004	1
167801AAA	87090038005	1
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline - Tuscola St		
041804AAC	73010573009	9
041804AAC	73010573010	10
041804AAC	73010573011	11
041804AAC	73010573012	12
041804AAC	73010573013	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.		
149820AAB	7301057199G	3
149820AAB	7301057199I	1
149820AAB	7301057199J	1
149820AAB	7301057199K	1
~~**Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. Glenarm**~~		
~~167801AAA~~	~~87090038001~~	~~1~~
Phoenix Chemical Co.		
085809AAA	730700330101	1

085809AAA	730700330102	2
085809AAA	730700330103	3

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 217.APPENDIX H Compliance Dates for Certain Emission Units at Petroleum Refineries

ConocoPhillips Company Wood River Refinery (Facility ID 119090AAA)

Point	Emission Unit Description	Compliance Date
0014	HCU Fractionator Reboil, H-3	December 31, 2016
0024	DU-1 Primary Heater South, F-301	December 31, 2016
0025	DU-1 Secondary Heater North, F-302	December 31, 2016
0081	Boiler 16	December 31, 2016
0083	Boiler 18	December 31, 2016
0095	DHT Charge Heater	December 31, 2016
0028	DU-2 Lube Crude Heater, F-200	December 31, 2016
0029	DU-2 Mixed Crude Heater West, F-202	December 31, 2016
0030	DU-2 Mixed Crude Heater East, F-203	December 31, 2016
0084	CR-2 North Heater	December 31, 2016
0661	CR-2 South Heater	December 31, 2016

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. 14627, effective August 22, 2011)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSIONS STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 218
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE CHICAGO AREA
SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

SUBPART G: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

SUBPART H: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

SUBPART Q: SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING PLANT

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND
RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

SUBPART V: BATCH OPERATIONS AND AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

SUBPART CC: POLYESTER RESIN PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESS

SUBPART DD: AEROSOL CAN FILLING

SUBPART FF: BAKERY OVENS (REPEALED)

SUBPART GG: MARINE TERMINALS

SUBPART HH: MOTOR VEHICLE REFINISHING

SUBPART II: FIBERGLASS BOAT MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

SUBPART JJ: MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART TT: OTHER EMISSION UNITS

Section
218.980 Applicability
218.983 Permit Conditions (Repealed)
218.986 Control Requirements
218.987 Compliance Schedule
218.988 Testing

SUBPART UU: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section
218.990 Exempt Emission Units
218.991 Subject Emission Units

218.APPENDIX A List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing
218.APPENDIX B VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency (Repealed)
218.APPENDIX C Reference Methods and Procedures
218.APPENDIX D Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation
218.APPENDIX E List of Affected Marine Terminals
218.APPENDIX G TRE Index Measurements for SOCMI Reactors and Distillation Units
218.APPENDIX H Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 218.212 Cross-Line Averaging

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28, and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28, and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted at R91-7 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12231, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13564, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-28 and R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13864, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993; amended in R93-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 1945, effective January 24, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14973, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16392, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16950, effective November 15, 1994; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6848, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7359, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 17, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7708, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3556, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R98-16 at 22 Ill. Reg. 14282, effective July 16, 1998; amended in R02-20 at 27 Ill. Reg. 7283, effective April 8, 2003; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7086, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R08-8 at 32 Ill. Reg. 14874, effective August 26, 2008; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5330, effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9096, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14174, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 469, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13473,

effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 18813, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1699, effective January 28, 2013, amended in R13-18 at 38 Ill. Reg. 1032, effective December 23, 2013; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 218.100 Introduction

a) This Part contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material and volatile organic material from stationary sources located in the Chicago area~~,~~ ~~which is~~ comprised of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties; ~~and~~ Aux Sable Township and Goose Lake Township in Grundy County; and Oswego Township in Kendall County.

b) Sources subject to this Part may be subject to ~~the following~~:

1) Permits required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and

2) Air quality standards under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.

c) This Part is divided into Subparts ~~which are~~ grouped as follows:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions;

2) Subparts B-F: Emissions from equipment and operations in common to more than one industry;

3) Subpart G: Emissions from use of organic material;

4) Subparts H-RR: Rules for various industry groups~~.~~;

5) Subpart TT: Rules for emission units not otherwise addressed~~.~~; and

6) Subpart UU: Recordkeeping and reporting for equipment and operations addressed by Subparts PP, QQ, RR, and TT.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.101 Savings Clause

a) Every owner or operator of an emission unit formerly subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 ~~shall~~ must have complied with its standards and limitations by the dates and schedules applicable to the emission unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 or upon initial start-up. ~~All~~ No compliance dates or schedules

~~found in~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 are ~~not~~ superseded by this Part and remain in full force and effect.

b) Nothing in this Part ~~shall affect~~affects the responsibility of any owner or operator that is now or has been subject to the FIP to comply with its requirements ~~thereunder~~ by the dates specified in the FIP.

c) ~~Nothing in~~As this Part ~~as it~~ is amended, ~~from time to time shall~~nothing must relieve the owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Part from the obligation to comply with the applicable requirements and compliance dates ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.106 ~~of this Subpart~~ or any specific schedules ~~contained within~~under the applicable Subparts of this Part, even though those compliance dates may have been expressly superseded by subsequent amendments.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.102 Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

The abbreviations and conversion factors ~~of~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~211~~ 211.102 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 218.103 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must apply to all sources located in the Chicago area~~, which is composed~~ comprised of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties~~, and~~; Aux Sable Township and Goose Lake Township in Grundy County; and Oswego Township in Kendall County.

a) ~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must become effective on July 1, 1991, with the following exceptions:

1) ~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must become effective on September 1, 1991, for each appellant, including the constituents represented by appellants who are associations, who has appealed the federal implementation plan (FIP) for the Chicago area (Illinois Regulatory Group v. USEPA, No. 90-2778 (and consolidated cases) (7th Cir.)).

2) The effectiveness of any provision of this Part applicable to any individual source or category of sources which has appealed the FIP ~~shall~~ must be stayed to the extent that ~~such~~ the individual source or category of sources received a stay of the effectiveness of the FIP, pending reconsideration, from the USEPA or from the court in the FIP appeal cited in subsection (a)(1) ~~218.103(a)(1) above~~. When USEPA has published in the Federal Register final action to revise or affirm the provisions of the FIP

specifically applicable to ~~such~~ the individual source or category of sources or ~~such~~ the stay is otherwise terminated, the Board ~~shall~~ must take corresponding action, and the Agency shall submit ~~such~~ that action to USEPA for approval. Until ~~such time as~~ USEPA approves the corresponding amendment to this Part, the FIP rule ~~shall~~ must remain the applicable implementation plan for that source or category of sources under the Clean Air Act.

3) ~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must become effective on November 15, 1992, for all sources located in Aux Sable Township or Goose Lake Township in Grundy County or in Oswego Township in Kendall County.

b) ~~The provisions of the~~This Part ~~shall~~ must not apply to Viskase Corporation; Allsteel, Incorporated; Stepan Company; or Ford Motor Company to the extent ~~such~~ that the source has obtained an adjusted standard from the Board or an exclusion from the General Assembly for any Subpart of this Part or ~~of~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: ~~Subsection~~ Section 218.103(b) ~~of this Section shall~~must be effective at the federal level only ~~upon approval by~~when USEPA approves it.)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 218.104 Definitions

The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.105 Test Methods and Procedures

a) Coatings, Inks, and Fountain Solutions
The following test methods and procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance of as applied coatings, inks, and fountain solutions with the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Part.

1) Sampling: Samples collected for analyses ~~shall~~ must be one-liter taken into a one-liter container at a location and time such that the sample will be representative of the coating as applied (i.e., the sample ~~shall~~ must include any dilution solvent or other VOM added during the manufacturing process). The container must be tightly sealed immediately after the sample is taken. Any solvent or other VOM added after the sample is taken must be measured and accounted for in the calculations in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~. For multiple package coatings, separate

samples of each component ~~shall~~ must be obtained. A mixed sample ~~shall~~ must not be obtained as it will cure in the container. Sampling procedures ~~shall~~ must follow the guidelines ~~presented~~ in:

A) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985), ~~standard practice for sampling liquid paints and related pigment coating. This practice is~~"Standard Practice for Sampling Liquid Paints and Related Pigment Coating", incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) ASTM E 300-86, ~~standard practice for sampling industrial chemicals. This practice is~~"Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals", incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

2) Analyses: The applicable analytical methods ~~specified below shall~~in this subsection (a)(2) must be used to determine the composition of coatings, inks, or fountain solutions as applied.

A) Method 24 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, must be used to determine the VOM content and density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24 results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and a facility's formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern.

B) Method 24A of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, must be used to determine the VOM content and density of rotogravure printing inks and related coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and USEPA that the plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24A results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24A test and formulation data, the Method 24A test will govern.

C) The following ASTM methods are the analytical procedures for determining VOM:

i) ASTM D 1475-85, ~~: Standard test method for density of paint, varnish, lacquer and related products. This test method is~~"Standard Test Method for Density of Paint Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

ii) ASTM D 2369-87, "Standard Test Method for Volatile

Content of a Coating",~~: Standard test method for volatile content of a coating. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

iii) ASTM D 3792-86, "Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water Reducible Paints by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph",~~: Standard test method for water content of water-reducible paints by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

iv) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987), "Standard Test Method for Water Content in Paints and Paint Materials by the Karl Fischer Method",~~: Standard test method for water content in paints and paint materials by the Karl Fischer method. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

v) ASTM D 4457-85, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1, Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph", incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~: Standard test method for determination of dichloromethane and 1,1,1, trichloroethane in paints and coatings by direct injection into a gas chromatograph~~. (The procedure ~~delineated above~~ can be used to develop protocols for any compounds specifically exempted from the definition of VOM.) ~~This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 of this Part.~~

vi) ASTM D 2697-86, "Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings",~~: Standard test method for volume non-volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

vii) ASTM D 3980-87, "Standrd Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials",~~: Standard practice for interlaboratory testing of paint and related materials. This practice is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

viii) ASTM E 180-85, "Standard Practice for Determining the Precision Data of ASTM Methods for Analysis of and Testing of Industrial Chemicals", ~~: Standard practice for determining the precision data of ASTM methods for~~

~~analysis of and testing of industrial chemicals. This practice is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

ix) ASTM D 2372-85, "Standard Method of Separation of Vehicle from Solvent-Reducible Paints", ~~: Standard method of separation of vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

D) Use of an adaptation to any of the analytical methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) ~~of this Section~~ may not be used unless approved by the Agency and USEPA. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and USEPA to find that the analytical methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) ~~of this Section~~ will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.

3) Calculations: Calculations for determining the VOM content, water content, and ~~the~~ content of any compounds ~~which are~~ specifically exempted from the definition of VOM of coatings, inks, and fountain solutions as applied ~~shall~~ must follow the guidance ~~provided~~ in the following documents:

A) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, EPA-340/1-86-016, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coatings" (revised June 1986), EPA-450/3-84-019, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

C) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, EPA-340/1-88-003, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Test Protocol

1) The protocol for testing, including determining the transfer efficiency of coating applicators, at primer surfacer operations and topcoat operations at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly source ~~shall~~ must follow the procedures in the following:

A) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and

Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"), December 1988, EPA-450/3-88-018, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) On and after May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"), September 2008, EPA-453/R-08-002, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

2) ~~Prior to~~Before testing ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable topcoat protocol, the owner or operator of a coating operation subject to the topcoat or primer surfacer limit in Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(E) ~~shall~~ must submit a detailed testing proposal specifying the method by which testing will be conducted and how compliance will be demonstrated consistent with the applicable topcoat protocol. The proposal ~~shall~~ must include:~~, at a minimum,~~

A) a comprehensive plan (including a rationale) for determining the transfer efficiency at each booth through ~~the use of~~ in-plant or pilot testing~~,~~;

B) the selection of coatings to be tested (for the purpose of determining transfer efficiency), including the rationale for coating groupings~~,~~;

C) the method for determining the analytic VOM content of as applied coatings and the formulation solvent content of as applied coatings~~,~~; and

D) a description of the records of coating VOM content as applied and coating's usage that will be kept to demonstrate compliance.

3) ~~Upon approval of the proposal by~~When the Agency and USEPA approve the proposal, the compliance demonstration for a coating line may proceed.

c) Capture System Efficiency Test Protocols

1) Applicability
~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply to all VOM emitting process emission units employing capture equipment (e.g., hoods, ducts), except those ~~cases noted~~ in this subsection (c)(1).

A) If an emission unit is equipped with ~~(~~or uses~~)~~ a permanent total

enclosure (PTE) that meets Agency and USEPA specifications, and which directs all VOM to a control device, then the emission unit is exempted from the requirements ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2)~~ of this Section~~. The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a structure is considered a PTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. In this instance, the capture efficiency is assumed to be 100 percent, and the emission unit is still required to measure control efficiency using appropriate test methods ~~as specified~~ in subsection (d)~~ of this Section~~.

B) If an emission unit is equipped with ~~(~~or uses~~)~~ a control device designed to collect and recover VOM (e.g., carbon adsorber), an explicit measurement of capture efficiency is not necessary ~~provided that~~if the conditions ~~given below~~in this subsection (c)(1)(B) are met. The overall control of the system can be determined by directly comparing the input liquid VOM to the recovered liquid VOM. The general procedure for use in this situation is ~~given~~ in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, with the following additional restrictions:

i) Unless otherwise specified in subsection (c)(1)(B)(ii), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must obtain data each operating day for the solvent usage and solvent recovery to permit ~~the determination of~~determining the solvent recovery efficiency of the system each operating day using a 7-day rolling period. The recovery efficiency for each operating day is computed as the ratio of the total recovered solvent for that day and the most recent prior 6 operating days to the total solvent usage for the same 7-day period used for the recovered solvent, rather than a 30-day weighted average ~~as given in~~under 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. This ratio ~~shall~~ must be expressed as a percentage. The ratio ~~shall~~ must be computed within 72 hours ~~following~~ after each 7-day period. A source that believes that the 7-day rolling period is not appropriate may use an ~~alterative~~ alternative multi-day rolling period not to exceed 30 days, with the approval of the Agency and USEPA. In addition, the criteria in subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii) or subsection (c)(1)(B)(iv) must be met.

ii) The owner or operator of the source engaged in printing located at 350 E. ~~22nd~~ 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, ~~shall~~ must obtain data each operating day for the solvent usage

and solvent recovery to permit ~~the determination of~~determining the solvent recovery efficiency of the system each operating day using a 14-day rolling period. The recovery efficiency for each operating day is computed as the ratio of the total recovered solvent for that day and the most recent prior 13 operating days to the total solvent usage for the same 14-day period used for the recovered solvent, rather than a 30-day weighted average ~~as given in~~under 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. This ratio ~~shall~~ must be expressed as a percentage. The ratio ~~shall~~ must be computed within 17 days ~~following~~ after each 14-day period. In addition, the criteria in subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii) or subsection (c)(1)(B)(iv) must be met.

iii) The solvent recovery system (i.e., capture and control system) must be dedicated to a single coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, or

iv) If the solvent recovery system controls more than one coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, the overall control (i.e., the total recovered VOM divided by the sum of liquid VOM input from all lines and other activities venting to the control system) must meet or exceed the most stringent standard applicable to any line or other discrete activity venting to the control system.

2) Capture Efficiency Protocols

The capture efficiency of an emission unit ~~shall~~ must be measured using one of the protocols ~~given below~~in this subsection (c)(2). Appropriate test methods to be ~~utilized~~ used in each of the capture efficiency protocols are ~~described~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. Any error margin associated with a test method or protocol may not be incorporated into the results of a capture efficiency test. If these techniques are not suitable for a particular process, then an alternative capture efficiency protocol may be used~~, pursuant to the provisions of~~ under Section 218.108(b)~~ of this Part~~.

A) Gas/gas method using temporary total enclosure (TTE). The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G_w}{G_w + F_w}$$

where:

CE = Capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
G_w = Mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device using a TTE;
F_w = Mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204B or 204C ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, is used to obtain G_w. Method 204D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, is used to obtain F_w.

B) Liquid/gas method using TTE. The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_w}{L}$$

where:

CE = Capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
L = Mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;
F_w = Mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204A or 204F ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, is used to obtain L. Method 204 D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, is used to obtain F_w.

C) Gas/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line, or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, and in which "F_B" and "G" are measured while operating only the affected line or emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture

efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G}{G + F_B}$$

where:

CE = Capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
G = Mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device;
F_B = Mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204B or 204C ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, ~~of this Part~~ is used to obtain G. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, ~~of this Part~~ is used to obtain F_B.

D) Liquid/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line, or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, and in which "F_B" and "L" are measured while operating only the affected line or emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_B}{L}$$

where:

CE = Capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
L = Mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;
F_B = Mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204A or 204F ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~ is used to obtain L. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~ is used to obtain F_B.

E) Mass balance using Data Quality Objective (DQO) or Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) protocol. For a liquid/gas input where an owner or operator is using the DQO/LCL protocol and not using an

enclosure as described in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, the VOM content of the liquid input (L) must be determined using Method 204A or 204F in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The VOM content of the captured gas stream (G) to the control device must be determined using Method 204B or 204C in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The results of capture efficiency calculations (G/L) must satisfy the DQO or LCL statistical analysis protocol ~~as described~~ in Section 3 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. Where capture efficiency testing is done to determine emission reductions for the purpose of establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, the LCL protocol cannot be used for these applications. In enforcement cases, the LCL protocol cannot confirm non-compliance; capture efficiency must be determined using a protocol under subsection (c)(2)(A), (B), (C), or (D) ~~of this Section~~, the DQO protocol of this subsection (c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.108(b) ~~of this Part~~.

BOARD NOTE: Where LCL was used in testing emission units that are the subject of later requests for establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, prior LCL results may not be relied upon to determine the appropriate amount of credits. Instead, to establish the appropriate amount of credits, additional testing may be required that would satisfy the protocol of Section 218.105(c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D), the DQO protocol of Section 218.105(c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.108(b) ~~of this Part~~.

3) Simultaneous testing of multiple lines or emission units with a common control device. If an owner or operator has multiple lines sharing a common control device, the capture efficiency of the lines may be tested simultaneously, subject to the following provisions:

A) Multiple line testing must meet the criteria of Section 4 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, " incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

B) The most stringent capture efficiency required for any individual line or unit must be met by the aggregate of lines or units; and

C) Testing of all the lines of emission units must be performed with the same capture efficiency test protocol.

4) Recordkeeping and Reporting

A) All owners or operators ~~affected by~~to which this subsection applies must maintain on file a copy of the capture efficiency protocol submitted to the Agency and the USEPA ~~on file~~. All results of the appropriate test methods and capture efficiency protocols must be reported to the Agency within 60 days after the test date. A copy of the results must be kept on file with the source for ~~a period of~~ 3 years.

B) If any changes are made to capture or control equipment, then the source ~~is required to~~must notify the Agency and the USEPA of these changes, and a new test may be required by the Agency or the USEPA.

C) The source must notify the Agency 30 days ~~prior to~~before performing any capture efficiency or control test. At that time, the source must notify the Agency which capture efficiency protocol and control device test methods will be used. Notification of the actual date and expected time of testing must be submitted a minimum of 5 working days ~~prior to~~before the actual date of the test. The Agency may at its discretion accept notification with shorter advance notice ~~provided that such~~if those arrangements do not interfere with the Agency's ability to review the protocol or observe testing.

D) Sources ~~utilizing~~ using a PTE must demonstrate that this enclosure meets the requirements ~~given in~~of Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, for a PTE during any testing of their control device.

E) Sources ~~utilizing~~ using a TTE must demonstrate that their TTE meets the requirements ~~given in~~of Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, for a TTE during testing of their control device. The source must also provide documentation that the quality assurance criteria for a TTE have been achieved.

F) Any source ~~utilizing~~ using the DQO or LCL protocol must submit the following information to the Agency with each test report:

i) A copy of all test methods, Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, and calibration procedures to be used from those ~~described~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

ii) A table with information on each sample taken, including the sample identification and the VOM content of the sample;

iii) The quantity of material used for each test run;

iv) The quantity of captured VOM for each test run;

v) The capture efficiency calculations and results for each test run;

vi) The DQO and/or LCL calculations and results; and

vii) The Quality Assurance/Quality Control results, including how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration results, and the calibration gases used.

d) Control Device Efficiency Testing and Monitoring

1) The control device efficiency ~~shall~~ must be determined by simultaneously measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas volumetric flow rates in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the gas phase test methods ~~specified~~ in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~.

2) An owner or operator:

A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any ~~Section~~ section of Part 218 ~~shall~~ must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment which is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use except as provided in subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~. The continuous monitoring equipment must monitor the following parameters:

i) For each afterburner which does not have a catalyst bed, the combustion chamber temperature of each afterburner.

ii) For each afterburner which has a catalyst bed, commonly known as a catalytic afterburner, the temperature rise across each catalytic afterburner bed or VOM concentration of exhaust.

iii) For each carbon adsorber, the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

B) Must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain~~,~~ in compliance with manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring device, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ± ~~0.5° C~~0.5 °C, whichever is greater.

C) Of an automobile or light-duty truck primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation subject to subsection (d)(2)(A), ~~shall~~ must keep a separate record of the following data for the control devices, unless alternative provisions are ~~set forth~~ in a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Title V of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA:

i) For thermal afterburners for which combustion chamber temperature is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average combustion temperature was more than ~~28°C (50°F)~~28 ° C (50 °F) below the average combustion temperature measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

ii) For catalytic afterburners for which temperature rise is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average gas temperature before the catalyst bed is more than ~~28°C (50°F)~~28 ° C (50 °F) below the average gas temperature immediately before the catalyst bed measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

iii) For catalytic afterburners and carbon adsorbers for which VOM concentration is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOM concentration or the reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the average exhaust gas concentration or reading measured by the organic monitoring device during the most recent determination of the recovery efficiency of a carbon adsorber or performance test for a catalytic afterburner, which determination or test demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

3) An owner or operator that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ may operate the adsorber during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction~~, provided that~~ if:

A) The owner or operator notifies the Agency in writing ~~the Agency~~ within~~,~~ 10 days after the conclusion of any 72 hour period during

which the adsorber is operated and the associated monitoring equipment is not operational~~,~~ of ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment failure and provides the duration of the malfunction, a description of the repairs made to the equipment, and the total to date of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational;

B) During ~~such~~ the period of malfunction the adsorber is operated using timed sequences as the basis for periodic regeneration of the adsorber;

C) The period of such adsorber operation does not exceed 360 hours in any calendar year without the approval of the Agency and USEPA; and

D) The total of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational ~~shall~~ must be reported~~,~~ in writing~~,~~ to the Agency and USEPA by January 31 of the following calendar year.

e) Overall Efficiency

1) The overall efficiency of the emission control system ~~shall~~ must be determined as the product of the capture system efficiency and the control device efficiency or by the liquid/liquid test protocol ~~as specified~~ in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, (and revised by subsection (c)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~) for each solvent recovery system. ~~In those cases in which~~When the overall efficiency is being determined for an entire line, the capture efficiency used to calculate the product of the capture and control efficiency is the total capture efficiency over the entire line.

2) For coating lines which are both chosen by the owner or operator to comply with Section 218.207(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (m), or (n) ~~of this Part~~ by the alternative in Section 218.207(b)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and meet the criteria allowing them to comply with Section 218.207 ~~of this Part~~ instead of Section 218.204 ~~of this Part~~, the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device, as determined by the test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (c), (d), and (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency ~~which shall be~~ calculated by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{VOM_a - VOM_l}{VOM_a} \times 100$$

where:

E = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage;

VOM_a = Actual VOM content of a coating, or the daily-weighted average VOM content of two or more coatings (if more than one coating is used), as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied;

VOM_l = The VOM emission limit ~~specified~~ in Section 218.204 or 218.205 ~~of this Part~~ in units of kg VOM/ℓ (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied.

f) Volatile Organic Material Gas Phase Source Test Methods.
The methods in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, must ~~of this Part delineated below shall~~ be used to determine control device efficiencies.

1) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 18, 25, or 25A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, ~~of this Part~~ as appropriate to the conditions at the site, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection ~~shall~~ must be based on ~~consideration of~~considering the diversity of organic species present and their total concentration and ~~on consideration of~~ the potential presence of interfering gases. Except as indicated in subsections (f)(1)(A) and (B) ~~below~~, the test ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes, unless the Agency and the USEPA determine that process variables dictate shorter sampling times.

A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual adsorber vessels, the test ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all the individual absorber vessels.

B) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each absorber vessel, each adsorber vessel ~~shall~~ must be tested individually. The test for each absorber vessel ~~shall~~ must consist of three separate runs. Each run ~~shall~~ must coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

2) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference in

Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for sample and velocity traverses.

3) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

4) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 3, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for gas analysis.

5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for stack gas moisture.

6) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.

7) ~~Use of an~~An adaptation to any of the test methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) ~~of this Section~~ may not be used unless approved by the Agency and the USEPA on a case by case basis. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and the USEPA to find that the test methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.

g) Leak Detection Methods for Volatile Organic Material
Owners or operators required by this Part to carry out a leak detection monitoring program ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

1) Leak Detection Monitoring

A) Monitoring ~~shall~~ must comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) The detection instrument ~~shall~~ must meet the performance criteria of Method 21.

C) The instrument ~~shall~~ must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the methods ~~specified~~ in Method 21.

D) Calibration gases ~~shall~~ must be:

i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a

concentration of approximately, but no less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

E) The instrument probe ~~shall~~ must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

2) When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions as required, the test ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply.

B) The background level ~~shall~~ must be determined ~~as set forth in~~under Method 21.

3) Leak detection tests ~~shall~~ must be performed consistent with:

A) "APTI Course SI 417 Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", EPA-450/2-82-015, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOC Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOC and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

h) Bulk Gasoline Delivery System Test Protocol

1) The method for determining the emissions of gasoline from a vapor recovery system ~~are delineated in~~is at 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, section 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

2) Other tests ~~shall~~ must be performed consistent with:

A) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", EPA-340/1-80-012, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

B) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading

Terminals: Appendix A", EPA-450/2-77-026, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

i) Notwithstanding other requirements of this Part, upon request of the Agency where it is necessary to demonstrate compliance, an owner or operator of an emission unit ~~which is~~ subject to this Part ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specific~~ in this Part. Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

j) Stage II Gasoline Vapor Recovery Test Methods

The methods for determining the acceptable performance of Stage II Gasoline Vapor Recovery System are ~~delineated~~ in "Technical Guidance-Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems for Control of Vehicle Refueling Emissions at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities," ~~found at~~ EPA 450/3-91-022b and incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Specifically, the~~These test methods are ~~as follows~~:

1) Dynamic Backpressure Test is a test procedure used to determine the pressure drop (flow resistance) through balance vapor collection and control systems (including nozzles, vapor hoses, swivels, dispenser piping, and underground piping) at prescribed flow rates.

2) Pressure Decay/Leak Test is a test procedure used to quantify the vapor tightness of a vapor collection and control system installed at gasoline dispensing facilities.

3) Liquid Blockage Test is a test procedure used to detect low points in any vapor collection and control system where condensate may accumulate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.106 Compliance Dates

a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section or ~~as otherwise provided in~~ a specific Subpart of this Part, compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ all rules is required by July 1, 1991, or September 1, 1991, for all sources located in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will Counties, consistent with the appropriate provisions of Section 218.103 ~~of this Section~~.

b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section or ~~as otherwise provided in~~ a specific Subpart of this Part, compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Part is required by November 15, 1993, for all sources located in Aux Sable Township or Goose Lake Township in Grundy County, or in Oswego Township in Kendall County.

c) All emission units which meet the applicability requirements of Sections 218.402(a)(2), 218.611(b), 218.620(b), 218.660(a), 218.680(a), 218.920(b), 218.940(b), 218.960(b) or 218.980(b) ~~of this Part~~, including emission units at sources ~~which are~~ excluded from the applicability criteria of Sections 218.402(a)(1), 218.611(a), 218.620(a), 218.920(a), 218.940(a), 218.960(a), or 218.980(a) ~~of this Part~~ by virtue of permit conditions or other enforceable means, must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Subparts H, Z, AA, CC, DD, PP, QQ, RR,, or TT ~~of this Part, respectively,~~ by March 15, 1995. Any owner or operator of an emission unit which has already met the applicability requirements of Sections 218.402(a)(1), 218.611(a), 218.620(a), 218.920(a), 218.940(a), 218.960(a) 218.980(a) ~~of this Part~~ on or by the effective date of this subsection is required to comply with all compliance dates or schedules ~~found~~ in Sections 218.106(a) or 218.106(b), as applicable.

d) Any owner or operator of a source with an emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.204(m)(2) or (m)(3) ~~of this Part~~ must comply with those requirements by March 25, 1995.

e) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.204(c)(2), 218.204(g)(2), or 218.204(h)(2) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the applicable requirements in the applicable subsections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 218.205 through 218.214 and 218.218, by May 1, 2012.

f) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the requirements in Section 218.204(p), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 218.205 through 218.211, 218.214, and 218.217 by August 1, 2010.

g) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.204(a)(2) or 218.204(q) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the applicable requirements in those Sections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 218.205 through 218.214 and 218.219, by May 1, 2012.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.107 ~~Operation of~~Operating Afterburners

~~The operation of~~Operating any natural gas fired afterburner and capture system used to comply with this Part is not required ~~during the period of~~from November 1 of any year to April 1 of the following year ~~provided that the operation of such~~if operating the devices is not required for ~~purposes of~~ occupational safety or health, or for the control of toxic substances, odor nuisances, or other regulated pollutants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 218.108 Exemptions, Variations, and Alternative Means of Control or Compliance Determinations

Notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ any other Sections of this Part:

a) Any exemptions, variations, or alternatives adopted by the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 28, 28.1, or 35 of the Act to the control requirements, emission limitations, or test methods ~~set forth~~ in this Part ~~shall~~ must be effective only when approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Any equivalent alternative control plan, equivalent device, or other equivalent alternative practice authorized by the Agency where this Part provides for ~~such~~ the alternative or equivalent practice or equivalent variations or alterations to test methods approved by the Agency ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.109 Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids

a) If the VOL consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 of this Part~~)~~, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) If the VOL is a mixture, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~)~~, or by the following equation:

$$P_{vol} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i \; X_i$$

where:

P_{vol} =	Total vapor pressure of the mixture;
n =	Number of components in the mixture;
i =	Subscript denoting an individual component;
P_i =	Vapor pressure of a component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;
X_i =	Mole fraction of the component in the total mixture.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.110 Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent

a) If the organic material or solvent consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 of this Part~~)~~ , or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) If the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up of both organic material compounds and compounds which are not organic material, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{om} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{om} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of organic material;

n = Number of organic material components in the mixture;

i = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of an organic material component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

X_i = Mole fraction of the organic material component of the total organic mixture.

c) If the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up of only organic material compounds, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, ~~of this Part)~~ or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.111 Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Material

a) If the VOM consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, ~~of this Part)~~ or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) If the VOM is in a mixture made up of both VOM compounds and compounds which are not VOM, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{vom} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{vom} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of VOM;

n = Number of VOM components in the mixture;

i = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of a VOM component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

X_i = Mole fraction of the VOM component of the total organic mixture.

c) If the VOM is in a mixture made up of only VOM compounds, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 of this Part~~)~~, or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.112 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent additions or amendments.

a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken PA ~~19428-9555~~19428-2959:

1) ASTM D 2879-86

2) ASTM D 323-08

3) ASTM D 86-82

4) ASTM D 369-69 (1971)

5) ASTM D 396-69

6) ASTM D 2880-71

7) ASTM D 975-68

8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)

9) ASTM E 300-86

10) ASTM D 1475-85

11) ASTM D 2369-87

12) ASTM D 3792-86

13) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987)

14) ASTM D 4457-85

15) ASTM D 2697-86

16) ASTM D 3980-87

17) ASTM E 180-85

18) ASTM D 2372-85

19) ASTM D 97-66

20) ASTM E 168-67 (1977)

21) ASTM E 169-87

22) ASTM E 260-91

23) ASTM D 2504-83

24) ASTM D 2382-83

25) ASTM D 2099-00

b) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987.

c) American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks", Second ed., February 1980.

d) 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 24 (57 FR 30654, July 10, 1992).

e) 40 CFR 61 (July 1, 1991).

f) 40 CFR 50 (July 1, 1991).

g) 40 CFR 51 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 51, appendix M, Methods 204-204F (July 1, 1999).

h) 40 CFR 52 (July 1, 1991).

i) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-016.

j) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coating" (revised June 1986), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-84-019.

k) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-88-003.

l) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", December 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-88-018.

m) "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", December 1978, United States Environmental

Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-029.

n) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", December 1978, Appendix B, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051.

o) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners", September 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-82-009.

p) "APTI Course SI417 Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-82-015.

q) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOC Sources", June 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-015.

r) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOC and VHAP", October 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-88-010.

s) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", March 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-008.

t) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-012.

u) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", December 1977, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026.

v) "Technical Guidance – Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems for Control of Vehicle Refueling Emissions at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities", November 1991, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-91-022b.

w) California Air Resources Board, Compliance Division. Compliance Assistance Program: Gasoline Marketing and Distribution: Gasoline Facilities Phase I & II (October 1988, rev. November 1993) (CARB Manual).

x) South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Applied Science & Technology Division, Laboratory Services Branch, SCAQMD Method 309-91, Determination of Static Volatile Emissions (February 1993).

y) South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Applied Science &

Technology Division, Laboratory Services Branch, SCAQMD Method 312-91, Determination of Percent Monomer in Polyester Resins (April 1996).

z) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.

aa) Memorandum "Revised Capture Efficiency Guidance for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions", February 1995, John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

bb) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations", September 2008, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-453/R-08-002.

cc) 40 CFR 63, subpart PPPP, appendix A (2008).

dd) 46 CFR subchapter Q (2007).

ee) 46 CFR subchapter T (2008).

ff) Petroleum Equipment Institute, "Recommended Practices for Installation and Testing of Vapor-Recovery Systems at Vehicle-Fueling Sites", PEI/RP300-09 (2009).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.113 Monitoring for Negligibly-Reactive Compounds

The requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.109, which allows the Agency to require testing and monitoring for negligibly-reactive compound as a precondition to ~~their exemption~~exempting them from the definition of "volatile organic compound", ~~shall apply~~applies to owners and operators of sources subject to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.114 Compliance with Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any terms or conditions of a permit reflecting the requirements of this Part, operate any source except in compliance with its permit, or violate any other applicable requirements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section 218.119 Applicability for VOL

~~The limitations of~~ Section 218.120 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must apply to all storage containers of volatile organic liquid (VOL) with a maximum true vapor pressure of 0.5 psia or greater in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity or greater, except ~~to vessels as provided below~~:

a) Vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true pressure of less than 0.5 psia;

b) Vessels of coke oven by-product plants;

c) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 29.4 psia and without emissions to the atmosphere;

d) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, rail cars, barges, or ships;

e) Vessels storing petroleum liquids; or

f) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

g) Vessels with storage capacity less than 40,000 gallons must comply with Section 218.129(f).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.120 Control Requirements for Storage Containers of VOL

a) Every owner or operator storing VOL in a vessel of 40,000 gallons or greater with a maximum true vapor pressure equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia ~~shall~~ must reduce VOM emissions from storage tanks, reservoirs, or other containers as follows:

1) Each fixed roof tank ~~shall~~ must be equipped with an internal floating roof that meets the following specifications or that is equipped with a vapor control system that meets the specifications ~~contained~~ in subsection (a)(4) ~~below~~:

A) The internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and ~~during those intervals~~ when the storage vessel is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. When the roof is

resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling ~~shall~~ must be continuous and ~~shall~~ must be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

B) Each internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

i) ~~A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal).~~ A liquid-mounted seal ~~means~~, which is a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank;

ii) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous; or

iii) A mechanical shoe seal, which is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

C) 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.

D) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well ~~shall~~ must be bolted except when they are in use.

E) Automatic bleeder vents ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

F) Rim space vents ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

G) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling ~~shall~~ must be a sample well. The sample well ~~shall~~ must have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

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

2) During the next scheduled tank cleaning or before March 15, 2004, whichever comes first, each internal floating roof tank ~~shall~~ must meet the specifications ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (H) ~~above~~.

3) Each external floating roof tank ~~shall~~ must meet the following specifications:

A) Each external floating roof ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

i) Except as provided in Section 218.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, the primary seal ~~shall~~ must completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall and ~~shall~~ must be either a liquid mounted seal or a shoe seal.

ii) The secondary seal ~~shall~~ must completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Section 218.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~.

iii) The tank ~~shall~~ must be equipped with the closure device after the next scheduled tank cleaning, but no later than March 15, 2004.

B) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof ~~shall~~ must provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible

gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

C) The roof ~~shall~~ must be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports ~~shall~~ must be continuous and ~~shall~~ must be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

4) A closed vent system and control device ~~respectively shall~~must meet the following specifications:

A) The closed vent system ~~shall~~ must be designed to collect all VOM vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined by the methods ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60.485(c), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

B) The control device ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOM emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it ~~shall~~ must meet the specifications ~~described~~ in the general control device requirements of 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

5) An alternative emission control plan equivalent to the requirements of subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) ~~above~~ that has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity equal to or greater than 40,000 gallons which contains VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 11.1 psia ~~shall~~ must equip each storage vessel with a closed vent system and control device as specified in subsection (a)(4) ~~above~~.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, where an owner or operator can demonstrate that the control device installed on a storage vessel on or before December 31, 1992, was designed to reduce inlet VOM emissions by greater than

or equal to 90 percent but less than 95 percent, the control device ~~shall~~ must be operated to reduce inlet VOM emission by 90 percent or greater.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.121 Storage Containers of VPL

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid (VPL) with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F) or any gaseous organic material in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity unless ~~such~~ the tank, reservoir, or other container:

a) Is a pressure tank capable of withstanding the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the liquid or the pressure of the gas~~, so as~~ to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere at all times; or

b) Is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

1) A floating roof which rests on the surface of the VPL and is equipped with a closure seal or seals between the roof edge and the tank wall. ~~Such~~ The floating roof ~~shall~~ must not be permitted if the VPL has a vapor pressure of 86.19 kPa (12.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F). ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to such tanks, except during sampling or maintenance operations.

2) A vapor recovery system consisting of:

A) A vapor gathering system capable of collecting 85% or more of the uncontrolled VOM that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere; and

B) A vapor disposal system capable of processing ~~such~~ VOM ~~so as~~ to prevent its emission to the atmosphere. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to ~~such~~ a tank, reservoir, or other container except during sampling.

3) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 218.108.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.122 Loading Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading area having through-put of greater than 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck, or trailer unless ~~such~~ the loading area is equipped with submerged loading pipes or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 218.108.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 946 1 (250 gal), unless ~~such~~ the tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe or an equivalent device approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~, or unless ~~such~~ the tank is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 218.121(a) ~~of this Part~~ or is fitted with a recovery system ~~as described in~~under Section 218.121(b)(2) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Exception: If no odor nuisance exists, ~~the limitations of~~ this Section ~~shall~~ applies only ~~apply~~ to ~~the~~ loading ~~of~~ VOL with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.123 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

a) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to any stationary storage tank:

1) Equipped before January 1, 1979, with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified~~ in Section 218.121(b) ~~of this Part~~, except Section 218.121(b)(1) ~~of this Part~~;

2) With a capacity of less than 151.42 cubic meters (40,000 gal);

3) With a capacity of less than 1,600 cubic meters (422,400 gal) and used to store produced crude oil and condensate ~~prior to~~before custody transfer;

4) With a capacity of less than 1,430 cubic meters (378,000 gal) and used to store produced oil or condensate in crude oil gathering;

5) Subject to new source performance standards for storage vessels of petroleum liquid, 40 CFR 60, as regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7411), as amended. *The provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under*

~~*[the Environmental Protection Act]*~~the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(b))~~ [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)];

6) In which volatile petroleum liquid is not stored; or

7) Which is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 218.121(a) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Subject to subsection (a), ~~of this Section no~~an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

1) The tank is equipped with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified in~~under Section 218.121(b) ~~of this Part~~;

2) There are no visible holes, tears, or other defects in the seal or any seal fabric or material of any floating roof;

3) All openings of any floating roof deck, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

A) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when petroleum liquid is transferred to or from the tank;

B) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and

C) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting;

4) Routine inspections of floating roof seals are conducted through roof hatches once every six months;

5) A complete inspection of the cover and seal of any floating roof tank is made whenever the tank is emptied for reasons other than the transfer of petroleum liquid during the normal operation of the tank, or whenever repairs are made as a result of any semi-annual inspection or incidence of roof damage or defect; and

6) A record of the results of each inspection conducted under subsection (b)(4) or (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~ is maintained.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.124 External Floating Roofs

a) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 218.123(b) ~~of this Part~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

1) The tank has been fitted:

A) With a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted secondary seal), or

B) With any other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:

A) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and

B) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall ~~shall~~ must not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter (1.0 square inches per foot of tank diameter). Compliance with this requirement ~~shall~~ must be determined by:

i) Physically measuring the length and width of all gaps around the entire circumference of the secondary seal in each place where a 0.32 cm (0.125 in.) uniform diameter probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the tank wall; and

ii) Summing the area of the individual gaps.

3) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;

4) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;

5) Inspections are conducted ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year to ~~insure~~ ensure compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

6) The secondary seal gap is measured ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year and within 30 days ~~of~~ after a written request to demonstrate compliance with subsection (2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

7) Records of the types of volatile petroleum liquid stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, the results of the inspections, and the results of the secondary seal gap measurements are maintained and available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

b) Subsection (a) ~~above~~ does not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

1) Exempted under Section 218.123(a)(2) through 218.123(a)(6) ~~of this Part~~;

2) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);

3) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F) is stored; or

4) Used to store crude oil with a pour point of ~~50°F~~ 50 °F or higher as determined by ASTM Standard D97-66, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.125 Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a VOL or VPL storage vessel subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart by the deadline ~~in accordance with the compliance schedule specified~~ in the applicable subsection ~~below~~:

a) Every owner or operator of a VPL storage vessel ~~of the type included in~~under Sections 218.121, 218.123, and 218.124 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must have complied with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 218.121, 218.123, and 218.124 by the date ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.106(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~,.

b) Every owner or operator of a VOL storage vessel ~~of the type identified in~~under Section 218.119 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.120 ~~of this Subpart~~ as follows:

1) For fixed roof tanks (Section 218.120(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~), March 15, 1996.

2) For internal floating roof tanks (Section 218.120(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~), either during the next scheduled tank cleaning or by March 15, 2004, whichever comes first;

3) For external floating roof tanks (Section 218.120(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~), either during the next scheduled tank cleaning or by March 15, 2004, whichever comes first; and

4) For closed vent system and control device equipped tanks (Section 218.120(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~), by March 15, 1996.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.126 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.127 Testing VOL Operations

The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 218.119 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~below~~. The applicable subsection for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of this Subpart.

a) After installing the control equipment necessary for the source to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.120(a)(1) or (2) ~~of this Subpart~~ (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service) ~~prior to~~before filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

2) For vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or if there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or if the seal is detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or

operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this subsection cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may request a 30-day extension from the Agency in the inspection report required in Section 218.129(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such a~~The request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the owner or operator will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied within 30 days.

3) For vessels equipped with both primary and secondary seals:

A) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in subsection (a)(4) ~~below~~ at least every 5 years; or

B) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in subsection (a)(2) ~~above~~.

4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal, or if the seal fabric or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal, or if the seal fabric or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or if the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions ~~specified~~ in this subsection exists before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event ~~shall~~ must inspections conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this ~~provision~~ subsection occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection ~~as specified in~~under subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3)(B) ~~above~~ and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels ~~specified in~~under subsection (a)(3)(A) ~~above~~.

5) Notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~prior to the~~before filling or refilling ~~of~~ each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(4) ~~above~~ to afford the Agency the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by subsection (a)(4) ~~above~~ is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days ~~in advance of~~before refilling the tank, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to the~~before refilling ~~of~~ the storage vessel. Notification ~~shall~~ must be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing

and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to the~~before refilling.

b) The owner or operator of external floating roof tanks ~~shall~~must:

1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel.

A) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) ~~shall~~ must be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days after the initial fill with VOL and then at least once every 5 years ~~thereafter~~.

B) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal ~~shall~~ must be performed within 60 days after the initial fill with VOL and then at least once per year ~~thereafter~~.

C) If any source ceases to store VOL for ~~a period of 1~~ one year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel ~~shall~~ must be considered an initial fill for the purposes of subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(B) ~~above~~.

2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually according to the following procedures:

A) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports;

B) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 1/8 inch in diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each ~~such~~ location; and

C) Determine the total surface area of each gap described in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~above~~ by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each ~~such~~ width by its respective circumferential distance.

3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the ~~respective~~ standards in subsection (b)(4) ~~below~~.

4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days after identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements ~~listed~~ in subsections (b)(4)(A) and (B) ~~below~~:

A) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 in.~~(2)~~ per foot of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap ~~shall~~ must not exceed 1.5 in. There ~~are to~~must not be ~~no~~ holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

B) The secondary seal ~~is to~~must meet the following requirements:

i) The secondary seal ~~is to~~must be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(C) ~~above~~.

ii) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a metallic shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal ~~shall~~ must not exceed 1.0 in.~~(2)~~ per foot of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.5 in. There ~~shall~~ must not be ~~no~~ gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal when used in combination with a vapor mounted primary seal.

iii) There ~~are to~~must not be ~~no~~ holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

C) If a failure ~~that is~~ detected during inspections required in Section 218.127(b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may request a 30-day extension from the Agency in the inspection report required in Section 218.129(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and ~~a specification of~~ a specific schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

5) Notify the Agency 30 days ~~in advance of~~before any gap measurements required by subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ to afford the Agency the opportunity to have an observer present.

6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, ~~the~~ primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

A) If the external floating roof has defects~~,~~; if the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric~~,~~; or if the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions ~~specified~~ in this subsection exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

B) For all the inspections required by subsection (b)(6) ~~above~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before filling or refilling ~~of~~ each storage vessel to afford the Agency the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel ~~prior to~~before the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification ~~shall~~ must be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be sent by express mail so that it is received by the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to~~before the refilling.

c) The owner or operator of each source ~~that is~~ equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements of Section 218.120(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must meet ~~the requirements specified in~~ the general control device requirements of 40 CFR 60.18(e) and (f), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.128 Monitoring VOL Operations

a) Except as provided in subsection (d), the owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 0.75 psia ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds 0.75 psia.

b) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure.

1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

2) For other liquids, the vapor pressure must be:

A) Determined by ASTM Method D 879-83, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(a) ~~of this Part~~;

B) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Agency and USEPA; or

C) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Agency and USEPA.

c) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a mixture of indeterminate or variable composition ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following:

1) ~~Prior to~~Before the initial filling of the vessel, the maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored ~~will~~ mustbe determined using the methods ~~described~~ in subsection (b).

2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is 0.5 psia or greater but less than 0.75 psia, an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; then a physical test is required at least once every 6 months ~~thereafter is required as determined by~~using one of the following methods:

A) ASTM Method D 2879-83, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(a) ~~of this Part~~;

B) ASTM Method D 323-08, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(a) ~~of this Part~~; or

C) ~~As measured by an~~An appropriate method approved by the Agency.

d) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of Section 218.120 ~~of this Subpart~~ is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.129 Recordkeeping and Reporting for VOL Operations

The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 218.120(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records and furnish reports as required by subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~below~~ as appropriate for the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of Section 218.120. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep copies of all reports and records required by this Section, except for the records required by subsection (c)(1) ~~below~~, for at least 3 years. The records required by subsection (c)(1) ~~below shall~~must be kept for the life of the control equipment.

a) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.120(a)(1) or (2) ~~of this Subpart~~ (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Furnish the Agency with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of Section 218.120(a)(1) and 218.127(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Section 218.127(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~. Each record ~~shall~~ must identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and ~~shall~~ must contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings);

3) If any of the conditions ~~described~~ in Section 218.127(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ are detected during the annual visual inspection required by Section 218.127(a)(2), report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection the identity of the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made; and

4) After each inspection required by Section 218.127(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ where holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects ~~listed~~ in Section 218.127(a)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ are discovered, report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection the identity of the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of Section 218.120(a)(1) or (2) or Section 218.127(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, and list each repair made.

b) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.120(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ (external floating roof), the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Furnish the Agency with a report that describes the control equipment and certify that the control equipment meets the specifications of Sections 218.120(a)(3) and 218.127(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Within 60 days after performing the seal gap measurements required by Section 218.127(b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, furnish the Agency with a report that contains:

A) The date of measurement;

B) The raw data obtained in the measurement; and

C) The calculations ~~of this Subpart~~ described in Section 218.127(b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Maintain records of each gap measurement performed as required by Section 218.127(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The records ~~shall~~ must identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and ~~shall~~ must contain:

A) The date of measurement;

B) The raw data obtained in the measurement; and

C) The calculations described in Section 218.127(b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations ~~specified by~~at Section 218.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, submit a report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection identifying the vessel and containing the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~ and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs were made and the date of repair.

c) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.127(a)(4) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~the following records~~:

1) A copy of the operating plan; and

2) The measured values of the parameters monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.127(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with Section 218.127 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Provide the Agency with a report containing the measurements required by 40 CFR 60.18(f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(d) ~~of this Part~~, within 6 months after the initial start-up date;

2) Maintain records of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent; and

3) Report semiannually all periods recorded under 40 CFR 60.115b(d)(2), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112(d) ~~of this Part~~, in which the pilot flame was absent.

e) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section, except for the records required by subsection (f) ~~below~~, for at least 3 years. The records required by subsection (f) ~~below shall~~must be kept for the life of the source.

f) The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 218.119 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain readily accessible records of the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis of the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 40,000 gallons is not subject to ~~no provisions of~~ this Part other than ~~those required by maintaining~~the requirement to maintain readily accessible records of the dimensions of the storage vessel and analysis of the capacity of the storage vessel.

g) Except as provided in Section 218.128(c) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of each storage vessel subject to ~~the requirements in~~ Section 218.120 with a design capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia ~~shall~~ must maintain a record of the VOL storage, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of the VOL during the ~~respective~~ storage period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section 218.141 Separation Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not use any single or multiple compartment effluent water separator which receives effluent water containing 757 1/day (200 gal/day) or more of organic material from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling organic material unless ~~such~~ the effluent water separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. Exception: If no odor nuisance exists, the limitations of this subsection ~~shall~~ do not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F).

b) Subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to water and crude oil separation in the production of Illinois crude oil, if the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the crude oil is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psia).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.142 Pumps and Compressors

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 32.8 ml (2 cu in) of VOL with vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3oK (70oF)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF) into the atmosphere from any pump or compressor in any 15 minute period at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.143 Vapor Blowdown

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of organic material into the atmosphere from any vapor blowdown system or any safety relief valve, except ~~such~~ safety relief valves not capable of causing an excessive release, unless ~~such~~ the emission is controlled:

a) To 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) or less; or,

b) By combustion in a smokeless flare; or,

c) By other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.144 Safety Relief Valves

Section 218.143 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to any set of unregulated safety relief valves capable of causing excessive releases~~, provided~~ if the owner or operator ~~thereof,~~ by October 1, 1972, supplied the Agency with ~~the following~~:

a) A historical record of each ~~such~~ set (or, if ~~such~~ the records were unavailable, of similar sets which, by virtue of operation under similar circumstances, may reasonably have been presumed to have the same or greater frequency of excessive releases) for a three-year period immediately preceding October 1, 1972, indicating:

1) Dates on which excessive releases occurred from each ~~such~~ set; and

2) Duration in minutes of each ~~such~~ excessive release; and

3) Quantities ~~(~~in pounds~~)~~ of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide emitted into the atmosphere during each ~~such~~ excessive release;

b) Proof, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that no excessive release is likely to occur from any ~~such~~ set either alone or in combination with ~~such~~ excessive releases from other sets owned or operated by the same person and located within a ten-mile radius from the center point of any ~~such~~ set, more frequently than ~~3~~ three times in any ~~12 month~~12-month period;

c) Accurate maintenance records ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~; and

d) Proof, at three-year intervals, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that ~~such~~ the set conforms to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 218.181 Solvent Cleaning Degreasing Operations

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 218.182, 218.183, 218.184, and 218.186 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must apply to all cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing, and conveyorized degreasing operations which use volatile organic materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.182 Cold Cleaning

a) Operating Procedures: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

2) The cover of the degreaser is closed when parts are not being handled; and

3) Parts are drained until dripping ceases.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover which is closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover ~~shall~~ must be designed to be easily operated with one hand or with the mechanical assistance of springs, counter-weights, or a powered system if:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is greater than 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at ~~38°C (100°F)~~38 °C (100 °F);

B) The solvent is agitated; or

C) The solvent is heated above ambient room temperature.

2) The degreaser is equipped with a device for draining cleaned parts. The

drainage device ~~shall~~ must be constructed so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining unless:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is less than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at ~~38°C (100°F)~~38 °C (100 °F); or

B) An internal drainage device cannot be fitted into the cleaning system, in which case the drainage device may be external.

3) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at ~~38°C (100°F)~~38 °C (100 °F) or if the solvent is heated above ~~50°C (120°F)~~50 °C (120 °F) or its boiling point:

A) A freeboard height of 7/10 of the inside width of the tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such a~~The system may include a water cover, refrigerated chiller, or carbon adsorber.

4) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser; and

5) If a solvent spray is used, the degreaser is equipped with a solid fluid stream spray, rather than a fine, atomized, or shower spray.

c) Material and Control Requirements:

1) On and after March 15, 1999, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 2.0 mmHg (0.038 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in Section 218.103 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 2.0 mmHg (0.038 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F).

2) On and after March 15, 2001, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68

ºF) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in Section 218.103 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

3) On and after May 30, 2007, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in Section 218.103 ~~of this Part~~, unless the purchaser provides a copy of a valid State or federal construction or operating permit or a copy of the Federal Register demonstrating that the purchaser is in compliance with ~~the control requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~ or is exempt under subsection (f) or (g) ~~of this Section~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF), unless the person is in compliance with ~~the control requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~ or is exempt under subsection (f) or (g) ~~of this Section~~.

4) Control Requirements:

A) A person may operate a cold cleaning degreaser using solvent with a vapor pressure greater than 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) but less than 56 mmHg (1.064 psi) measured at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) ~~provided~~ if add-on control devices demonstrating at least 95 percent overall capture and control of emissions are used. The add-on controls may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ carbon adsorbers or afterburners.

B) An equivalent alternative control plan may be used to meet the control requirements of this Section ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Pursuant to~~Under the material requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~, a solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) ~~shall~~ must be the basis for assessment of equivalent emissions from any equivalent alternative control plan. If used as an equivalent alternative control plan, an add-on control must demonstrate at least a 95 percent overall capture and control efficiency. A control plan approved by the Agency ~~shall~~ must be

effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~.

C) Add-on controls operating at a source ~~prior to~~before May 30, 2007, ~~shall~~ must be tested by August 31, 2007. Add-on controls constructed on or after May 30, 2007, ~~shall~~ must be tested within 90 days after initial startup. Testing procedures and recordkeeping for add-on controls and equivalent alternative controls subject to subsections (c)(4)(A) and (B) ~~of this Section~~ are to be performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.105 (c), (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Part~~.

d) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements: On and after March 15, 1999:

1) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), and (c)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~ must maintain records which include for each sale:

A) The name and address of the solvent purchaser;

B) The date of sale;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The unit volume of solvent;

E) The total volume of solvent; and

F) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

2) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (c)(1)(B), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~ must maintain records which include for each purchase:

A) The name and address of the solvent supplier;

B) The date of purchase;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF); and

E) For any mixture of solvents, the vapor pressure of the mixture, as used, measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

3) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must maintain records~~,~~ which include for each purchase:

A) The name and address of the solvent supplier;

B) The date of purchase;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The unit volume of solvent;

E) The total volume of solvent;

F) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF); and

G) For any mixture of solvents, the vapor pressure of the mixture, as used, measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

4) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must maintain records documenting the use of good operating practices consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications for the cold cleaning degreasers and add-on control equipment. At a minimum these records ~~shall~~ must include:

A) Records for periodic inspection of the cold cleaning degreasers and add-on control equipment with date of inspection, individual performing the inspection, and nature of inspection;

B) Records for repair of malfunctions and breakdowns with identification and description of incident, date identified, date repaired, nature of repair, and the amount of VOM that escaped into the atmosphere as a result of the incident;

C) Control device monitoring and recording data; and

D) A daily log of operating time for the control device, monitoring equipment, and all associated degreasers.

5) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must notify the Agency at least 30 days before changing the method of compliance between subsection (c)(3) and (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection.

6) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must notify the Agency of any violation of subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section~~ by sending a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violations to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the occurrence of the violation.

e) All records required by subsection (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must be retained for three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

f) The cleaning of electronic components as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~Section~~ 211.1885 is exempt from the requirements of subsection(c) ~~of this Section~~.

g) Any cold cleaning taking place in a Detrex cold batch degreaser Model #2D-CC-SPL Size 24-4-10, or substantial equivalent, including automated loading of parts~~,~~ and totally enclosed operation (excluding loading or unloading) and permitted by the Agency, is exempt from the requirements of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.183 Open Top Vapor Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not being processed through the degreaser;

2) Solvent carry out emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts to allow complete drainage;

B) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

C) Holding the parts in the vapor zone until condensation ceases;

D) Tipping out any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone; and

E) Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry;

3) Porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope~~,~~ are not degreased;

4) Less than half of the degreaser's open top area is occupied with a workload;

5) The degreaser is not loaded to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 10 cm (4 in) when the workload is removed from the vapor zone;

6) Spraying is done below the vapor level only;

7) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

8) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

9) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

10) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of degreaser open area is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.).

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover designed to open and close easily without disturbing the vapor zone;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) One which shuts off the sump heat if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level; ~~and~~

B) One which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) One which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level;

3) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser;

4) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following devices:

A) A freeboard height of 3/4 of the inside width of the degreaser tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; and if the degreaser opening is

greater than 1 square meter (10.8 square feet), a powered or mechanically assisted cover; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller, an enclosed design, or a carbon adsorption system.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.184 Conveyorized Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of area of loading and unloading opening is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.);

2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts for best drainage; and

B) Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

3) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

4) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

5) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

6) Downtime covers are placed over entrances and exits of conveyorized degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and not removed until just before start-up.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a drying tunnel, rotating (tumbling) basket, or other equipment sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) One which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level;

B) One which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) One which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level.

3) The degreaser is equipped with openings for entrances and exits that silhouette workloads so that the average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is less than 10 cm (4 in) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening;

4) The degreaser is equipped with downtime covers for closing off entrances and exits when the degreaser is shut down; and

5) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices, if the air/vapor interface is larger than 2.0 square meters (21.6 square feet):

A) A carbon adsorption system with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of air/vapor area when downtime covers are open, and exhausting less than 25 ppm of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.185 Compliance Schedule (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.186 Test Methods

The following test methods ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart:

a) Vapor pressures ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedure ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Exhaust ventilation rates ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(f)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

c) The performance of control devices ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(f) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.187 Other Industrial Solvent Cleaning Operations

a) Applicability. On and after January 1, 2012:

1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the requirements of this Section ~~shall~~ apply to all cleaning operations that use organic materials at sources that emit a total of 226.8 kg per calendar month (500 lbs per calendar month) or more of VOM~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment~~,~~ from cleaning operations at the source other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~. For purposes of this Section, "cleaning operation" means the process of cleaning products, product components, tools, equipment, or general work areas during production, repair, maintenance, or servicing, including ~~but not limited to~~ spray gun cleaning, spray booth cleaning, large and small manufactured components cleaning, parts cleaning, equipment cleaning, line cleaning, floor cleaning, and tank cleaning~~,~~ at sources with emission units;

2) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~:

A) The following cleaning operations ~~shall be~~are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:

i) Cleaning operations subject to ~~the limitations in~~ Sections 218.182, 218.183, or 218.184;

ii) Janitorial cleaning;

iii) Stripping of cured coatings, inks, or adhesives;

iv) Cleaning operations in printing pre-press areas, including the cleaning of film processors, color scanners, plate processors, film cleaning, and plate cleaning;

B) Cleaning operations for emission units within the following categories ~~shall be~~are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:

i) Flexible package printing;

ii) Lithographic printing;

iii) Letterpress printing;

iv) Flat wood paneling coating;

v) Large appliance coating;

vi) Metal furniture coating;

vii) Paper, film, and foil coating;

viii) Wood furniture coating;

ix) Plastic parts coating;

x) Miscellaneous metal parts coating;

xi) Fiberglass boat manufacturing;

xii) Miscellaneous industrial adhesives; and

xiii) Auto and light-duty truck assembly coating;

C) The following cleaning operations ~~shall be~~are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:

i) Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, and high-precision optics;

ii) Cleaning conducted as part of performance laboratory tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks; research and development operations; or laboratory tests in quality assurance laboratories;

iii) Cleaning of paper-based gaskets and clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive;

iv) Cleaning of cotton swabs to remove cottonseed oil before cleaning of high-precision optics;

v) Cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for ~~such~~ that cleaning;

vi) Cleaning of adhesive application equipment used for thin metal laminating;

vii) Cleaning of electronic or electrical cables;

viii) Touch-up cleaning performed on printed circuit boards where surface mounted devices have already been attached;

ix) Cleaning of coating and adhesive application processes ~~utilized~~ used to manufacture transdermal drug delivery products using no more than three gallons per day of ethyl acetate;

x) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply coatings on satellites and radiation effect coatings;

xi) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply solvent-borne fluoropolymer coatings;

xii) Cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam adhesive application;

xiii) Cleaning of sterilization indicating ink application equipment if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for ~~such~~ that cleaning;

xiv) Cleaning of metering rollers, dampening rollers, and printing plates;

xv) Cleaning of numismatic dies;

xvi) Cleaning operations associated with digital printing;

xvii) Cleaning with aerosol products if the facility uses no more than 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day of ~~such~~ those products;

xviii) Cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems;

xix) Cleaning conducted as part of performance tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks that are in research and development and that are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested. This exemption is limited to the use of up to a total of 90.9 liters (24 gallons) of cleaning solvent per calendar month and 416.3 liters (110 gallons) per calendar year for such cleaning.

b) Material and Control Requirements. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Section, other than manufacturers of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, ~~shall~~ must not perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3). ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source that manufactures coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins ~~shall~~ must not perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in at least one of the following subsections: (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), or (b)(5).

1) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solutions does not exceed the following emissions limitations:

A) Product cleaning during manufacturing process or surface preparation for coating, adhesive, or ink application:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic components	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing	0.80	6.7

B) Repair and maintenance cleaning:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic components	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing tools, equipment, and machinery	0.80	6.7

iii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing general work surfaces	0.60	5.0

C) Cleaning of ink application equipment:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Rotogravure printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83
ii)	Screen printing, including screen reclamation activities	0.50	4.2
iii)	Ultraviolet ink and electron beam ink application equipment, except screen printing	0.65	5.4
iv)	Flexographic printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83

		kg/l	lb/gal
D)	Cleaning of equipment used in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins	0.20	~~1.67~~1.67

		~~kg/l~~kg/l	lb/gal
E)	All other cleaning operations not subject to a specific limitation in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~	0.050	0.42

2) The VOM composite vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution used does not exceed 8.0 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF);

3) An afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 85 percent overall, or for sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, an afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 80 percent overall and has a 90 percent efficiency. The owner or operator may use an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber if ~~such~~ the device reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation in compliance with the applicable capture and control requirements of this subsection (b)(3), the owner or operator submits a

plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for ~~such~~ the control device, and ~~such~~ the plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA within federally enforceable permit conditions;

4) For sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, the owner or operator complies with the following work practices:

A) Equipment being cleaned is maintained leak-free;

B) VOM-containing cleaning materials are drained from the cleaned equipment upon ~~completion of~~completing cleaning;

C) VOM-containing cleaning materials, including waste solvent, are not stored or disposed of in ~~such~~ a manner that will cause or allow evaporation into the atmosphere; and

D) VOM-containing cleaning materials are stored in closed containers;

5) Sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins may ~~utilize~~ use solvents that do not comply with subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section provided that~~if all of the following requirements are met:

A) No more than 228 l (60 gal) of fresh solvent is used per calendar month. Solvent that is reused or recycled, either onsite or offsite, for further use in equipment cleaning or in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, ~~shall~~ must not be included in this limit;

B) Solvents, including cleanup solvents, are collected and stored in closed containers; and

C) Records are maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (e)(6).

c) The owner or operator of a subject source ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with this Section by using the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~ and by complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Operating Requirements. The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Section ~~shall~~ must comply with the following for each subject cleaning operation. ~~Such~~ These requirements are in addition to work practices ~~set forth~~ in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable:

1) Cover open containers and properly cover and store applicators used to apply cleaning solvents;

2) Minimize air circulation around the cleaning operation;

3) Dispose of all used cleaning solutions, cleaning towels, and applicators used to apply cleaning solvents in closed containers;

4) ~~Utilize~~ Use equipment practices that minimize emissions;

5) When using cleaning solvent for wipe cleaning, sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins shall:

A) Cover open containers used for the storage of spent or fresh organic compounds used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal; and

B) Cover open containers used for the storage or disposal of cloth or paper impregnated with organic compounds that are used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal.

e) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

1) The owner or operator of a source exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section shall~~must comply with the following:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1);

ii) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, never equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month)~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment. An emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20ºC (68°F)~~ and the used shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions

with VOM composite vapor pressures ~~of~~ equal to or greater than 10 mmHG measured at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20ºC (68°F)~~ and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, ~~no~~ an emission adjustment factor ~~shall~~ must not be used;

B) On and after January 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each month for each cleaning operation, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2)~~ of this Section~~:

i) The name and identification of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

iii) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each as-used cleaning solution; and

iv) The total monthly VOM emissions from cleaning operations at the source;

C) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2)~~ of this Section~~, ever equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs.

2) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Section ~~shall~~must:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that all subject cleaning operations are in compliance with the requirements of this Section;

ii) Identification of each subject cleaning operation and each VOM-containing cleaning solution used as of the date of certification in ~~such~~ the operation;

iii) If complying with the emissions control system requirement, what type of emissions control system will be used;

iv) Initial documentation that each subject cleaning operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

v) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

vi) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ subsection (d)~~,~~ and, if applicable, subsection (b)(4); and

vii) A description of each cleaning operation exempt ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(2), if any, and a listing of the emission units on which the exempt cleaning operation is performed;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance between subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(5) and subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing of ~~such~~ the change. The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) All sources complying with this Section ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section shall~~must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:

A) For each cleaning solution that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the site but are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~;

4) All sources complying with this Section ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section shall~~must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;

C) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ complianxw with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

5) All sources complying with this Section ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section shall~~must comply with the following:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new emissions control system, include in the certification required by subsection (e)(3) ~~of this Section~~ a declaration that the monitoring equipment required under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

B) If testing of an emissions control system is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

i) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ have been properly performed;

ii) A statement whether the subject cleaning operation is or is not in compliance with subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~; and

iii) The operating parameters of the emissions control system during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~;

C) Collect and record daily the following information for each cleaning operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~:

i) Emissions control system monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable;

ii) A log of operating time for the emissions control system, monitoring equipment, and the associated cleaning equipment;

iii) A maintenance log for the emissions control system and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages;

D) Maintain records documenting the use of good operating practices consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications for the cleaning equipment being used and the emissions control system equipment. At a minimum, these records ~~shall~~ must include:

i) Records for periodic inspection of the cleaning equipment and emissions control system equipment with date of inspection, individual performing the inspection, and nature of inspection;

ii) Records for repair of malfunctions and breakdowns with identification and description of incident, date identified, date repaired, nature of repair, and the amount of VOM released into the atmosphere as a result of the incident;

6) All sources complying with this Section ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (b)(5) ~~of this Section shall~~must collect and record monthly the following information for each cleaning operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~:

A) The name, identification, and volume of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

B) The volume of each fresh cleaning solvent used for cleaning coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;

C) The volume of cleaning solvent recovered for either offsite or onsite reuse or recycling for further use in the cleaning of coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;

7) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii), or (a)(2)(C)(xvii), including sources exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Section ~~because of the criteria in~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~shall~~must:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection

(a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii), or (a)(2)(C)(xvii) and a statement identifying each such cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;

B) Collect and record the name, identification, and volume of each cleaning solvent as applied each day in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii), or (a)(2)(C)(xvii); and

C) Notify the Agency in writing if the amount of cleaning solvent used in the cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations or of sterilization indicating ink application equipment at the source ever exceeds 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day, or if the amount of aerosol cleaning products used at the source ever exceeds 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day, within 30 days after the exceedance occurs;

8) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), including sources exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Section ~~because of the criteria in~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~shall~~must:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), and a statement identifying each such cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;

B) Collect and record the name, identification, volume, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent as applied each month in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix);

C) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for the cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems; and

D) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xix), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for production line performance testing of

coatings that are in research and development and are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested;

9) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (b) and (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must notify the Agency of any violation of subsection (b) or (d) by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the occurrence of the violation;

10) All records required by this subsection (e) ~~shall~~ must be retained by the source for at least three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

f) Monitoring Requirements

1) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section shall~~must:

A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of 3 °C~~3°C~~ or 5 °F~~5°F~~ on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

B) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer~~,~~ with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor;

2) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) ~~shall~~ must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed;

3) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section shall~~must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(3).

g) Testing Requirements

1) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Section ~~shall~~ must be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Section. ~~Such~~ The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during the testing;

2) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section,~~ and to determine the VOM content of cleaning solvents and cleaning solutions~~, shall~~ must be conducted as follows:

A) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used~~, provided~~; however, Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

B) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for cleaning solvents may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) of this Part; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and the manufacturer's specifications, the Method 24 test ~~shall~~ must govern;

3) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

4) For afterburners and carbon adsorbers, the methods and procedures of Section 218.105(d) through (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, as follows:

A) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

B) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

C) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the emissions control system, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

i) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the emissions control system is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

ii) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the emissions control system and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

iii) Due to the high efficiency of the emissions control system, the anticipated VOM concentration at the emissions control system exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

D) During testing, the cleaning equipment ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates;

5) An owner or operator using an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber ~~shall~~ must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section as set forth in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section 218.204 Emission Limitations

Except as provided in Sections 218.205, 218.207, 218.208, 218.212, 218.215, and 218.216 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a coating line ~~shall~~ must not apply at any time any coating in which the VOM content exceeds the following emission limitations for the specified coating. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (a), (c), (g), (h), (j), (l), (n), (p), and (q) ~~of this Section~~, compliance with the emission limitations marked with an asterisk in this Section is required on and after March 15, 1996, and compliance with emission limitations not marked with an asterisk is required until March 15, 1996. The following emission limitations are expressed in units of VOM per volume of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied at each coating applicator, except where noted. Compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM should be treated as water for the purpose of calculating the "less water" part of the coating composition. Compliance with this Subpart must be demonstrated through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ except where noted. (Note: The equation ~~presented~~ in Section 218.206 ~~of this Part shall~~must be used to calculate emission limitations for determining compliance by add-on controls, credits for transfer efficiency, emissions trades, and cross-line averaging.) The emission limitations are as follows:

			kg/l	lb/gal
a)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Coating			
	1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012:		
		A) Prime coat	0.14 0.14*	(1.2) (1.2)*
		B) Primer surface coat	1.81 1.81*	(15.1) (15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The primer surface coat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surfacer operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(A) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ complaince with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 does not apply to the primer surfacer limitation.

		kg/l	lb/gal
	C) Topcoat		

1.81	(15.1)
1.81*	(15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The topcoat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(A) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 ~~of this Part~~ does not apply to the topcoat limitation.

D)	Final repair coat	kg/l	lb/gal
		0.58	(4.8)
		0.58*	(4.8)*

2) On and after May 1, 2012, subject automobile and light-duty truck coating lines ~~shall~~ must comply with the following limitations. These limitations ~~shall~~ must not apply to materials supplied in containers with a net volume of 0.47 liters (16 oz) or less, or a net weight of 0.45 kg (1 lb) or less:

A) Electrodeposition primer (EDP) operations. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(A), "electrodeposition" means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created.

		kg VOM/l coating solids applied	lb VOM/gal coating solids applied
i)	When solids turnover ratio (R_T) is greater than or equal to 0.160	0.084	(0.7)
ii)	When R_T is greater than or equal to 0.040 and less than 0.160	$0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$	$(0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T} \times 8.34)$

B)	Primer surfacer operations	kg VOM/l coating	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited

			solids deposited	
	i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surfacer operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 does not apply to the primer surfacer limitation.

C)	Topcoat operations		kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
	i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(i) ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 does not apply to the topcoat limitation.

D)	Combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations		kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
	i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from the combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 does not apply to the combined primer surfacer and topcoat limitation.

E)	Final repair coat operations	kg/l coatings	lb/gal coatings
	i) VOM content limitation	0.58	(4.8)

ii) Compliance with the final repair operations limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(E)(i) ~~shall~~ must be on an occurrence-weighted average basis, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation below, in which clear coatings ~~shall~~ must have a weighting factor of 2 and all other coatings ~~shall~~ must have a weighting factor of 1. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(E)(ii), an "occurrence" is the application of the combination of coatings that constitute a final repair coat for a single automobile or light-duty truck. Section 218.205 does not apply to the final repair coat limitation.

$$VOM_{tot} = \frac{2VOM_{cc} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} VOM_i}{n+2}$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM content of all coatings, as applied, on an occurrence weighted average basis, and used to determine compliance with this subsection (a)(2)(E).

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied.

n = Total number of coatings applied in the final repair operation, other than clear coatings.

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, of the clear coat used in the final repair operation.

VOM_i = The VOM content of each coating used in the final repair operation, as applied, other than clear coatings.

F) Miscellaneous Materials. For reactive adhesives subject to this subsection (a)(2)(F), compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Glass bonding primer	0.90	(7.51)
ii)	Adhesive	0.25	(2.09)
iii)	Cavity wax	0.65	(5.42)
iv)	Trunk sealer	0.65	(5.42)
v)	Deadener	0.65	(5.42)
vi)	Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20	(1.67)
vii)	Underbody coating	0.65	(5.42)
viii)	Trunk interior coating	0.65	(5.42)
ix)	Bedliner	0.20	(1.67)
x)	Weatherstrip adhesive	0.75	(6.26)
xi)	Lubricating wax/compound	0.70	(5.84)

			kg/l	lb/gal
b)	Can Coating			
	1)	Sheet basecoat and overvarnish		
		A) Sheet basecoat	0.34 0.26*	(2.8) (2.2)*

	B)	Overvarnish	0.34 0.34	(2.8) (2.8)*
2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish		0.34 0.25*	(2.8) (2.1)*
3)	Interior body spray coat			
	A)	Two piece	0.51 0.44*	(4.2) (3.7)*
	B)	Three piece	0.51 0.51*	(4.2) (4.2)*
4)	Exterior end coat		0.51 0.51*	(4.2) (4.2)*
5)	Side seam spray coat		0.66 0.66*	(5.5) (5.5)*
6)	End sealing compound coat		0.44 0.44*	(3.7) (3.7)*

c) Paper Coating

1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:		kg/l 0.28	lb/gal (2.3)
2)	On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per weight of solids applied or weight of VOM per weights of coatings applied:		kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) solids applied	kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) coatings applied
	A)	Pressure sensitive tape and label surface coatings	0.20 (0.20)	(0.067) (0.067)
	B)	All other paper coatings	0.40 (0.40)	(0.08) (0.08)

3) The paper coating limitation ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ does not apply to any owner or operator of any paper coating line on which flexographic, rotogravure, lithographic, or letterpress printing is performed if the paper coating line complies with the applicable

emissions limitations in Subpart H ~~of this Part~~. In addition, screen printing on paper is not regulated as paper coating~~,~~ but is regulated under Subpart TT ~~of this Part~~. On and after May 1, 2011, the paper coating limitation ~~shall~~ also does not apply to coating performed on or in-line with any digital printing press, or to size presses and on-machine coaters on papermaking machines applying sizing or water-based clays.

		kg/l	lb/gal
d)	Coil Coating	0.31 0.20*	(2.6) (1.7)*
e)	Fabric Coating	0.35 0.28*	(2.9) (2.3)*
f)	Vinyl Coating	0.45 0.28*	(3.8) (2.3)*
g)	Metal Furniture Coating		
	1) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
	A) Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
	B) Baked	0.28	(2.3)
	2) On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied:	kg/l (lb/gal) (coatings applied)	kg/l (lb/gal) solids applied
	A) General, One-Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
	B) General, Multi-Component		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
	C) Extreme High Gloss		

i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
D) Extreme Performance		
i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
E) Heat Resistant		
i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
F) Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
G) Pretreatment Coatings	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
H) Solar Absorbent		
i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)

3) On and after May 1, 2011, the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (g) ~~shall~~ do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications ~~utilizing~~ using hand-held aerosol cans.

h) Large Appliance Coating

1) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal

	A)	Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
	B)	Baked	0.28	(2.3)
2)	On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied:		kg/l (lb/gal) (coatings applied)	kg/l (lb/gal) solids applied
	A)	General, One Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
	B)	General, Multi-Component		
		i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
		ii) Baked	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
	C)	Extreme High Gloss		
		i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
		ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
	D)	Extreme Performance		
		i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
		ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
	E)	Heat Resistant		
		i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
		ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
	F)	Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	G)	Pretreatment Coatings	0.420	0.80

		(3.5)	(6.7)
H)	Solar Absorbent		
i)	Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii)	Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)

3) The limitations ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (h) ~~shall~~ do not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, ~~provided that~~if the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 1 (1 quart) in any one rolling eight-hour period. On and after May 1, 2011, these limitations ~~shall~~ also do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications ~~utilizing~~ using hand-held aerosol cans.

i)	Magnet Wire Coating	kg/1 0.20 0.20*	lb/gal (1.7) (1.7)*
j)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating		
1)	Clear coating	0.52 0.52*	(4.3) (4.3)*
2)	Extreme performance coating		
A)	Air dried	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
B)	Baked	0.42 0.40*	(3.5) (3.3)*
3)	Steel pail and drum interior coating	0.52 0.52*	(4.3) (4.3)*
4)	All other coatings		
A)	Air dried	0.42 0.40*	(3.5) (3.3)*
B)	Baked	0.36 0.34*	(3.0) (2.8)*

5)	Marine engine coating			
	A)	Air dried	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
	B)	Baked		
		i) Primer/Topcoat	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
		ii) Corrosion resistant basecoat	0.42 0.28*	(3.5) (2.3)*
	C)	Clear Coating	0.52 0.52*	(4.3) (4.3)*
6)	Metallic Coating			
	A)	Air dried	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
	B)	Baked	0.36 0.36	(3.0) (3.0)*

7) Definitions

A) For purposes of subsection (j)(5) ~~of this Section~~, the following terms are defined:

i) "Corrosion resistant basecoat" means, for purposes of subsection (j)(5)(B)(ii) ~~of this Section~~, a water-borne epoxy coating applied via an electrodeposition process to a metal surface ~~prior to~~before spray coating~~,~~ for the purpose of enhancing corrosion resistance.

ii) "Electrodeposition process" means, for purposes of subsection (j)(5) ~~of this Section~~, a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created.

iii) "Marine engine coating" means, for purposes of subsection (j)(5) ~~of this Section~~, any extreme performance protective, decorative, or functional coating applied to an engine that is used to propel watercraft.

B) For purposes of subsection (j)(6) ~~of this Section~~, "metallic coating" means a coating which contains more than ¼ lb/gal of metal particles, as applied.

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 218.204(q) ~~shall~~ apply to this category of coating.

		kg/l	lb/gal
k)	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating		
1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
2)	Extreme performance topcoat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*

4) All other coatings are subject to the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings in subsection (j).

l) Wood Furniture Coating

			kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Limitations before March 15, 1998:			
	A)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
	B)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
	C)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
	D)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
	E)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
	F)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
	G)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

BOARD NOTE: ~~Prior to~~Before March 15, 1998, an owner or operator of a wood furniture coating operation subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must apply all coatings, with the exception of no more than 37.8 l (10 gal) of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc spray application system,

heated airless spray application system, roller coating, brush or wipe coating application system, dip coating application system, or high volume low pressure (HVLP) application system.

2) On and after March 15, 1998, wood furniture sealers and topcoats must comply with one of the limitations specified in subsections (l)(2)(A) through (E):

		kg VOM/ kg solids	lb VOM/ lb solids
A)	Topcoat	0.8	(0.8)
B)	Sealers and topcoats with the following limits:		
i)	Sealer other than acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	1.9	(1.9)
ii)	Topcoat other than acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	1.8	(1.8)
iii)	Acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	2.3	(2.3)
iv)	Acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	2.0	(2.0)

C) Meet the provisions of Section 218.215 ~~of this Subpart~~ for use of an averaging approach;

D) Achieve a reduction in emissions equivalent to the requirements of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~, as calculated using Section 218.216 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

E) Use a combination of the methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (l)(2)(A) through (D) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Other wood furniture coating limitations on and after March 15, 1998:

		kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)

B)	Non-topcoat pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
C)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
D)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
E)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

4) Other wood furniture coating requirements on and after March 15, 1998:

A) ~~No~~ A source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)(2) or (3) ~~of this Section~~ and ~~utilizing~~ using one or more wood furniture coating spray booths ~~shall~~ must not use strippable spray booth coatings containing more than 0.8 kg VOM/kg solids (0.8 lb VOM/lb solids), as applied.

B) Any source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)(2) or (3) ~~of this Section shall~~must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.217 ~~of this Subpart~~.

C) Any source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~ and ~~utilizing~~ using one or more continuous coaters ~~shall~~must, for each continuous coater, use an initial coating which complies with the limitations of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~. The viscosity of the coating in each reservoir ~~shall~~ must always be greater than or equal to the viscosity of the initial coating in the reservoir. The owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

i) Monitor the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added;

ii) Collect and record the reservoir viscosity and the amount and weight of VOM per weight of solids of coating and solvent each time coating or solvent is added; and

iii) Maintain these records at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years.

m)	Existing Diesel-Electric Locomotive Coating Lines in Cook County	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*

2)	Extreme performance top-coat (air dried)		0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
3)	Final repair coat (air dried)		0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
4)	High-temperature aluminum coating		0.72 0.72*	(6.0) (6.0)*
5)	All other coatings		0.36 0.36*	(3.0) (3.0)*
n)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Plastic Parts Coating: Automotive/Transportation		kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Interiors			
A)	Baked			
i)	Color coat		0.49*	(4.1)*
ii)	Primer		0.46*	(3.8)*
B)	Air dried			
i)	Color coat		0.38*	(3.2)*
ii)	Primer		0.42*	(3.5)*
2)	Exteriors (flexible and non-flexible)			
A)	Baked			
i)	Primer		0.60*	(5.0)*
ii)	Primer non-flexible		0.54*	(4.5)*
iii)	Clear coat		0.52*	(4.3)*
iv)	Color coat		0.55*	(4.6)*
B)	Air dried			
i)	Primer		0.66*	(5.5)*
ii)	Clear coat		0.54*	(4.5)*

		iii) Color coat (red & black)	0.67*	(5.6)*
		iv) Color coat (others)	0.61*	(5.1)*
	3)	Specialty		
		A) Vacuum metallizing basecoats, texture base coats	0.66*	(5.5)*
		B) Black coatings, reflective argent coatings, air bag cover coatings, and soft coatings	0.71*	(5.9)*
		C) Gloss reducers, vacuum metallizing topcoats, and texture topcoats	0.77*	(6.4)*
		D) Stencil coatings, adhesion primers, ink pad coatings, electrostatic prep coatings, and resist coatings	0.82*	(6.8)*
		E) Headlamp lens coatings	0.89*	(7.4)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section ~~218.240(q) shall~~218.204(q) apply to this category of coating.

o)		~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Plastic Parts Coating: Business Machine	kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	Primer	0.14*	(1.2)*
	2)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
	3)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
	4)	Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings	0.48*	(4.0)*
	5)	Specialty coatings		
		A) Soft coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
		B) Plating resist	0.71*	(5.9)*

C)	Plating sensitizer	0.85*	(7.1)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 218.204(q) ~~shall~~ apply to this category of coating.

p) Flat Wood Paneling Coatings. On and after August 1, 2010, flat wood paneling coatings ~~shall~~ muist comply with one of the following limitations:

1) 0.25 kg VOM/1 of coatings (2.1 lb VOM/gal coatings); or

2) 0.35 kg VOM/1 solids (2.9 lb VOM/gal solids).

q) Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coatings and Plastic Parts and Products Coatings On and After May 1, 2012. On and after May 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal or plastic parts coating line ~~shall~~ must comply with the limitations in this subsection (q). The limitations in this subsection (q) ~~shall~~ do not apply to ~~aerosol coating products, powder coatings, or~~ primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing, aerosol coating products, or powder coatings. Primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants ~~shall instead be~~are regulated under Subpart TT ~~of this Part~~.

1) Metal Parts and Products. For purposes of this subsection (q)(1), "corrosion resistant basecoat" means a water-borne epoxy coating applied via an electrodeposition process to a metal surface ~~prior to~~before spray coating~~,~~ for the purpose of enhancing corrosion resistance. The limitations in this subsection (q)(1) ~~shall~~ do not apply to stencil coats, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating. The limitations in Section 218.219~~, however, shall~~ apply to these coatings unless specifically excluded in Section 218.219. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

			kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	General one component coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii)	Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component coating			

	i)	Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii)	Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
C)	Camouflage coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)	Electric-insulating varnish		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
E)	Etching filler		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Extreme high-gloss coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
G)	Extreme performance coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
H)	Heat-resistant coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
I)	High performance architectural coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
J)	High temperature coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

K)	Metallic coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
L)	Military specification coating			
	i)	Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii)	Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
M)	Mold-seal coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
N)	Pan backing coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
O)	Prefabricated architectural coating: multi-component			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
P)	Prefabricated architectural coating: one-component			
	i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii)	Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
Q)	Pretreatment coating		0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
R)	Repair coats and touch-up coatings			
	i)	Air dried	0.42	

		(3.5)	
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.01)	
S)	Silicone release coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
T)	Solar-absorbent coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
U)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
V)	Drum coating, new, exterior	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
W)	Drum coating, new, interior	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
X)	Drum coating, reconditioned, exterior	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
Y)	Drum coating, reconditioned, interior	0.50 (4.2)	1.17 (9.78)
Z)	Ammunition Sealants		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (5.06)	(3.0) 0.61
AA)	Electrical switchgear compartment coatings		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36	(3.0)

		(5.06)	0.61
~~BB)~~	~~All other coatings~~		
	~~i)~~ ~~Air dried~~	~~0.40 (3.3)~~	~~0.73 (5.98)~~
	~~ii)~~ ~~Baked~~	~~0.34 (4.52)~~	~~(2.8) 0.54~~

2) Plastic Parts and Products: Miscellaneous. For purposes of this subsection (q)(2), miscellaneous plastic parts and products are plastic parts and products that are not subject to subsection (q)(3), (q)(4), (q)(5), or (q)(6) ~~of this Section~~. The limitations in subsection (q)(2) ~~shall~~ do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings; stencil coats applied on clear or transparent substrates; clear or translucent coatings; coatings applied at a paint manufacturing facility while conducting performance tests on the coatings; any individual coating category used in volumes less than 189.2 liters (50 gallons) in any one calendar year, if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 756.9 liters (200 gallons) per calendar year per source and substitute compliant coatings are not available; reflective coatings applied to highway cones; mask coatings that are less than 0.5 mm thick (dried) if the area coated is less than 25 square inches; electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings; and heparin-benzalkonium chloride (HBAC)-containing coatings applied to medical devices if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 378.4 liters (100 gallons) per calendar year per source. The limitations in Section 218.219~~, however, shall~~ apply to ~~such~~ these coatings unless specifically excluded in Section 218.219. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	General one component coating	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
C)	Electric dissipating coatings and shock-free coatings	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
D)	Extreme performance	0.42	0.80

	(2-pack coatings)	(3.5)	(6.67)
E)	Metallic coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Military specification coating		
	i) 1-pack coatings	0.28 (2.3)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) 2-pack coatings	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
G)	Mold-seal coating	0.76 (6.3)	5.24 (43.7)
H)	Multi-colored coating	0.68 (5.7)	3.04 (25.3)
I)	Optical coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
J)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)

3) Plastic Parts and Products: Automotive/Transportation. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	High bake coatings − interior and exterior parts		
	i) Flexible primer	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)
	ii) Non-flexible primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	iii) Basecoats	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
	iv) Clear coat	0.48	1.05

		(4.0)	(8.76)
	v) Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
B)	Low bake/air dried coatings − exterior parts		
	i) Primers	0.58 (4.8)	1.66 (13.80)
	ii) Basecoat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
	iii) Clear coats	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)
	iv) Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
C)	Low bake/air dried coatings − interior parts		
	i) Color coat	0.38 (3.2)	0.67 (5.66)
	ii) Primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)	Touchup and repair coatings	0.62 (5.2)	2.13 (17.72)
E)	Specialty		
	i) Vacuum metallizing basecoats	0.66 (5.5)	2.62 (21.8)
	ii) Vacuum metallizing topcoats	0.77 (6.4)	6.06 (49.1)

F) Red, yellow, and black coatings: Subject coating lines ~~shall~~ must comply with a limit determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in subsections (q)(3)(A) through (q)(3)(C) ~~of this Section~~ by 1.15.

4) Plastic Parts and Products: Business Machine. The limitations of this subsection (q)(4) ~~shall~~ do not apply to vacuum metallizing coatings, gloss reducers, texture topcoats, adhesion primers, electrostatic preparation coatings, stencil coats, and resist coats other than plating resist coats. The limitations in Section 218.219~~, however, shall~~ apply to ~~such~~ these coatings unless specifically excluded ~~in Section 218.219~~. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Primers	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
B)	Topcoat	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
C)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
D)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
E)	Texture coats other than color texture coats	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
F)	EMI/RFI shielding coatings	0.48 (4.0)	1.05 (8.76)
G)	Fog coat	0.26 (2.2)	0.38 (3.14)
H)	Touchup and repair	0.35	0.57

5) Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings: The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Extreme high gloss coating – topcoat	0.60	1.88

		(5.0)	(15.6)
B)	High gloss coating − topcoat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
C)	Pretreatment wash primer	0.78 (6.5)	6.67 (55.6)
D)	Finish primer/surfacer		
	~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2014	0.60 (5.0)	1.88 (15.6)
	On and after January 1, 2014	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
E)	High build primer/surfacer	0.34 (2.8)	0.55 (4.6)
F)	Aluminum substrate antifoulant coating	0.56 (4.7)	1.53 (12.8)
G)	Other substrate antifoulant coating	0.40 (3.3)	0.73 (5.8)
H)	Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
I)	All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)

6) Motor Vehicle Materials

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings
A)	Cavity wax	0.65 (5.42)
B)	Sealer	0.65 (5.42)
C)	Deadener	0.65 (5.42)

D)	Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20 (1.67)
E)	Underbody coating	0.65 (5.42)
F)	Trunk interior coating	0.65 (5.42)
G)	Bedliner	0.20 (1.67)
H)	Lubricating wax/compound	0.70 (5.84)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.205 Daily-Weighted Average Limitations

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of this Section ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) ~~of this Section~~ (depending upon the category of coating) through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(d) ~~of this Subpart~~:

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the limitations from among Section 218.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), (i), or (p) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings on any such coating line~~,~~ during any day~~,~~ whose daily-weighted average VOM content exceeds the emission limitation to which the coatings are subject.

b) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(j) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings to miscellaneous metal parts or products on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(j) during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a can coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate the subject coating line using a coating with a VOM content in excess of the limitations ~~specified~~ in Section 218.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ unless all of the following requirements are met:

1) An alternative daily emission limitation ~~shall be determined~~ for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must be determined according to subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~. Actual daily emissions ~~shall~~ must never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and ~~shall~~ must be calculated by use of the following equation.

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i$$

where:

E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied in the can coating operation, i.e., all can coating lines at the source;

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

2) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) ~~shall~~ must be determined for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i L_i \left(\frac{D_i - C_i}{D_i - L_i} \right)$$

where:

A_d = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of surface coatings applied in the can coating operation;

C_i = The VOM content of each surface coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

D_i = The density of VOM in each coating applied. For the purposes of calculating A_d, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_i = Volume of each surface coating applied for the day in units of l (gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

L_i = The VOM emission limitation for each surface coating applied as specified in Section 218.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(k) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings to heavy off-highway vehicle products on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(k) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used: or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site~~

~~specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings to wood furniture on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (e)(1) or subsection (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~, in addition to the requirements ~~specified~~ in the note to Section 218.204(l)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, are met.

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of an existing diesel-electric locomotive coating line in Cook County, subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(m) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings to diesel-electric locomotives on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (f)(1) or (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(m) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(m) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

g) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line, subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(n) or (o) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings to business machine or automotive/transportation plastic parts on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (g)(1) or (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(n) or (o) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(n) or (o) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line~~,~~ subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(g) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(g) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

i) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a large appliance coating line, subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(h) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (i)(1) or (i)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

1) For each coating line which applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(h) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line which applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

j) On and after May 1, 2011, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (j)(1) or (j)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(c) during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.40 kg/kg solids (0.08 kg/kg coatings)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(c) during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

k) On and after May 1, 2012, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts or products coating line, pleasure craft surface coating line, or motor vehicle materials coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (k)(1) or (k)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on

the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.206 Solids Basis Calculation

Limitations in terms of kg (lbs) of VOM emissions per ~~l~~l (gal) of solids as applied at each coating applicator ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$S = \frac{C}{1-(C/D)}$$

where:

S = The limitation on VOM emissions in terms of kg VOM/1 (lbs VOM/gal) of solids;

C = The limitation on VOM emissions in terms of kg/1 (lbs/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically excluded from the definition of VOM) ~~specified~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Part~~;

D = The density of VOM in the coating. For the purposes of calculating S, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/1 VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.207 Alternative Emission Limitations

a) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, except coating lines subject to Section 218.204(q)(6), may comply with this Section~~,~~ rather than with Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart,~~ if a capture system and control device are operated at all times the coating line is in operation and the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), or (n) ~~of this Section~~ (depending upon the source category) through the applicable coating analysis and capture system and control device efficiency test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this~~

~~Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(e) ~~of this Subpart~~; and the control device is equipped with the applicable monitoring equipment ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(d) ~~of this Part~~ and the monitoring equipment is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. A capture system and control device~~,~~ which does not demonstrate compliance with subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), or (n) ~~of this Section~~ may be used as an alternative to compliance with Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ only if the alternative is approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Alternative Add-On Control Methodologies

1) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provides 81 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency; or

2) The system used to control VOM from the coating line is demonstrated to have an overall efficiency sufficient to limit VOM emissions to no more than what is allowed under Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~. Use of any control system other than an afterburner, carbon adsorption, condensation, or absorption scrubber system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. The use of transfer efficiency credits can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. Baseline transfer efficiencies and transfer efficiency test methods must be approved by the Agency and the USEPA. ~~Such~~ The overall efficiency is to be determined as follows:

A) Obtain the emission limitation from the appropriate subsection in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Unless complying with an emission limitation in Section 218.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, calculate "S" according to the equation in Section 218.206 ~~of this Subpart~~. For coating lines subject to an emission limitation in Section 218.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, "S" is equal to ~~such~~ the emission limitation;

C) Calculate the overall efficiency required according to Section 218.105(e) ~~of this Part~~. For the purposes of calculating this value, according to the equation in Section 218.105(e)(2) ~~of this Part~~, VOM_I is equal to the value of "S" as determined in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~. If the coating line is subject to an emission limitation in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of

solids, VOM_1 is equal to that emission limitation.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the emission limitations from among Section 218.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), or (i) ~~of this Subpart~~ and equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ and equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the coating line unless the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with ~~such~~ the limitation in compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), as applicable.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/1 (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of an existing diesel-electric locomotive coating line in Cook County that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(m) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/1 (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met. If compliance is achieved by meeting the requirements in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, then the provisions in the note to Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ must

also be met.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a can coating line ~~that is~~ equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

1) An alternative daily emission limitation ~~shall be determined~~ for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must be determined according to Section 218.205(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~. Actual daily emissions ~~shall never~~must not exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and ~~shall~~ must be calculated by use of the following equation:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i (1 - F_i)$$

where:

E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting the specific coating applied;

n = Total number of surface coatings as applied in the can coating operation;

V_i = Volume of each coating as applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

F_i = Fraction, by weight, of VOM emissions from the surface coating, reduced or prevented from being emitted to the ambient air. This is the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device.

2) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provide 75 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line, and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency.

i) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line~~,~~ that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(n) or (o) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all

coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

j) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

k) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a large appliance coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 218.204(h) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

l) On and after May 1, 2011, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a paper coating line, metal furniture coating line, or large appliance coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless either:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator complies with the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ by ~~utilizing~~ using a combination of low-VOM coatings and a capture system and control device.

m) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless either:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator of the flat wood paneling coating line complies with all requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

n) On and after May 1, 2012, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts and products coating line, or pleasure craft

surface coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject coating line unless:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator of the coating line complies with all requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.208 Exemptions from Emission Limitations

a) Exemptions for all coating categories except wood furniture coating. The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to coating lines within a source~~,~~ that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 218.204 (because they belong to the same coating category, e.g., can coating), ~~provided that~~if combined actual emissions of VOM from all lines at the source subject to that subsection never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before ~~the application of~~applying capture systems and control devices. (For example, can coating lines within a source would not be subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ if the combined actual emissions of VOM from the can coating lines never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before ~~the application of~~applying capture systems and control devices.) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, volatile organic material emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines must be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. On and after May 1, 2012, VOM emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines ~~shall~~ must be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines and plastic parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. Any owner or operator of a coating source ~~shall~~ must comply with the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ if total VOM emissions from the subject coating lines are always less than or equal to 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before ~~the application of~~applying capture systems and control devices and~~,~~ ~~therefore,~~ are not subject to the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~. Once a category of coating lines at a source is subject to the limitations in Section 218.204~~,~~ ~~of this Subpart~~ the coating lines are always subject to the limitations in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Applicability for wood furniture coating

1) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines if the source contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~), H

(excluding Section 218.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, or BB ~~of this Part,~~ which as a group both:

A) Have ~~a~~ maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used; and

B) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM per calendar year if no air pollution control equipment were used, through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.

2) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines~~,~~ on and after March 15, 1996, if the source contains process emission units~~,~~ which, as a group, have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per calendar year and have not limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable operating permit or SIP revision, and that:

A) Are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~), H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z or BB ~~of this Part~~; and

B) Are not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks and clean-up solvents operations.

3) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart shall~~ continue to apply to any wood furniture coating line which was ever subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~.

4) For the purposes of this subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered to be regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limitations of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

5) Any owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line to which the limitations of this Subpart are not applicable due to the criteria in this subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must, upon request by the Agency or

the USEPA, submit records to the Agency and the USEPA within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request that document that the coating line is exempt from the limitations of this Subpart.

c) On and after March 15, 1996, the limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 218.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (q)(5) ~~of this Subpart; provided that~~if the source-wide volume of ~~such~~ these coatings used does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling ~~12 month~~12-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings ~~shall~~ must be consistent with subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.

d) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, the limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 218.204(j), (n), and (o) ~~of this Subpart, provided that~~if the source-wide volume of the coatings used does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling ~~12 month~~12-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings ~~shall~~ must be consistent with subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.

e) On and after March 15, 1996, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines using touch-up and repair coatings that are exempted from the limitations of Section 218.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), (j), (n), (o), and (q)(5) ~~of this Subpart because of the provisions of subsection 218.208~~by subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must:

1) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume used of each touch-up and repair coating, as applied on each coating line, per eight-hour period and per month;

2) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source records of ~~such~~ the calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for each eight-hour period;

3) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source records of ~~such~~ the calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for the month and the rolling 12 month period;

4) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~ on or before January 31 of the following year;

5) Maintain at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (e) and make such records available to the Agency upon request;

6) Notify the Agency in writing if the use of touch-up and repair coatings at the source ever exceeds a volume of 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling ~~12 month~~12-month period within 30 days after any such exceedance. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of any records of ~~such~~ the exceedance; and

7) "Touch-up and repair coatings" means, for purposes of ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code~~Section 218.208, any coating used to cover minor scratches and nicks that occur during manufacturing and assembly processes.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.209 Exemption From General Rule on Use of Organic Material

No owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Part~~ is required to meet the limitations of ~~Subpart G (~~Section 218.301 or 218.302~~) of this Part,~~ after the date by which the coating line is required to meet Section 218.204 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.210 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a coating line (of a type included within Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~) ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements of Section 218.204, 218.205, 218.207, or 218.208 and Section 218.211 or Sections 218.212 and 218.213 ~~of this Subpart~~ in compliance with the appropriate compliance schedule ~~as specified~~ in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) ~~of this Section~~:

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line that is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.208(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~ must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.211(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 218.204 and 218.211(c) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 218.205 and 218.211(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 218.207 and 218.211(e) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to one or more of the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on or after March 15, 1996, choosing to comply ~~by means of~~under Section 218.204, 218.205, or 218.207 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after March 15, 1996, unless the owner or operator complies with and continues to comply with~~, respectively,~~ the applicable requirements in Section 218.204~~,~~ or the alternative control options in Section 218.205 or 218.207 and the requirements of Section 218.211.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to one or more of the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on or after March 15, 1996, choosing to comply ~~by means of~~under Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after March 15, 1996, unless the owner or operator complies with and continues to comply with the requirements of Sections 218.212 and 218.213 ~~of this Subpart~~.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the emission limitations in Section 218.204(c)(2), (g)(2), or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate that coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106(e) ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.204(c)(2), (g)(2), or (h)(2), as applicable, or the alternative control options in Section 218.205 or 218.207, and all applicable requirements in Sections 218.211 and 218.218 ~~of this Subpart~~.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate that coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106(e) ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.204(p) or the alternative control options in Section 218.205 or 218.207, and the requirements of Sections 218.211 and 218.217 ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.211 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The VOM content of each coating and the efficiency of each capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~ to establish the records required under this Section.

b) Any owner or operator of a coating line that is exempted from the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 218.208(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) For sources exempt under Section 218.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, by a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must certify to the Agency that the coating line or group of coating lines is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A declaration that the coating line or group of coating lines is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 218.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the combined VOM emissions from the coating lines or group of coating lines never exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) per day before the application of capture systems and control devices. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate total VOM emissions:

$$T_e = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_i B_i \right)_j$$

where:

T_e = Total VOM emissions from coating lines each day before the application of capture systems and control devices in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

m = Number of coating lines at the source that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 218.104 ~~of this Part~~ (because they belong to the same category, e.g., can coating);

j = Subscript denoting an individual coating line;

n = Number of different coatings as applied each day on each coating line;

i = Subscript denoting an individual coating;

A_i = Weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal); and

B_i = Volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of l/day (gal/day). The instrument or method by which the owner or operator accurately measured or calculated the volume of each coating as applied on each coating line each day ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency.

2) For sources exempt under Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, by March 15, 1998, or upon initial start-up, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must certify to the Agency that the source is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification shall include:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the source meets the criteria for exemption because of Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) For sources exempt under Section 218.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in this subsection ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

4) For sources exempt under Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, on and after March 15, 1998, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in this subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must collect and record

all of the following information for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on each coating line on a monthly basis.

5) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines exempted from the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 218.208(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must notify the Agency of any record showing that total VOM emissions from the coating line or group of coating lines exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) in any day before the application of capture systems and control devices by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

6) On and after March 15, 1998, any owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must notify the Agency if the source's VOM emissions exceed the limitations of Section 218.208(b) of this Subpart by sending a copy of calculations showing ~~such an~~the exceedance within 30 days after the change occurs.

c) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ other than Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance from an existing subject coating line from Section 218.205, Section 218.207, Section 218.215, or Section 218.216 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~; the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and

any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;

C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line and the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line;

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line;

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and the solids turnover ratio of the EDP operation, with supporting calculations;

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, and the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis;

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day, unless otherwise specified, for each coating line and maintain the

information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;

C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line and certified product data sheets for each coating;

D) On and after March 15, 1998, for wood furniture coating spray booths subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each strippable spray booth coating as applied each day on each spray booth and certified product data sheets for each coating;

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(g)(2) or 218.204(h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line;

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, certified product data sheets for each coating, and the solid turnover ratio for the EDP operation, calculated on a calendar monthly basis, with supporting calculations;

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

J) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence~~after of the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance from Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.205 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator shall comply with all requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance from Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (d) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

d) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing subject coating line from Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~; the owner or operator of the subject coating line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating line which

will comply by means of Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~.

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

D) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

J) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

K) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

L) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

I) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined in Section 218.104 ~~of this Part~~.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.205 to Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ mustl comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

e) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.207(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (l), (m), or (n) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing coating line from Section 218.204 or Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of the subject coating line ~~shall~~ must perform all tests and submit to the Agency the results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject coating line will be in compliance with Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The weight of VOM per volume of coating solids as applied each day on each coating line, if complying ~~pursuant to~~under Section

218.207(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

B) Control device monitoring data.

C) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated coating line.

D) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.204 or Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.204 or Section 218.205 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

f) Any owner or operator of a primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation, or combined primer surfacer and topcoat operation, subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating operation, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the operation will be in compliance with Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating operation that will comply by means of Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the name and

identification number of each coating line in each coating operation.

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line in the coating operation.

C) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

D) The transfer efficiency and control efficiency measured for each coating line.

E) Test reports, including raw data and calculations documenting the testing performed to measure transfer efficiency and control efficiency.

F) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

G) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

H) An example format for presenting the records required in subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each operation and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) All information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 218.105(b)(1)(B) and to calculate the daily-weighted average VOM emissions from the coating operations in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the proposal submitted, and approved ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ including:

i) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating operation.

ii) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus

water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating operation.

B) If a control device or devices are used to control VOM emissions, control device monitoring data; a log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment and the associated coating operation; and a maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment, detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation ~~shall~~ must determine and record the daily VOM emissions in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the proposal submitted and approved ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 10 days ~~from~~ after the end of the month and maintain this information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years.

4) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing a violation of Section 218.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 15 days ~~from~~ after the end of the month in which the violation occurred.

B) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of any change to the operation at least 30 days before the change is effected. The Agency ~~shall~~ must determine whether or not compliance testing is required. If the Agency determines that compliance testing is required, then the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a testing proposal to the Agency within 30 days and test within 30 days after the approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA.

g) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106(e) ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial startup date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 218.218 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2011, or upon initial startup, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and

procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 218.218 ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 218.218 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation; and

3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (g) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

h) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 218.219 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 218.219 ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) For sources subject to Section 218.219(a)(6), the work practices plan specified in that Section;

C) For sources subject to Section 218.219(b)(6), the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line;

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 218.219 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation; and

3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (h) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

i) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106(f) ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line subject to the requirements in Section 218.217 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and

procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 218.217(c) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 218.217 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.212 Cross-Line Averaging to Establish Compliance for Coating Lines

a) On and after March 15, 1996, any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, except coating lines subject to the limitations in Section 218.204(a)(2), (c)(2), (g)(2), (h)(2), (p), or (q) ~~of this Subpart~~, and with coating lines in operation ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1991 (pre-existing coating lines), may, for pre-existing coating lines only, elect to comply with the requirements of this Section, rather than complying with the applicable emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204, if an operational change of the type described ~~below~~ in this subsection has been made after January 1, 1991, to one or more pre-existing coating lines at the source. An operational change occurs when a pre-existing coating line is replaced with a line using lower VOM coating for the same purpose as the replaced line (replacement line). A source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must operate ~~pursuant to~~under federally enforceable permit conditions approved by the Agency and USEPA.

b) An owner or operator of pre-existing coating lines subject to a VOM content limitation in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must establish, by use of the equations in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~, that the calculated actual daily VOM emissions from all participating coating lines, as defined in this subsection, are less than the calculated daily allowable VOM emissions from the same group of coating lines. For any pre-existing coating line to be aggregated for the purposes of Section 218.212, 218.213, or 218.214 ~~of this Subpart~~ ("participating coating lines"), the source must establish that:

1) All coatings applied on the participating coating line ~~shall,~~must at all times~~,~~ have a VOM content less than or equal to the applicable VOM content limitation for ~~such~~ the coating listed in Appendix H ~~of this Part~~; and

2) On the date the source elects to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, all coatings applied on the participating coating line are not already in compliance with the VOM content limitation for ~~such~~ the coating effective on or after March 15, 1996; or the

participating coating line is a replacement line~~,~~ as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ with an operational change occurring on or after January 1, 1991.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, may also include as a participating coating line, until December 31, 1999, only, any replacement line that satisfies all of the following conditions:

1) The replacement line is operated as a powder coating line;

2) The replacement line was added after July 1, 1988; and

3) The owner or operator also includes as a participating coating line one or more coating lines that satisfy the criteria of a replacement line, as described in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

d) To demonstrate compliance with this Section, a source ~~shall~~ must establish the following:

1) An alternative daily emission limitation ~~shall~~ must be determined for all participating coating lines at the source ~~according to~~under subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~. All participating coating lines ~~shall~~ must be factored in each day to demonstrate compliance. ~~Provided~~ If compliance is established ~~pursuant to the requirements~~under in this subsection, nothing in this Section requires daily operation of each participating line. Actual daily emissions from all participating coating lines (E_d) ~~shall~~ must never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) and must be calculated by ~~use of~~ the following equation:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i$$

where:

E_d = Actual daily VOM emissions from participating coating lines in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied by all participating coating lines at the source;

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

2) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all participating coating lines at the source on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = A_i + A_p$$

where A_i and A_p are defined in subsections (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

A) The portion of the alternative daily emissions limitation for coating operations at a source using non-powder coating (A_l) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all ~~such~~ participating non-powder coating lines on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i L_i \left(\frac{D_i - C_i}{D_i - L_i} \right)$$

where:

A_i = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied in the participating coating lines;

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

D_i = The density of VOM in each coating applied. For the purposes of calculating A_l, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l (gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

L_i = The VOM emission limitation for each coating applied, as specified in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

B) The portion of the alternative daily emission limitation for coating operations at a source using powdered coating (A_p) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all ~~such~~ participating powder coating lines at the source on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_p = \sum_{h=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{V_j L_j D_j K_h}{\left(D_j - L_j\right)}$$

where:

A_p = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

h = Subscript denoting a specific powder coating line;

j = Subscript denoting a specific powder coating applied;

m = Total number of participating powder coating lines;

n = Total number of powder coatings applied in the participating coating lines;

D_j = The assumed density of VOM in liquid coating, 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_j = Volume of each powder coating consumed for the day in units of l (gal) of coating;

L_j = The VOM emission limitation for each coating applied, as specified in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

K = A constant for each individual coating line representing the ratio of the volume of coating solids consumed on the liquid coating system that has been replaced to the volume of powder coating consumed on the replacement line to accomplish the same coating job. This value ~~shall~~ must be determined by the source based on tests conducted and records maintained ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 218.213 ~~of this Subpart~~ demonstrating the amount of coating solids consumed as both liquid powder. Test methods and recordkeeping requirements ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA and ~~shall~~ must be ~~contained~~ in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions, subject to the following restrictions:

•) K cannot exceed 0.9 for non-recycled powder coating systems; or

•) K cannot exceed 2.0 for recycled powder coating systems.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.213 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Cross-Line Averaging Participating Coating Lines

Any owner or operator of a coating line that elects to comply by means of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must establish the following:

a) By the date consistent with Section 218.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line replacing a pre-existing coating line, as defined in Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, or upon changing the method of compliance for a pre-existing coating line from the requirements of Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ to the requirements of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of the source ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that each participating coating line, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, will be in compliance with Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or on and after the initial start-up date of ~~such~~ the participating coating lines. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must also include:

1) The name and identification number of each participating coating line;

2) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

3) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted ~~form~~ from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each participating coating line;

4) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each participating coating line;

5) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~;

6) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept;

7) A statement that all coatings used on participating coating lines have a VOM content less than or equal to the applicable VOM limitation for ~~such~~ the coating ~~set forth within~~in Appendix H ~~of this Part~~, and that all lines either:

A) Underwent a change in operations incorporating a lower VOM coating on each applicable participating coating line after ~~the date of~~ January 1, 1991; or

B) Are not in compliance and continued compliance with the coating limitations in Section 218.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, compliance with which is required on or after March 15, 1996.

8) The method by which the owner or operator has calculated K, for the equation ~~contained~~ in Section 218.212(d)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, if applicable.

b) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to comply with the requirements of this Subpart by means of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information on a daily basis for each participating coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the

definition of VOM) as applied on each participating coating line on a daily basis; and

3) The daily weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.1230.

c) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of participating coating lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 days ~~following an occurrence of~~after a violation of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.214 Changing Compliance Methods

a) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on Section 218.212 to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more pre-existing coating lines ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of Section 218.211(c)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Subpart, respectively~~.

b) Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 218.212 to Section 218.204 or Section 218.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements of Section 218.211(c) or (e) ~~of this Subpart, respectively~~.

c) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must certify that all remaining participating coating lines, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of Section 218.212 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.215 Wood Furniture Coating Averaging Approach

a) On and after March 15, 1998, any owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ may elect to comply with the requirements of this Section rather than complying with the applicable emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~. The source must continue to comply with the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.204(l)(3) and (4) ~~of this Subpart~~. A source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must operate ~~pursuant~~

~~to~~under federally enforceable permit conditions approved by the Agency and USEPA.

b) An owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must establish, by use of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, that, on a daily basis, actual emissions from the affected source are less than or equal to ninety percent of the allowable emissions, that is $V_a \leq V_p$:

1) Option I:

A) $V_a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(ER_{TC_i} \times TC_i \right)$; and

B) $V_p = 0.9 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(0.8 \times TC_i \right)$

2) Option II:

A) $$V_a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(ER_{TC_i} \times TC_i \right) + \left(ER_{SE_i} \times SE_i \right) + \left(ER_{WC_i} \times WC_i \right) + \left(ER_{PC_i} \times PC_i \right) + \left(ER_{ST_i} \times ST_i \right) \right]; and$$

B) $$V_p = 0.9 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(1.8 \times TC_i \right) + \left(1.9 \times SE_i \right) + \left(9.0 \times WC_i \right) + \left(1.2 \times PC_i \right) + \left(0.791 \times ST_i \right) \right]$$

where:

V_a = Actual VOM emissions from the source;

V_p = 90% of the allowable VOM emissions from the source;

n = Number of different wood furniture coatings as applied each day on each coating line;

i = Subscript denoting an individual coating;

TC_i = kilograms of solids in topcoat "i" used;

SE_i = kilograms of solids in sealer "i" used;

WC_i = kilograms of solids in wash coat "i" used;

PC_i = kilograms of solids in non-topcoat pigmented coat "i" used;

ST_i = liters of stain "i" used;

ER_{TCi} = VOM content of topcoat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{SEi} = VOM content of sealer "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{WCi} = VOM content of washcoat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{PCi} = VOM content of non-topcoat pigmented coat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{STi} = VOM content of stain "i" in kg VOM/liter (kg/l), as applied;

c) Within ~~the structure of~~ the source's federally enforceable permit conditions, an owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must provide to the Agency:

1) The name and identification number of each participating coating line;

2) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

3) A summary of how averaging will be used to meet the emission limitations;

4) Documentation that $V_a \leq V_p$, as calculated in subsection (b)(1) or (2) ~~of this Section~~;

5) A description of which types of coating materials will be included in the source's averaging program, which may include stains, basecoats, washcoats, sealers, and topcoats. Coating materials that are applied using continuous coaters may be used in an averaging program only if the source can determine the amount of coating used each day;

6) A description of methods and procedures for quantifying emissions on a daily basis, including methods to determine the VOM content of each coating and the daily usage of each coating; and

7) A summary of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting procedures that will be used to demonstrate daily compliance with the ~~inequalities~~ options in subsections (b)(1) and (2) ~~of this Section~~. These procedures ~~shall be structured such that~~must allow the Agency and the owner or operator of the source ~~can~~ to determine the source's compliance status for

any given day.

d) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for each coating line relying on this Section, collect and record the following information on a daily basis and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on the coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per weight of solids (kg VOM/kg solids) and the weight of solids (kg) of each coating as applied on each coating line on a daily basis;

3) Certified product data sheets for each coating; and

4) The calculations showing the source has met the conditions of the ~~inequalities~~ options in subsection (b)(1) or (2) ~~of this Section~~.

e) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~following an occurrence of~~after a violation of this Section; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of this Section within 30 calendar days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

f) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from ~~reliance on~~ this Section to ~~reliance on~~ Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more wood furniture coating lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Comply with all requirements of Section 218.211(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Certify that all remaining coating lines relying on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.216 Wood Furniture Coating Add-On Control Use

The owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 218.204(l)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ may choose to comply with those limitations ~~by relying on~~under Section 218.204(l)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ if the owner or operator meets all of the following requirements ~~are met~~:

a) For each coating applied, determine the overall control efficiency needed to demonstrate compliance using the following equation:

$$R = \left[\frac{(C - L)}{C}\right] \times 100$$

where:

R = the necessary overall capture and control efficiency of the control system, as a percentage;

C = the VOM content of the coating, in kilograms of VOM per kilograms of coating solids (kg VOM/kg solids), as applied;

L = the emission limitation for that coating~~, as given in~~ under Section 218.204(l)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Calculate the equivalent overall capture and control efficiency of the control device using the procedures of Section 218.105(c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Demonstrate that the equivalent overall capture and control efficiency calculated using the procedures in Section 218.105(c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Part~~ is equal to or greater than the largest value of R calculated for each coating by the equation in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the applicable monitoring equipment for the control device ~~as specified in~~under Section 218.105(d) ~~of this Part~~.

e) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for each coating line relying on this Section, collect and record the following information on a daily basis and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on the coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per weight of solids (kg VOM/kg solids) of each coating as applied on each coating line on a daily basis;

3) Certified product data sheets for each coating;

4) Control device monitoring data;

5) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated coating line; and

6) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

f) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~following an occurrence of~~after a violation of this Section; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of this Section within 30 calendar days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

g) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from ~~reliance on~~ this Section to ~~reliance on~~ Section 218.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more wood furniture coating lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Comply with all requirements of Section 218.211(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Certify that all remaining coating lines relying on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.217 Wood Furniture Coating and Flat Wood Paneling Coating Work Practice Standards

a) Spray booth cleaning. Each owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not use compounds containing more than 8.0 percent~~,~~ by weight~~,~~ of VOM for cleaning spray booth components other than conveyors, continuous coaters and their enclosures, and metal filters, unless the spray booth is being refurbished. If the spray booth is being refurbished~~, that is,~~ by replacing the spray booth coating or other material used to cover the booth ~~is being replaced~~, the affected source ~~shall~~ must use no

more than 1.0 gallon of organic solvent to prepare the booth ~~prior to~~before applying the booth coating.

b) Application equipment requirements. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Subpart shall~~muat not use conventional air spray guns to apply coating materials to wood furniture except under the circumstances ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1) through (4) ~~of this Section~~:

1) To apply coating materials that have a VOM content no greater than 1.0 kg VOM/kg solids (1.0 lb VOM/lb solids), as applied;

2) For repair coating under the following circumstances:

A) The coating materials are applied after the completion of the coating operation; or

B) The coating materials are applied after the stain and before any other type of coating material is applied, and the coating materials are applied from a container that has a volume of no more than 2.0 gallons;

3) If the spray gun is aimed and triggered automatically~~,~~ rather than manually; or

4) If emissions from the finishing application station are directed to a control device ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.216 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Cleaning and storage requirements. Each owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(l) or (p) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Keep, store, and dispose of all coating, cleaning, and washoff materials in closed containers;

2) Pump or drain all organic solvent used for line cleaning into closed containers;

3) Collect all organic solvent used to clean spray guns in closed containers; and

4) Control emissions from washoff operations by using closed tanks.

d) Additional cleaning and storage requirements for flat wood paneling coating lines. Every owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 218.204(p) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials and clean up spills immediately;

2) Minimize emissions of VOM during the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment;

3) Keep mixing vessels that contain VOM-containing coatings and other VOM-containing materials closed except when specifically in use;

4) On and after January 1, 2012, convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials in closed containers or pipes.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.218 Work Practice Standards for Paper Coatings, Metal Furniture Coatings, and Large Appliance Coatings

a) On and after May 1, 2011, every owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 218.204(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing cleaning materials in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes; and

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

b) On and after May 1, 2011, every owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 218.204(g) or 218.204(h) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials, and clean up spills immediately;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment; and

6) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:

A) Electrostatic spray;

B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (b), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

D) Roll coating;

E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (b), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

F) Brush coating, if subject to the requirements of Section 218.204(h); or

G) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if ~~such~~ the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.219 Work Practice Standards for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings and Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings

a) Every owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 218.204(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOM emissions from cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment;

6) Develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize VOM emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with coating lines subject to the limitations in Section 218.204(a)(2). The plan ~~shall~~ must specify practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure that VOM emissions from the operations listed in this subsection (a)(6) are minimized. If the owner or operator of the subject coating line has already implemented a work practice plan for the coating line ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart IIII of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator may revise the plan as necessary to comply with this Section.

A) Vehicle body wiping;

B) Coating line purging;

C) Flushing of coating systems;

D) Cleaning of spray booth grates, walls, and equipment; and

~~F~~E) Cleaning of external spray booth areas.

b) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, every owner or operator of a coating line described in Section 218.204(q) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related

waste materials, and cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOC emissions from cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers; and

6) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:

A) Electrostatic spray;

B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(C), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

D) Roll coating;

E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(E), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

F) Airless spray;

G) Air-assisted airless spray; or

H) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the application method limitations in subsection (b)(6) ~~shall~~ do not apply to the following:

1) Coating lines complying with Section 218.207(n)(1);

2) For metal parts and products coating operations: touch-up coatings, repair coatings, textured finishes, stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings,

solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating;

3) For pleasure craft surface coating operations: extreme high gloss coatings;

4) For plastic parts and products coating operations: airbrush operations using 18.9 liters (5 gallons) or less of coating per year;

5) For ammunition sealant operations: cap sealants and mouth waterproofing sealants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART G: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

Section 218.301 Use of Organic Material

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission unit, except as provided in Sections 218.302, 218.303, 218.304 ~~of this Part~~ and the ~~following~~ exception~~: If~~ that, if no odor nuisance exists, then the limitation of this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies only to photochemically reactive material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.302 Alternative Standard

Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by Section 218.301 ~~of this Part~~ are allowable if ~~such~~ the emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

a) Flame, thermal, or catalytic incineration ~~so as~~ either ~~to reduce such~~reducing the emissions to 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16) or less, or ~~to convert~~converting 85 percent of the hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water; or,

b) A vapor recovery system which adsorbs and/or condenses at least 85 percent of the total uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere; or,

c) Any other air pollution control equipment ~~approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision~~ capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere that is approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.303 Fuel Combustion Emission Units

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.301 and 218.302 ~~of this Part shall~~doi not apply to fuel combustion emission units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.304 Operations with Compliance Program

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.301 and 218.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to any owner, operator, user, or manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, coatings, or printing ink whose compliance program and project completion schedule, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, provided for ~~the reduction of~~reducing organic material used in ~~such~~ the process to 20 percent or less of total volume by May 30, 1977.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section 218.401 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must not apply at any time any coating or ink unless the VOM content does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), as applicable. Compliance with this Section must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(c) ~~of this Part~~. As an alternative to compliance with this subsection, a subject printing line may meet the requirements of subsection (b) or (c).

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, either:

A Forty percent VOM by volume of the coating and ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); or

B) Twenty-five percent VOM by volume of the volatile content in the coating and ink; and

2) On and after August 1, 2010:

A) For owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that do not print flexible packaging, either:

i) Forty percent VOM by volume of the coating and ink (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); or

ii) Twenty-five percent VOM by volume of the volatile content in the coating and ink;

B) For owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging, or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, either:

i) 0.8 kg VOM/kg (0.8 lbs VOM/lb) solids applied; or

ii) 0.16 kg VOM/kg (0.16 lbs VOM/lb) inks and coatings applied.

b) Weighted Averaging Alternative

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by volume, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(1)(A) (as determined by subsection (b)(1)(A)) or subsection (a)(1)(B)) (as determined by subsection (b)(1)(B). Compliance with this subsection must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(d) ~~of this Part~~.

A) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specifie~~d in subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(i)(A)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i L_i \left(V_{si} + V_{VOMi}\right)}{\sum_{i-1}^{n} L_i \left(V_{si} + V_{VOMi}\right)}$$

where:

$VOM_{(i)(A)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of all coatings and inks (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) used each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on a printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of each coating or ink as applied (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

L_i = The liquid volume of each coating or ink as applied in units of l (gal);

V_{si} = The volume fraction of solids in each coating or ink as applied; and

V_{VOMi} = The volume fraction of VOM in each coating or ink as applied.

B) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specifie~~d in subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(i)(B)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i L_i V_{VMi}}{\sum_{i-1}^{n} L_i V_{VMi}}$$

where:

$VOM_{(i)(B)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of the volatile content of all coatings and inks used each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on each printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of the volatile matter in each coating or ink as applied;

L_i = The liquid volume of each coating or ink as applied in units of l (gal) and

V_{VMi} = The volume fraction of volatile matter in each coating or ink as applied.

2) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line that does not print flexible packaging ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by weight, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(1)(A)) or (a)(2)(A)(ii) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(1)(B)) ~~of this Section~~. Compliance with this subsection (b)(2) ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by weight, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(3)(A)) or subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(3)(B)) ~~of this Section~~. Compliance with this subsection (b)(3) ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

A) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(A)} = \frac{\sum_{i-1}^{n} C_i W_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i}$$

where:

$VOM_{(A)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM per kg (lbs VOM per lb) solids of all coatings and inks used each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on a printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of kg VOM per kg (lbs VOM per lb) solids of each coating or ink as applied;

W_i = Weight of solids in each coating or ink, as applied, in units of kg (lb).

B) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(B)} = \frac{\sum_{i-1}^{n} C_i L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_i}$$

where:

$VOM_{(B)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per weight in kg (lbs) of all coatings or inks as applied each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on each printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per weight in kg (lbs) of each coating or ink as applied;

L_i = The weight of each coating or ink, as applied, in units of kg (lb).

c) Capture System and Control Device Requirements

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (c)(1)(A)(i), (c)(1)(A)(ii), or (c)(1)(A)(iii), as well as subsections ~~(c)(1)(D)~~(c)(1)(B), (c)(5), and (c)(6).

A One of:

i) A carbon adsorption system is used that reduces the captured VOM emissions by at least 90 percent by weight; or

ii) An incineration system is used that reduces the captured VOM emissions by at least 90 percent by weight; or

iii) An alternative VOM emission reduction system is used that is demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent control device efficiency, approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision; and

B) The printing line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provides an overall reduction in VOM emissions of at least:

i) 75 percent where a publication rotogravure printing line is employed; or

ii) 65 percent where a packaging rotogravure printing line is employed; or

iii) 60 percent where a flexographic printing line is employed;

2) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that does not print flexible packaging and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the

requirements in subsection (c)(1)(A)(i), (c)(1)(A)(ii), or (c)(1)(A)(iii), as well as subsections (c)(1)(B), (c)(5), and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~;

3) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~ and the capture system and control device provides an overall reduction in VOM emissions of at least:

A) 65 percent in cases in which a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; or

B) 70 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source on and after January 1, 2010; or

C) 75 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source on and after March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; or

D) 80 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source on and after March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source on and after January 1, 2010;

4) On and after August 1, 2010, the owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line and that is equipped with a control device ~~shall be~~is subject to the requirements of ~~either~~ subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~, whichever is more stringent, as well as subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~;

5) The control device is equipped with the applicable monitoring equipment ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and, except as provided in Section 218.105(d)(3) ~~of this Part~~, the monitoring equipment is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use; and

6) The capture system and control device are operated at all times when the subject printing line is in operation. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must

demonstrate compliance with this subsection by using the applicable capture system and control device test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(c) through ~~Section~~ 218.105(f) ~~of this Part~~ and by complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(e) ~~of this Part~~. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ that performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (c)(1)(B) ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010, is not required to retest ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection (c)(6). The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in subsection (c)(3) ~~shall~~ must perform testing in compliance with this subsection (c)(6), even if the owner or operator already performed ~~such~~ the testing ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010, unless the ~~following~~ testing meets the conditions ~~are met~~in subsections (A) through (E). Nothing in this subsection (c)(6), however, ~~shall limit~~limits the Agency's ability to require that the owner or operator perform testing ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.282:

A) On and after May 1, 2000, the owner or operator of the subject printing line performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (c)(1)(B);

B) ~~Such~~ The testing also demonstrated an overall control efficiency equal to or greater than the applicable control efficiency requirements in subsection (c)(3);

C) The owner or operator submitted the results of ~~such~~ the tests to the Agency, and the Agency did not reject the tests ~~were not rejected by the Agency~~;

D) The same capture system and control device subject to the tests referenced in subsection (c)(6)(A) ~~of this Section~~ is still being used by the subject printing line; and

E) The owner or operator complies with all recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 218.404(e)(1)(B).

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of subject flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow VOM containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with the subject flexographic or rotogravure printing lines to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, or conveyed from one location to another in any manner other than in closed containers or pipes, except when specifically in use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 218.402 Applicability

a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 218.401, the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Subpart~~ apply to all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at a subject source. Sources with flexographic and/or rotogravure printing lines are subject sources if:

1) Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines) at the source ever exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year and the flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines) at the source are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision; or

2) The flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines) at the source have a combined potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year.

b) The limitations of Section 218.401(d) ~~shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging, or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, at a source where the combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines total 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines), in the absence of air pollution control equipment.

c) Upon achieving compliance with this Subpart, the flexographic and rotogravure printing lines are not required to meet ~~Subpart G (~~Section 218.301 or 218.302 ~~of this Part)~~. Flexographic and rotogravure printing lines exempt from this Subpart are subject to ~~Subpart G (~~Section 218.301 or 218.302 ~~of this Part)~~. Rotogravure or flexographic equipment used for both roll printing and paper coating is subject to this Subpart.

d) Once subject to the limitations of Section 218.401, a flexographic or rotogravure printing line is always subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~.

e) Any owner or operator of any flexographic or rotogravure printing line that is exempt from any of the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in this Section is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.404(b) and (f) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.403 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a flexographic and/or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must comply with the applicable requirements of Section 218.401 and Section 218.404 ~~of this Part in accordance with~~according to the applicable compliance schedule or schedules ~~specified~~ in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g):

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.402(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.404(b) ~~of this Part~~.

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 218.401(a)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~muist not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.401(a)(1) and Section 218.404(c) ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 218.401(b)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.401(b)(1) and Section 218.404(d) ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 218.401(c)(1)(B) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, the applicable provisions in Sections 218.401(c) and 218.404(e) ~~of this Part~~.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 218.401(a)(2), (b)(2), or (b)(3) or ~~complying by means of~~ Section 218.401(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4), ~~shall~~ must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.401(a)(2), (b)(2) or (b)(3), and Section 218.401(c), as applicable, and all applicable provisions in Section 218.404 ~~of this Part~~.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, ~~shall~~ must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.401(d) and Section 218.404(g) ~~of this Part~~.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, and that is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 218.402(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 218.402(b) and Section 218.404(f) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.404 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The VOM content of each coating and ink and the efficiency of each capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~ to establish the records required under this Section.

b) Any owner or operator of a printing line which is exempted from any of the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.402(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, by January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line to which this subsection (b) ~~is applicable shall~~applies must certify to the Agency that the flexographic and rotogravure printing line is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.402(a) ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A declaration that the flexographic and rotogravure printing line is exempt from the limitations of the criteria in Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of Section 218.402(a) ~~of this Part~~; and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the combined potential to emit of all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at the source never equals or exceeds 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per year, and that total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at the source never exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices. Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for a flexographic or rotogravure printing source is the sum of maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from each flexographic and rotogravure printing line at the source. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate

total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices for each flexographic and rotogravure printing line at the source:

$$E_p = A \times B + 1095\,(C \times D \times F)$$

where:

E_p = Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from one flexographic or rotogravure printing line in units of kg/year (lbs/year);

A = Weight of VOM per volume of solids of the coating or ink with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating or ink solids;

B = Total volume of solids for all coatings and inks that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line in units of l/year (gal/year). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each coating and ink as applied and the amount that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency;

C = Weight of VOM per volume of material for the cleanup material or solvent with the highest VOM content as used each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lbs VOM/gal);

D = The greatest volume of cleanup material or solvent used in any 8-hour period;

F = The highest fraction of cleanup material or solvent which is not recycled or recovered for offsite disposal during any 8-hour period.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, on and after January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a flexographic and rotogravure printing line referenced in this subsection ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each year for each printing line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content and the volume of each coating and ink as applied each year on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, on and after January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a flexographic and rotogravure printing line exempted from the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.402(a) ~~of this Part~~ ~~shall~~must notify the Agency of any record showing that total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all printing lines exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) in any calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices, or that the combined potential to emit of all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at the source equals or exceeds 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM in any calendar year, by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

c) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or upon changing the method of compliance ~~from~~ for an existing subject printing line from Section 218.401(b) or Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the printing line will be in compliance with Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part,~~ or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 218.401(a)(2)(B) ~~shall~~ must certify in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection (c)(1) even if the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the line submitted a certification ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(a) ~~of this~~

~~Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(b) or (c)~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (e)(1)~~ of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(a) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(b) or (c)~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (d) or (e)~~ of this Section~~, respectively.

d) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing subject printing line from Section 218.401(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(b)~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject printing line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the printing line will be in compliance with Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 218.401(b)(3) ~~shall~~ must certify in compliance with this subsection (d)(1) even if the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the line submitted a certification ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each printing line which will comply by means of Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part~~.

B) The name and identification number of each coating and ink available for use on each printing line.

C) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

D) The method by which the owner or operator will accurately calculate the volume~~,~~ or weight of solids, as applicable, of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line, and on and after January 1, 2012, the weight of each coating or ink.

E) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

F) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each printing line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content and the volume~~,~~ or weight of solids, as applicable, of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line, and on and after January 1, 2012, the weight of each coating or ink.

C) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part~~

~~shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(b) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

e) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing printing line from Section 218.401(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject printing line ~~shall~~ must either:

A) Perform all tests and submit to the Agency the results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject printing line will be in compliance with Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date; or

B) If not required to perform ~~such~~ testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.401(c)(6), submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that the owner or operator is not required to perform testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.401(c)(6);

ii) The dates that testing demonstrating compliance with Section 218.401(c)(3) was performed; and

iii) The dates that the results of such testing were submitted to the Agency.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section

218.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each printing line and maintain the information at the facility for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Control device monitoring data.

B) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line.

C) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 218.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 218.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ to Section 218.401(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

4) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 218.401(c)(3) or (c)(4) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency records documenting the date the printing line was constructed at the subject source and the date the control device for ~~such~~ the printing line was constructed at the subject source.

f) Any owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, and that is exempt from the limitations of Section 218.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 218.402(b) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the requirements in Section 218.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 218.402(b);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with ~~such~~ the printing lines) at the source never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment;

2) On and after January 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each day for each subject printing line:

A) The name and identification number of each coating, ink, and cleaning solvent as applied each day on each printing line;

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink (measured in weight of VOM per volume of coating or ink, or in weight of VOM per weight of coating or ink) as applied each day on each printing line, and the volume or weight of each coating or ink, as applicable;

C) The weight of VOM per volume of each cleaning solvent and the volume of each cleaning solvent used each day on each printing line;

D) The total daily emissions of VOM from each printing line (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the printing line) and the sum of daily emissions from all subject printing lines at the source; and

3) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the flexographic and rotogravure lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs

g) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 218.401(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency describing the

practices and procedures that the owner or operator will follow to ensure compliance with the limitations of Section 218.401(d); and

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 218.401(d) by sending a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violations to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

h) All records required by subsections (f) and (g) ~~of this Section shall~~must be retained for at least three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.405 Lithographic Printing: Applicability

a) Every owner or operator of lithographic printing lines is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 218.411 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, Sections 218.407 through 218.410 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to:

1) All owners or operators of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines unless:

A) Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with heatset web offset lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices. To determine a source's total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for the purposes of this subsection (b)(1)(A), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use the calculations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.411(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) Federally enforceable permit conditions or SIP revision for all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines at the source requires the owner or operator to limit production or capacity of these printing lines to total VOM emissions of 90.7 Mg/yr (100 TPY) or less, before the application of capture systems and control devices;

2) All owners or operators of lithographic printing lines, unless the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(a)(1)(B),

before the application of capture systems and control devices.

c) On and after August 1, 2010:

1) The requirements in Section 218.407(a)(1)(B) through (a)(1)(E) and 218.407(b) and all applicable provisions in Sections 218.409 through 218.411 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines, if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(b)(2)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices;

2) The requirements in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) through (a)(5) and all applicable provisions in Sections 218.409 through 218.411 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of lithographic printing lines if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(b)(1)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices;

3) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~, at sources where the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) but do not exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(b)(1)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices, the following exclusions ~~shall~~ apply unless the owner or operator of the source certifies ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.411(g)(1)(B) that the source will not make use of any such exclusions:

A) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to lithographic printing lines with a total fountain solution reservoir of less than 3.8 liters (1 gallon);

B) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to sheet-fed offset lithographic printing lines with maximum sheet size of 11x17 inches or smaller;

C) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to up to a total of 416.3 liters (110 gallons) per

year of cleaning materials used on all lithographic printing lines at the source;

D) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(4)(A)(i) ~~shall~~ does not apply to lithographic printing lines at the source. Instead, ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(4)(A)(ii) ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~such~~ those lines.

d) If a lithographic printing line at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~, the lithographic printing lines at the source are always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.406 Provisions Applying to Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Prior to March 15, 1996 (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 218.407 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Lithographic Printing Lines

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must not:

1) Cause or allow the operation of any heatset web offset lithographic printing line unless:

A) The total VOM content in the as-applied fountain solution meets one of the following conditions:

i) 1.6 percent or less, by weight;

ii) 3 percent or less, by weight, and the temperature of the fountain solution is maintained below ~~15.6°C (60°F)~~15.6 °c (60 °F), measured at the reservoir or the fountain tray; or

iii) 5 percent or less, by weight, and the as-applied fountain solution contains no alcohol;

B) The air pressure in the dryer is maintained lower than the air pressure of the press room, such that air flow through all openings in the dryer, other than the exhaust, is into the dryer at all times when the printing line is operating;

C) An afterburner is installed and operated so that VOM emissions

(excluding methane and ethane) from the press dryer exhausts are reduced as follows:

i) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, by 90 percent, by weight, or to a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon); and

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, by at least 90 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; by at least 95 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or to a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

D) The afterburner complies with all monitoring provisions ~~specified~~ in Section 218.410(c) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

E) The afterburner is operated at all times when the printing line is in operation, except the afterburner may be shut down between November 1 and April 1 ~~as provided in~~under Section 218.107 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Cause or allow the operation of any non-heatset web offset lithographic printing line unless the VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 5 percent or less, by weight, and the as-applied fountain solution contains no alcohol;

3) Cause or allow the operation of any sheet-fed offset lithographic printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 5 percent or less, by weight; or

B) The VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 8.5 percent or less, by weight, and the temperature of the fountain solution is maintained below ~~15.6°C (60°F)~~15.6 ºC (60 ºF), measured at the reservoir or the fountain tray;

4) Cause or allow the use of a cleaning solution on any lithographic printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution is less than or equal to:

i) 30 percent, by weight; or

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, for owners or operators of sources that meet the applicability criteria in Section 218.405(c)(3) and do not certify ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.411(g)(1)(B) that the source will not make use of any of the exclusions in Section 218.405(c)(3), 70 percent, by weight; or

B) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of the as-used cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF);

5) Cause or allow VOM containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with any lithographic printing line to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, except when specifically in use.

b) An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~ may use a control device other than an afterburner, if:

1) The control device reduces VOM emissions from the press dryer exhausts as follows:

A) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, by at least 90 percent, by weight, or to a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon); and

B) On and after August 1, 2010:

i) By at least 90 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

ii) By at least 95 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

iii) To a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

2) The owner or operator submits to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; and

3) The use of the control device with testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.408 Compliance Schedule for Lithographic Printing On and After March 15, 1996 (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 218.409 Testing for Lithographic Printing

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by January 1, 2012, unless ~~such~~ the testing was conducted on or after May 9, 1995, the test was conducted ~~pursuant to~~under a test method approved by USEPA, the current operating conditions and operating capacity of the press are consistent with the operation of the press during ~~such~~ the testing, and the test results were submitted to the Agency. If an owner or operator of a printing line performed ~~such~~ the testing ~~prior to~~before May 9, 1995, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must either retest ~~pursuant to~~under this Section or submit to the Agency all information necessary to demonstrate that the prior testing was conducted ~~pursuant to~~under a test method approved by USEPA, and that the current operating conditions and operating capacity of the press are consistent with the operation of the press during prior testing. ~~Thereafter, testing shall~~Testing must then be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. ~~Such~~ The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting ~~such~~ the testing to allow the Agency to be present during ~~such~~ the testing.

b) The methods and procedures of Section 218.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under

the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

C) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

4) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25 that ~~specifies~~ specify a minimum probe temperature of ~~129°C (265°F)~~129 ºC (265 ºF), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7°C (350°F)~~176.7 ºC (350 ºF);

5) During testing, the printing lines ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates; and

6) During testing, an air flow direction indicating device, such as a smoke stick, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate 100 percent emissions capture efficiency for the dryer in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.407(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, and to determine the VOM content of fountain solutions, fountain solution additives, cleaning solvents, cleaning solutions, and inks (~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 218.411(a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable~~, shall~~) must be conducted upon request of the Agency or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for fountain solution additives, cleaning solvents, and inks may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance.

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 218.407(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.410 Monitoring Requirements for Lithographic Printing

a) Fountain Solution Temperature

1) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing lines relying on the temperature of the fountain solution to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, and continuously operate a temperature monitor of the fountain solution in the reservoir or fountain tray, as applicable.

2) The temperature monitor must be capable of reading with an accuracy of ~~1°C or 2°C~~1 ºC or 2 ºF, and must be attached to an automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer~~,~~ with at least the same accuracy~~,~~ that is installed, calibrated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. If the automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device malfunctions, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record the temperature of the fountain solution at least once every two operating hours. The automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device ~~shall~~ must be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable.

b) Fountain Solution VOM Content. The owner or operator of any lithographic printing lines subject to Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) or (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) For a fountain solution to which VOM is not added automatically:

A) Maintain records of the VOM content of the fountain solution in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(e)(2)(C); or

B) Take a sample of the as-applied fountain solution from the fountain tray or reservoir, as applicable, each time a fresh batch of fountain solution is prepared or each time VOM is added to an existing batch of fountain solution in the fountain tray or reservoir, and ~~shall~~ determine compliance with the VOM content limitation of the as-applied fountain solution by using one of the following options:

i) With a refractometer or hydrometer with a visual, analog, or digital readout and with an accuracy of 0.5 percent. The refractometer or hydrometer must be calibrated with a standard solution for the type of VOM used in the fountain solution, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, against measurements performed to determine compliance. The refractometer or hydrometer must be corrected for temperature at least once per 8-hour shift or once per batch of fountain solution prepared or modified, whichever is longer; or

ii) With a conductivity meter if it is demonstrated that a refractometer and hydrometer cannot distinguish between compliant and noncompliant fountain solution for the type and amount of VOM in the fountain solution. A source may use a conductivity meter if it demonstrates that both hydrometers and refractometers fail to provide significantly different measurements for standard solutions containing 95 percent, 100 percent, and 105 percent of the applicable VOM content limit. The conductivity meter reading for the fountain solution must be referenced to the conductivity of the incoming water. A standard solution ~~shall~~ must be used to calibrate the conductivity meter for the type of VOM used in the fountain solution, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications;

2) For fountain solutions to which VOM is added at the source with automatic feed equipment, determine the VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution based on the setting of the automatic feed equipment which makes additions of VOM up to a pre-set level. Records ~~must be retained~~ of the VOM content of the fountain solution must be retained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.411(e)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~. The equipment used to make automatic additions must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with

manufacturer's specifications.

c) Afterburners for Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Lines. If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C or 5°F~~3 ºC or 5 ºF on the afterburner in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the afterburner is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

d) Other Control Devices for Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Lines. If a control device other than an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Cleaning Solution

1) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing line relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 218.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ must:

A) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

i) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

ii) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 218.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the ~~usage~~ use of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 218.411(f)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing line relying on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 218.407(a)(4)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ must keep records for ~~such~~ the cleaning solutions used on any such lines ~~as set forth in~~under Section 218.411(f)(2)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.411 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Lithographic Printing

a) Exempt Units ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010. An owner or operator of lithographic printing lines exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart prior to~~before August 1, 2010, because of the criteria in Section 218.405(b) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must comply with the following:

1) Upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, and upon modification of a lithographic printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 218.407 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.405(b) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, the tests methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from fountain solutions and cleaning solvents used on lithographic printing lines at the source, no retention factor is used;

C) Either a declaration that the source, through federally enforceable permit conditions, has limited its maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with heatset web offset printing lines) at the source to no more than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices or calculations which demonstrate that the source's total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM do not exceed 90.7 Mg/yr (100 tons/yr). Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for a heatset web offset lithographic printing source is the sum of maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment for each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source:

$$E_p = (R \times A \times B) + (C \times D) + 1095 \quad (F \times G \times H)$$

where:

E_p = Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from one heatset web offset printing line in units of kg/yr (lb/yr);

A = Weight of VOM per volume of solids of ink with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal) of solids;

B = Total volume of solids for all inks that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line in units of 1/yr (gal/yr). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each ink as applied and the amount that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency;

C = Weight of VOM per volume of fountain solution with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal);

D = The total volume of fountain solution that can potentially be used each year on the printing line in units of 1/yr (gal/yr). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each fountain solution used and the amount that can potentially be used each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency;

F = Weight of VOM per volume of material for the cleanup material or solvent with the highest VOM content as used each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal) of ~~such~~ the material;

G = The greatest volume of cleanup material or solvent used in any 8-hour period;

H = The highest fraction of cleanup material or solvent that is not recycled or recovered for offsite disposal during any 8-hour period;

R = The multiplier representing the amount of VOM not retained in the substrate being used. For paper, R = 0.8. For metal, plastic, or other impervious substrates, R = 1.0;

D) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all such tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines)

at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs. ~~Such~~ This notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the event.

b) Exempt Units on and after August 1, 2010

1) Lithographic Printing Lines Exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.405(c)(2). By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a lithographic printing line, an owner or operator of lithographic printing lines exempt from ~~the limitations in~~ Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in either subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~ or subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable. An owner or operator complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(1)(E) ~~of this Section~~. An owner or operator complying with subsection (b)(1)(C) ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements in~~ Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source do not equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives and cleaning solvents, the test methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, no emission adjustment factor is used;

C) As an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B), a statement that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(1)(C)(i) or (ii), as applicable, during each calendar month. A source may determine that it emits ~~below~~ less than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM based upon compliance with ~~such~~ the material use limitations. If the source exceeds this amount of material use in a ~~given~~ calendar month, the owner or operator must, within 15 days after the end of that month, complete the emissions calculations of subsection (b)(1)(B) to determine daily emissions for applicability purposes. If the source ever exceeds this amount of material use for six consecutive calendar months, it is no longer eligible to use this subsection (b)(1)(C) as an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B). If a source has both heatset web offset and either nonheatset web offset or sheetfed lithographic printing operations, or has all three types of printing operations, the owner or operator may not ~~make~~ use ~~of~~ this alternative and must use the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B).

i) The sum of all sheetfed and nonheatset web offset lithographic printing operations at the source: 242.3 liters (64 gallons) of cleaning solvent and fountain solution additives, combined; or

ii) The sum of all heatset web offset lithographic printing operations at the source: 204.1 kg (450 lbs) of ink, cleaning solvent, and fountain solution additives, combined;

D) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all ~~such~~ tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

E) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs. If ~~such~~ emissions of VOM at the source equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) but do not exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), the source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~;

F) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, comply with the following:

i) Maintain material use records showing that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1)(C)(i) and (b)(1)(C)(ii) during each calendar month, or, if the source exceeds the material use limitations, records showing that the source exceeded the limitations but did not emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM, and provide ~~such~~ the records to the Agency upon request. On and after January 1, 2012, ~~such~~ the records ~~shall~~ must include the name, identification number, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent and fountain solution additive used per calendar month, the volume of each cleaning solvent and fountain solution additive used per calendar month for each sheetfed and nonheatset web offset lithographic printing operation, and the weight of each cleaning solvent,

ink, and fountain solution additive used per calendar month for each heatset web offset lithographic printing operation;

ii) Notify the Agency in writing if the source exceeds the material use limitations for six consecutive calendar months, or if the source changes its method of compliance from subsection (b)(1)(C) to subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, within 30 days after the event occurs;

2) Heatset web offset lithographic printing lines exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.405(c)(1) but not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.405(c)(2). By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new heatset web offset lithographic printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line, an owner or operator of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines that are exempt from ~~the limitations in~~ Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart pursuant to~~under ~~the criteria in~~ Section 218.405(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, but that are not exempt ~~pursuant to the criteria in~~under Section 218.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(2)(D) ~~of this Section~~:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.405(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, but is not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under the criteria in Section 218.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows (the following methodology ~~shall~~ must also be used to calculate whether a source exceeds 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) for ~~purposes of~~ determining eligibility for the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.415(c)(3), in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 218.411(g)(2)(A)(i):

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount

by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, the test methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines;

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solvents used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from cleaning solution in shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, no emission adjustment factor is used;

C) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all ~~such~~ tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ complaince with Section 218.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs.

c) Unless complying with subsections (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must collect and record either the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for all lithographic printing lines at the source:

1) Standard recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name and identification of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

B) A daily record which shows whether a lithographic printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

C) The VOM content and the volume of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

D) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and lithographic ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month;

E) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable;

2) Purchase and inventory recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name, identification, and VOM content of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

B) Inventory records from the beginning and end of each month indicating the total volume of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent to be used on any lithographic printing line at the source;

C) Monthly purchase records for each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line at the source;

D) A daily record which shows whether a lithographic printing line at

the source was in operation on that day;

E) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and lithographic ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month based on the monthly inventory and purchase records required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~;

F) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

d) An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to the control requirements of Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, upon initial start-up of a new printing line, and upon initial start-up of a new control device for a heatset web offset printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) An identification of each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source;

B) A declaration that each heatset web offset lithographic printing line is in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), and (a)(1)(E) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as appropriate;

C) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the date that ~~such~~ the device was first constructed at the source;

D) The control requirements in Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ with which the lithographic printing line is complying;

E) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

F) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 218.407(a)(1)(D) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) If testing of the afterburner or other approved control device is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.409(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the lithographic printing lines are in compliance with Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the lithographic printing lines are or are not in compliance with Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.410(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

3) Except as provided in subsection (d)(3)(D)(ii) ~~of this Section~~, collect and record daily the following information for each heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~:

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.410(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line;

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages; and

D) A log detailing checks on the air flow direction or air pressure of the dryer and press room to ensure compliance with ~~the requirements~~ of Section 218.407(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ as follows:

i) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, at least once per 24-hour period while the line is operating; and

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, at least once per calendar month while the line is operating

4) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 218.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the occurrence of ~~such~~ the violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation;

5) If changing its method of compliance between subsections (a)(1)(C) and (b) of Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~, certify compliance for the new method of compliance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~ at least 30 days before making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), and (a)(1)(E) ~~of this Subpart~~, or Section 218.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

e) An owner or operator of a lithographic printing line subject to Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, and upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, certify to the Agency that fountain solutions used on each lithographic printing line will be in compliance with the applicable VOM content limitation. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) Identification of each lithographic printing line at the source, by type, e.g., heatset web offset, non-heatset web offset, or sheet-fed offset;

B) Identification of each centralized fountain solution reservoir and each lithographic printing line that it serves;

C) A statement that the fountain solution will comply with the VOM content limitations in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3), as applicable;

D) Initial documentation that each type of fountain solution will comply with the applicable VOM content limitations, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, ~~test results, if any,~~ formulation data and calculations, and any test rsults;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitation, e.g., a refractometer, hydrometer, conductivity meter, or recordkeeping procedures with detailed description of the compliance

methodology; and

F) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(2)~~ of this Section~~.

2) Collect and record the following information for each fountain solution:

A) The name and identification of each batch of fountain solution prepared for use on one or more lithographic printing lines, the lithographic printing lines or centralized reservoir using ~~such~~ the batch of fountain solution, and the applicable VOM content limitation for the batch;

B) If an owner or operator uses a hydrometer, refractometer, or conductivity meter~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 218.410(b)(1)(B)~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limit in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3)~~ of this Subpart~~:

i) The date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

ii) The results of each measurement taken in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.410(b)~~ of this Subpart~~;

iii) Documentation of the periodic calibration of the meter in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, including date and time of calibration, personnel conducting the calibration, identity of standard solution, and resultant reading; and

iv) Documentation of the periodic temperature adjustment of the meter, including date and time of adjustment, personnel conducting the adjustment, and results;

C) If the VOM content of the fountain solution is determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.410(b)(1)(A)~~ of this Subpart~~, for each batch of as-applied fountain solution:

i) Date and time of preparation and each subsequent modification of the batch;

ii) Volume or weight, as applicable, and VOM content of each component used in, or subsequently added to, the fountain solution batch;

iii) Calculated VOM content of the as-applied fountain

solution; and

iv) Any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limits in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, as specified in the source's operating permit;

D) If the VOM content of the fountain solution is determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.410(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, for each setting:

i) VOM content limit corresponding to each setting;

ii) Date and time of initial setting and each subsequent setting;

iii) Documentation of the periodic calibration of the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications; and

iv) Any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limits in Section 218.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, as specified in the source's operating permit;

E) If the owner or operator relies on the temperature of the fountain solution to comply with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 218.407(a)(1)(A)(ii) or (a)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The temperature of the fountain solution at each printing line, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.410(a); and

ii) A maintenance log for the temperature monitoring devices and automatic~~,~~ continuous temperature recorders detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the occurrence of ~~such~~ the violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

f) For lithographic printing line cleaning operations, an owner or operator of a lithographic printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, and upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing

line, certify to the Agency that all cleaning solutions, other than those excluded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.405(c)(3)(C), and the handling of all cleaning materials, will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.407(a)(4)(A) or (a)(4)(B) and (a)(5). ~~of this Subpart, and such~~The certification ~~shall~~ must also include:

A) A statement that the cleaning solution will comply with the limitations in Section 218.407(a)(4);

B) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

C) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~; and

D) A description of the practices that ensure that VOM-containing cleaning materials are kept in closed containers;

2) Collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used on each lithographic printing line:

A) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~;

C) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.407(a)(4)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.105(a) and 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.409(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.105(a) and 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

D) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections performed to confirm the proper use of closed containers to control VOM emissions, and any instances of improper use of closed containers, with descriptions of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

g) The owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line that is subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3), whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes either:

A) A declaration that the source is subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3) and a statement indicating which ~~such~~ exclusions apply to the source; or

B) A declaration that the source will not make use of any of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3);

2) Unless the source has certified in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ that it will not make use of any of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3):

A) Collect and record the following information for all lithographic printing lines at the source:

i) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the calculations in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

ii) The name, identification, and volume of all cleaning materials used per calendar month on lithographic printing lines at the source that do not comply with the cleaning material limitations in Section 218.407(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs;

3) If changing from ~~utilization of~~using the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3) to opting out of ~~such~~ the exclusions ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, or if there is a change at the source such that the exclusions no longer apply, certify compliance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ within 30 days after making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 218.407 ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) If changing from opting out of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.405(c)(3) ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ to ~~utilization of such~~using the exclusions, certify compliance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~ within 30 days after making ~~such~~ the change.

h) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all records available to the Agency upon request.

i) Provisions for Calculation of Emissions from Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Operations. To calculate VOM emissions from heatset web offset lithographic printing operations for purposes other than the applicability thresholds ~~specified~~ in Section 218.405 ~~of this Subpart~~, sources may use the

following emission adjustment factors (for Annual Emissions Reports or permit limits, for example):

1) A factor of 0.80 may be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines;

2) To determine VOM emissions from fountain solutions that contain no alcohol, an emission adjustment factor may be used to account for carryover into the dryer, except when using an impervious substrate.

A) The VOM emitted from the fountain solution ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$VOM_{fs} = 0.30 \times VOM_{tot} + (0.70 \times VOM_{tot}) = \times (1 - DE)$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM in the fountain solution;

VOM_{fs} = VOM emitted from the fountain solution;

DE = Destruction efficiency of the control device on the associated dryer, in decimal form (i.e., 95% control is represented as 0.95). If no control device is present, DE = 0;

B) For fountain solutions that contain alcohol, impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, or non-heatset lithographic presses, no emission adjustment factor is used;

3) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on heatset web offset lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 may be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. To determine VOM emissions from automatic blanket wash solution with a VOM composite vapor pressure of less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F), an emission adjustment factor may be used to account for carryover into the dryer, except when using an impervious substrate.

A) The VOM emitted from the automatic blanket wash solution ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation.

$$VOM_{bw} = 0.60 \times VOM_{tot} + (0.40 \times VOM_{tot}) \times (1 - DE)$$

where:

VOM_{tot}	=	Total VOM in the blanket wash;
VOM_{tow}	=	VOM emitted from the blanket wash;
DE	=	Destruction efficiency of the control device on the associated dryer, in decimal form (i.e., 95% control is represented as 0.95). If no control device is present, DE = 0;

B) For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F), for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, and for impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.412 Letterpress Printing Lines: Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after August 1, 2010, the limitations in Sections 218.413 through 218.416 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to:

1) All heatset web letterpress printing lines at a source if all heatset web letterpress printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with heatset web letterpress printing lines) at the source have a total potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year; and

2) All letterpress printing lines at a source where the combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.417(b)(1)(B).

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the requirements of Section 218.413(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to up to 416.3 liters (110 gallons) per year of cleaning materials used on letterpress printing lines at a subject source.

c) On and after August 1, 2010, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 218.417 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of letterpress printing lines.

d) If a letterpress printing line at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~, the letterpress printing lines at the source are always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.413 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of letterpress printing lines subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must not:

1) Cause or allow the operation of any heatset web letterpress printing line that meets the applicability requirements of Section 218.412(a)(1) unless:

A) The air pressure in the dryer is maintained lower than the air pressure of the press room, such that air flow through all openings in the dryer, other than the exhaust, is into the dryer at all times when the printing line is operating;

B) An afterburner is installed and operated so that VOM emissions (excluding methane and ethane) from the press dryer exhausts are reduced as follows:

i) By 90 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

ii) By 95 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

iii) To a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

C) The afterburner complies with all monitoring provisions ~~specified~~ in Section 218.416(a) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

D) The afterburner is operated at all times when the printing line is in operation, except the afterburner may be shut down between November 1 and April 1 ~~as provided in~~under Section 218.107 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Cause or allow the use of a cleaning solution on any letterpress printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution is less than or equal to 70 percent, by weight; or

B) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of the as-used cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F);

3) Cause or allow VOM-containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with any letterpress printing line to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, except when specifically in use.

b) An owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ may use a control device other than an afterburner, if:

1) The control device reduces VOM emissions from the press dryer exhausts as follows:

A) By 90 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

B) By 95 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

C) To a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

2) The owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; and

3) The use of the control device in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.415 Testing for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by the owner or operator by January 1, 2012, unless ~~such~~ the testing has been conducted within the two years immediately preceding January 1, 2012. ~~Thereafter, testing shall~~Testing must then be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. ~~Such~~ The testing ~~shall~~ must be

conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting ~~such~~ the testing to allow the Agency to be present during ~~such~~ the testing.

b) The methods and procedures of Section 218.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

C) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust

concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

4) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25 which ~~specifies~~ specify a minimum probe temperature of ~~129°C (265°F)~~129 °C (265 °F), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7°C (350°F)~~176.7 °C (350 °F);

5) During testing, the printing lines ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates; and

6) During testing, an air flow direction indicating device~~,~~ such as a smoke stick ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate 100 percent emissions capture efficiency for the dryer in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.413(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart,~~ and to determine the VOM content of cleaning solvents, cleaning solutions, and inks (~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 218.417(b)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~), ~~shall~~ must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures specified in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for cleaning solvents and inks may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance.

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.416 Monitoring Requirements for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) Afterburners for Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Lines. If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3ºC or 5ºF~~3 ºC or 5 ºF on the afterburner in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the afterburner is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

b) Other Control Devices for Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Lines. If a control device other than an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Cleaning Solution

1) The owner or operator of any letterpress printing line relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ must:

A) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

i) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

ii) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the ~~usage~~ use of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 218.417(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) The owner or operator of any letterpress printing line relying on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 218.413(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ must keep records for ~~such~~ the cleaning solutions used on any such lines ~~as set forth in~~under Section 218.417(e)(2)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.417 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new heatset web letterpress printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a heatset web letterpress printing line, an owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations of Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.412(a)(1) ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

1) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements in~~ Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.412(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Calculations which demonstrate that the source's total potential to emit VOM does not equal or exceed 22.7 Mg (25 tons) per year.

b) An owner or operator of a letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations of Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.412(a)(2) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new letterpress printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a letterpress printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section,~~ or subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 218.413 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.412(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing

lines) at the source never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that letterpress printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks and cleaning solvents, the tests methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.415(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on letterpress printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on letterpress printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. Otherwise, no retention factor is used;

C) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all such tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.415(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) As an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B), a statement that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1)(D)(i) or (b)(1)(D)(ii), as applicable, during each calendar month. A source may determine that it emits

~~below~~ less than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM based upon compliance with ~~such~~ the material use limitations. If the source exceeds this amount of material use in a ~~given~~ calendar month, the owner or operator must, within 15 days ~~of~~ after the end of that month, complete the emissions calculations of subsection (b)(1)(B) to determine daily emissions for applicability purposes. If the source ever exceeds this amount of material use for six consecutive calendar months, it is no longer eligible to use this subsection as an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B).

i) The sum of all sheetfed and nonheatset web letterpress printing operations at the source: 242.3 liters (64 gallons) of cleaning solvent; or

ii) The sum of all heatset web letterpress printing operations at the source: 204.1 kg (450 lbs) of ink and cleaning solvent;

2) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs;

3) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~, comply with the following:

A) Maintain material use records showing that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1)(D)(i) and (b)(1)(D)(ii) during each calendar month, or, if the source exceeds the material use limitations, records showing that the source exceeded the limitations but did not emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM. On and after January 1, 2012, ~~such~~ the records ~~shall~~ must include the name, identification number, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent and ink used per calendar month, the volume of each cleaning solvent used per calendar month for each sheetfed and nonheatset web letterpress printing operation, and the weight of each cleaning solvent and ink used per calendar month for each heatset web letterpress printing operation;

B) Notify the Agency in writing if the source exceeds the material use limitations for six consecutive calendar months, or if the source changes its method of compliance from subsection (b)(1)(D) to subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, within 30 days after the event occurs.

c) Unless complying with subsections (b)(1)(D) and (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, on and after August 1, 2010, an owner or operator of a letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations in Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 218.412(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~shall~~ must collect and record either the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for all letterpress printing lines at the source:

1) Standard recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name and identification of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

B) A daily record that shows whether a letterpress printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

C) The VOM content and the volume of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

D) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each cleaning solvent and letterpress ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month; and

E) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Purchase and inventory recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name, identification, and VOM content of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

B) Inventory records from the beginning and end of each month indicating the total volume of each letterpress ink, and cleaning solvent to be used on any letterpress printing line at the source;

C) Monthly purchase records for each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line at the source;

D) A daily record that shows whether a letterpress printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

E) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each

cleaning solvent and letterpress ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment factor) used at the source, calculated each month based on the monthly inventory and purchase records required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~; and

F) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

d) An owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing lines subject to the control requirements of Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new control device for a heatset web printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) An identification of each heatset web letterpress printing line at the source;

B) A declaration that each heatset web letterpress printing line is in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413 (a)(1) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as appropriate;

C) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, and the date that ~~such~~ the device was first constructed at the subject source;

D) The control requirements in Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ with which the letterpress printing line is complying;

E) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

F) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 218.413(a)(1)(C) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) If testing of the afterburner or other approved control device is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.415(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy

of all test results to the Agency and ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the letterpress printing lines is in compliance with Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the heatset web letterpress printing lines are or are not in compliance with Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.416(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

3) Except as provided in subsection (d)(3)(D) ~~of this Section~~, collect and record daily the following information for each heatset web letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~:

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.416(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line;

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages; and

D) A log detailing checks on the air flow direction or air pressure of the dryer and press room to ensure compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ at least once per calendar month while the line is operating;

4) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 218.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation;

5) If changing the method of compliance between Sections 218.413(a)(1)(B) and 218.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, certify compliance for the new method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 218.413(b) at least 30 days before making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, or Section 218.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

e) For letterpress printing line cleaning operations, an owner or operator of a letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new letterpress printing line, whichever is later, certify to the Agency that all cleaning solutions, other than those excluded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.412(b), and the handling of all cleaning materials will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A statement that the cleaning solution will comply with the limitations in Section 218.413(a)(2);

B) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

C) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~; and

D) A description of the practices that ensure that VOM-containing cleaning materials are kept in closed containers;

2) Collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used on each letterpress printing line:

A) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.415(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.415(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a~~) of this Part~~;

C) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.413(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.415(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.105(a) and 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.415(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.105(a) and 218.110 ~~of this Part~~;

D) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections performed to confirm the proper use of closed containers to control VOM emissions, and any instances of improper use of closed containers, with descriptions of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

E) The amount of cleaning materials used on letterpress printing lines at the source that do not comply with the cleaning material limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.413(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 218.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

f) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all records available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: LEAKS FROM SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING PLANT

Section 218.421 General Requirements

The owner or operator of a plant which processes more than 3660 mg/yr (4033 tons/year) gaseous and light liquid VOM, and whose components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix A, ~~shall~~ must comply with this Subpart. ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~are applicable~~applies to components containing 10 percent or more by weight VOM as determined by ASTM ~~method~~ methods E-168, E-169 and E-260, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. Those components that are not process unit components are exempt from this Subpart. A component ~~shall be~~is considered to be leaking if the VOM is equal to~~,~~ or ~~is~~ greater than 10,000 ppmv as methane or hexane as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified at~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, there is an indication of liquids dripping, or ~~indication by~~ a sensor indicares that a seal or barrier fluid system has failed. ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~are~~ does not ~~applicable~~ apply if the equipment components are used to produce heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.422 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 218.421 ~~of this Part shall~~must prepare an inspection program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.423~~ of this Part~~.

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 218.425~~ of this Part~~.

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used when complying with Section 218.423~~ of this Part~~; and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, all leaking components, and components exempted under Section 218.423(j) ~~of this Part such~~so that they are obvious and can be located by both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.423 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for the ~~purposes~~ purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program using the test methods ~~specified~~ in Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, consistent with the following provisions:

a) Test annually those components operated near extreme temperature or pressure such that they would be unsafe to routinely monitor and those components which would require ~~the elevation of~~elevating monitoring personnel higher than two meters above permanent worker access structures or surfaces.

b) Test quarterly all other pressure relief valves in gas service, pumps in light liquid service, valves in light liquid service and in gas service, and compressors.

c) If ~~less than or equal to~~ 2 percent or fewer of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service tested ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ are found to leak for five consecutive quarters, no leak tests shall be required for the next three consecutive quarters. ~~Thereafter, leak~~Leak tests ~~shall~~ must resume for the next quarter. If that test shows ~~less than or equal to~~ 2 percent or fewer of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service are leaking, then no tests are required for the next three quarters. If more than 2 percent are leaking, then tests are required for the next five quarters.

d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly.

e) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping.

f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere.

g) Routine instrument monitoring of flanges, valves which are not externally regulated, ~~flanges,~~ and equipment in heavy liquid service~~,~~ is not required. However, any flange, valve which is not externally regulated, ~~flange~~ or piece of equipment in heavy liquid service that is found to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the leak is found.

h) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

i) Within one hour of ~~its detection~~detecting a leak, a weatherproof~~,~~ readily visible tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow~~,~~ bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected, must be affixed on the leaking component and remain in place until the leaking component is repaired.

j) The following components are exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section:

1) Any component that is in vacuum service, and

2) Any pressure relief valve that is connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.424 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~Section~~ Sections 218.425 and 218.426 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.425 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must maintain a leaking components monitoring log which ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until process unit shutdown; and

9) The total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected; and the total number and ~~the~~ percentage of these valves found leaking during the monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report was prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, ~~prior to~~before or at the time of inspection ~~pursuant to~~under Section 4(d) of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.) [415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.]~~[415 ILCS 5/4(d)] at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.426 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 218.421 through 218.430 ~~of this Part shall~~must:

a) Submit quarterly reports to the Agency on or before March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year, listing the following:

1) all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.423 ~~of this Part~~ but not repaired within 15 days~~,~~;

2) all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown~~,~~;

3) the total number of components inspected~~,~~;

4) the type of components inspected~~, and~~;

5) the total number of components found leaking~~,~~;

6) the total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected; and

7) the number and percentage of valves in light liquid service and in gas service found leaking.

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Section 218.421 through 218.427 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.427 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency ~~shall~~ may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting to that prescribed in this Subpart ~~upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of~~

~~such plant~~if an owner or operator of a plant demonstrates that the alternative program will provide source personnel and Agency personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. Any alternative program can be allowed if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.428 Open-Ended Valves

a) Each open-ended valve ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except during operations requiring fluid flow through the open-ended valve.

b) Each open-ended valve equipped with a second valve ~~shall~~ must be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

c) Components which are open-ended valves and which serve as a sampling connection ~~shall~~ must be controlled such that they comply with subsection (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) ~~below~~. This requirement does not apply to in-situ sampling systems.

1) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must return purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable VOM emissions to the atmosphere, or

2) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must collect and recycle purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable VOM emissions to the atmosphere, or

3) Purged process fluid ~~shall~~ must be transported to a control device that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.429 ~~of this Part~~. If a container is used to transport purged process fluid to the control device, the container ~~shall~~ must be a closed container designed and used to reduce the VOM emissions vented from purged process fluid after transfer to no detectable VOM emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified in~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1990 or 1991), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For purposes of this Section, the phrase "after transfer" ~~shall refer~~refers to the time at which the entire amount of purged process fluid resulting from a flushing or cleaning of the sample line enters the container~~, provided,~~; however, that purged process fluid may be transferred from the initial container to another closed container ~~prior to~~before disposal, e.g., to a bulk waste storage container.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.429 Standards for Control Devices

Control devices used to comply with Section 218.428(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

a) If the control device is a vapor recovery system (for example, condensers and adsorbers), it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to recover the VOM emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater.

b) If the control device is an enclosed combustion device, it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce the VOM emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of ~~816° C~~816 ºC.

c) If the control device is a flare, it ~~shall~~must:

1) Be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 22, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

2) Be operated with a pilot flame present at all times and ~~shall~~ must be monitored with a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of the pilot flame.

3) Be steam-assisted, air assisted, or nonassisted.

4) Be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_r = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:

H_r = Net heating value of the sample in MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25ºC~~ 25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20ºC~~20 ºC;

K = Constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (1/ppm) (g-mole/scm) (MJ/Kcal)

where

standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 °C;

C_i = Concentration of sample component i, in ppm, as measured by USEPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), and ASTM D 2504-83, both incorporated by reference in Section 218.112;

H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382-83, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

5) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by USEPA Reference Method 2 or 2A, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986) incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip, less than 18 m/sec (60 ft/sec).

6) Air-assisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084 (H_r)$;

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec;

8.706 = Constant;

0.7084 = Constant;

H_r = The net heating value as determined in subsection (c) (4) ~~of this Section~~.

d) The owner or operator must maintain the following information pertaining to closed vent systems and control devices subject to Section 218.429 ~~shall be maintained by the owner or operator~~. These records ~~shall~~ must be updated as necessary to describe current operation and equipment. The records ~~shall~~ must be retained at a readily accessible location at the source for a minimum of two years after the control device is permanently shutdown.

1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams;

2) The dates and description of any changes in design specifications;

3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored and recorded as required in subsection (f)(1) to ensure that the control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for monitoring.

e) The control device ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to it.

f) Owners and operators of control devices used to comply with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must monitor each control device to ensure that the control device is operated and maintained in conformance with its designs at all times that emissions may be vented to it. This monitoring ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ complaince with Section 218.429(d)(3). The records prepared as part of this monitoring activity ~~shall~~ must include the dates of startup and shutdown of control devices and identify periods when the devices are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

g) ~~The requirements of subsections~~Subsections (d), (e) and (f) ~~shall~~ do not apply to a combustion device located at the source used for disposal of purged process fluid which is subject to the Burning of Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrials Furnaces (BIF) rules, 40 CFR Parts 260, 261, 264, 265, 266, and 270, or which is subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) rules, 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 703, 720, 721, 724, 725, and 726. The owner or operator of ~~such~~ the combustion device ~~shall~~ must satisfy applicable provisions of the RCRA or BIF rules.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.430 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.431 Applicability

a) ~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.431 through 218.436 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to:

1) Every owner or operator of any chemical manufacturing process unit that manufactures~~,~~ as a primary product~~,~~ one or more of the chemicals listed in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and that chemical manufacturing process unit causes or allows any reactor or distillation unit, either individually or in tandem, to discharge one or more process vent streams either directly to the atmosphere or to a recovery system; and

2) All continuous distillation and reactor process emission units not subject to Section 218.520 through 218.527 ~~of this Part~~, and located within Stepan Company's Millsdale manufacturing facility, Elwood, Illinois.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the control requirements ~~set forth within~~of Section 218.432 ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to the following:

1) Any process vent stream with a total resource effectiveness (TRE) index value greater than 1.0. However, ~~such~~ the process vent stream remains subject to the performance testing requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 218.433 ~~of this Subpart~~ and the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 218.435 ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Any reactor or distillation unit that is designed and operated as a batch operation;

3) Any reactor or distillation unit that is part of a polymer manufacturing operation;

4) Any reactor or distillation unit that is part of the chemical manufacturing process unit with a total design capacity of less than 1 gigagram (1,100 tons) per year for all chemicals produced~~,~~ as a primary product~~,~~ within that process unit. However, ~~such~~ the operations remain subject to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 218.435(d) ~~of this Subpart~~;

5) Any vent stream with a flow rate less than 0.0085 scm/min or a total VOM concentration of less than 500 ppmv, less methane and ethane, as measured by Method 18, or a concentration of VOM of less than 250 ppmv as measured by Method 25A. However, ~~such~~ the operations remain subject to the performance testing requirement ~~listed~~ in Section 218.433 ~~of this Subpart~~, as well as the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 218.435 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

6) Any reactor or distillation unit included within an Early Reduction Program, as specified in 40 CFR 63, and published in 57 Fed. Reg. 61970 (December 29, 1992), evidenced by a timely enforceable commitment approved by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.432 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of this Subpart, as determined by Section 218.431 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Reduce emissions of VOM, less methane or ethane, by 98 weight-percent, or to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent;

2) If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with this Subpart, the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater; or

3) If a flare is used to comply with this Subpart, it ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The flare operation requirements of 40 CFR 60.18 do not apply if a process~~,~~ not subject to this Subpart~~,~~ vents an emergency relief discharge into a common flare header and causes the flare servicing the process subject to this Subpart to not comply with one or more of the provisions of 40 CFR 60.18.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) or (c) ~~of this Section~~, and subject to subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~:

1) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to Section 218.432 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not cause or allow VOM to be emitted through an existing control device unless the control device is operated to achieve:

A) 90 percent control of the VOM emissions vented to it; or

B) VOM emissions concentration of less than 50 ppmv, on a dry basis.

2) Any existing control device subject to subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is required to meet the 98 percent emissions limit ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(1) upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the control device is replaced for any reason, including~~, but not limited to,~~ normal maintenance,

malfunction, accident, and obsolescence, or December 31, 1999. A control device is considered to be replaced when:

A) All of the device is replaced; or

B) When the cost to repair the device or the cost to replace part of the device exceeds 50 percent of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device that complies with the 98% emissions limitation in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

c) For each individual vent stream within a chemical manufacturing process unit with a TRE index value greater than 1.0, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain process vent stream parameters that retain a calculated TRE index value greater than 1.0 by means of recovery. Any recovery device ~~shall~~ must have as its primary purpose the capture of chemicals for use, reuse, or sale. The TRE index value ~~shall~~ must be calculated at the outlet of the final recovery device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.433 Performance and Testing Requirements

a) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the TRE index value in Section 218.432(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, an engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must be made to determine process vent stream flow rate, net heating value, and VOM emission rate for the representative operating conditions expected to yield the lowest TRE index value. The source ~~shall~~ must also calculate the TRE index values ~~pursuant to~~under the equations ~~contained within~~in Appendix G (b)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

1) If the TRE index value calculated using ~~such~~ the engineering assessment and the TRE equation in Appendix G (b)(1) ~~of this Part~~ is greater than 4.0, then the owner or operator is exempt from performing the measurements ~~specified~~ in Appendix G (a) ~~of this Part~~.

2) If the TRE index value calculated using ~~such~~ the engineering assessment and the TRE equation in Appendix G (b)(1) ~~of this Part~~ is less than or equal to 4.0, then the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must perform the measurements ~~specified~~ in Appendix G (a) ~~of this Part~~. An owner or operator of a source may, in the alternative, elect to comply with the control requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.432 ~~of this Subpart~~ rather than performing the measurements in Appendix G (a) ~~of this Part~~.

3) An engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must include~~, but is not limited to,~~ the following:

A) Previous test results, ~~provided~~ if the tests are representative of current operating practices at the chemical manufacturing process unit;

B) Bench-scale or pilot-scale test data of the process under representative operating conditions;

C) Maximum flow rate, as stated within a permit limit, applicable to the process vent;

D) Design analysis based on accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws or properties. Examples of analytical methods include~~, but are not limited to,~~ the following:

i) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum VOM concentrations;

ii) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities;

iii) Estimation of VOM concentrations based on saturation conditions; and

iv) Estimation of maximum expected net heating value based on the stream concentration of each organic compound, or, alternatively, as if all VOM in the stream were the compound with the highest heating value.

E) All data, assumptions, and procedures used in the engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must be documented.

b) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the control requirements in Section 218.432~~ of this Subpart~~, the chemical manufacturing process unit ~~shall~~ must be run at representative operating conditions and flow rates during any performance test.

c) The following methods in 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with the reduction efficiency requirement ~~listed~~ in Section 218.432(a)(1)~~ of this Subpart~~.

1) Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~, as appropriate, for ~~selection of the~~selecting sampling sites. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream molar composition or VOM content, less methane and ethane, reduction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be located after the last recovery device but ~~prior~~

~~to~~before the inlet of the control device, ~~prior to~~before any dilution of the process vent stream, and ~~prior to~~before release to the atmosphere.

2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate.

3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling, and analysis procedure of Method 3, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine the oxygen concentration (% 0_{2d}) for the purpose of determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation. The sampling site for determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation ~~shall~~ must be the same site used for the VOM samples, and samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at the same time that the VOM samples are taken. The VOM concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) ~~shall~~ must be computed using the following formula:

$$C_c = C_{vom} \times \frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}$$

where:

C_c = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane) corrected to 3 percent O_2, dry basis, ppmv.

C_{vom} = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, ppmv.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

4) Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, to determine the concentration of VOM, less methane and ethane, at the outlet of the control device when determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation in Section 218.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, or at both the control device inlet and outlet when the reduction efficiency of the control device is to be determined.

A) The minimum sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples ~~shall~~ must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at 15-minute intervals.

B) The emission reduction (R) of VOM, less methane and ethane, ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following formula:

$$R = \frac{(E_i - E_o)}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

R = Emission reduction, percent by weight.

E_i = Mass rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) entering the control device, kg VOM/hr.

E_o = Mass rate of VOM, less methane and ethane discharged to the atmosphere, kg VOM/hr.

C) The mass rates of VOM (E_i, E_o) ~~shall~~ must be computed using the following formula:

$$E_i = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{ij} M_{ij}\right) Q_i$$

$$E_o = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{oj} M_{oj}\right) Q_o$$

where:

C_{ij}, C_{oj} = Concentration of sample component "j" of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, ppmv.

M_{ij},M_{oj}= Molecular weight of sample component "j" of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, grams per gram-mole.

Q_i, Q_o = Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry scm/min.

K_2 = 2.494×10^{-6} (liters per minute) (gram-mole per scm) (kg/g) (min/hr), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per scm) is ~~20°C~~20 °C.

D) The representative VOM concentration (C_{vom}) is the sum of each of the individual components of VOM (C_j) and ~~shall~~ must be computed for each run using the following:

$$C_{vom} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j$$

where:

C_{vom} = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, ppmv.

C_j = Concentration of sample component "j", dry basis, ppmv.

n = Number of components in the sample.

5) When a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater, or a boiler or process heater into which the process vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel, is used to comply with the control requirements, an initial performance test is not required.

d) When a flare is used to comply with the control requirements of this rule, the flare ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.434 Monitoring Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source subject to the control requirements in Section 218.432 ~~of this Subpart~~ that uses an incinerator to comply with the VOM emission limitation ~~specified~~ in Section 218.432 (a) (1) ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate, according to manufacturer's specifications, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature measured expressed in ~~degress~~ degrees Celsius, or ±0.5 ºC ~~±0.5 °C~~, whichever is greater.

1) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be installed in the firebox.

2) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, temperature monitoring devices ~~shall~~ must be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

b) The owner or operator of a source that uses a flare to comply with Section 218.432 (a) (2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate, according to manufacturer's specifications, a heat-sensing device~~,~~ such as an

ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple~~,~~ at the pilot light to indicate continuous presence of a flame.

c) The owner or operator of a source that uses a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts to comply with Section 218.432(a) (1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a temperature monitoring device in the firebox. The monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a continuous recorder with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 °C~~, whichever is greater. Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel is exempt from this requirement.

d) The owner or operator of a process vent with a TRE index value of 4.0 or less that uses one or more product recovery devices ~~shall~~ must install either an organic monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder or the monitoring equipment specified in subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), or (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~, depending on the type of recovery device used. All monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.

1) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device and a specific gravity monitoring device, each equipped with a continuous recorder, ~~shall~~ must be used.

2) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 °C~~, whichever is greater.

3) Where a carbon adsorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, an integrating regeneration steam flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ±10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration steam mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius of ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 °C~~, capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle.

4) Where a scrubber is used with an incinerator, boiler, or, in the case of halogenated vent streams, a process heater, the following monitoring equipment is required for the scrubber:

A) A pH monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to monitor the pH of the scrubber effluent; and

B) Flow meters equipped with a continuous recorder at the scrubber influent for liquid flow and the scrubber inlet for gas stream flow.

e) The owner or operator of a process vent using a vent system that contains bypass lines capable of diverting a vent stream away from the control device associated with a process vent ~~shall~~ must comply with either subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. Equipment needed for safety purposes, including~~, but not limited to,~~ pressure relief devices, ~~are~~ is not subject to this subsection.

1) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow at least once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator ~~shall~~ must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the vent stream away from the control device to the atmosphere.

2) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism ~~shall~~ must be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

f) The owner or operator of a process vent may monitor by an equivalent alternative means or parameters other than those ~~listed~~ in subsections (a) through (d) ~~of this Section~~. Any equivalent alternative ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA~~,~~ and contained in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.435 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a TRE index value of 4.0 or less ~~shall~~ must keep for a minimum of three years records~~, for a minimum of 3 years,~~ of the following parameters measured during a performance test or TRE determination required under Section 218.433 ~~of this Subpart~~, and required to be monitored under Section 218.434 ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.432(a) (1) ~~of this Subpart through the use of~~by using either a thermal or catalytic incinerator ~~shall~~ must maintain records of the following:

A) The average firebox temperature of the incinerator (or the average temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed for a catalytic incinerator), measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing; and

B) The percent reduction of VOM determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 218.433(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ achieved by the incinerator, or the concentration of VOM (ppmv, by compound) determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 218.433(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ at the outlet of the control device, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

2) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart through the use of~~by using a boiler or process heater ~~shall~~ must maintain the records ~~described below~~in subsections (a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B). Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel are exempt from these requirements.

A) A description of the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater; and

B) The average combustion temperature of the boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of less than 44 megawatt measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing.

3) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.432(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart through use of~~by using a smokeless flare~~,~~ or flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted)~~, shall~~ must maintain records of all visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test~~,~~; continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring~~,~~; and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame is absent.

4) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.432(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of the following:

A) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the exit specific gravity (or alternative parameter which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, if approved by the Agency and USEPA), and average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (both

measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted);

B) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the average exit (product side) temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted;

C) Where a carbon absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the total steam mass or volumetric flow measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (full carbon bed cycle), the temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes of completion of any cooling ~~cycle(s))~~cycle or cycles), and duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle (all measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted);

D) As an alternative to subsection (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), or (a)(4)(C) ~~of this Section~~, the concentration level or reading indicated by the organic monitoring device at the outlet of the absorber, condenser, or carbon absorber, measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted); or

E) All measurements and calculations performed to determine the flow rate, VOM concentration, heating value, and TRE index value of the vent stream.

b) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a TRE index value of less than 4.0 ~~shall be~~is subject to the exceedence reporting requirements of the draft Enhanced Monitoring Guidelines as published at 58 Fed. Reg. 54648 (October 22, 1993).

c) Every owner or operator of a source seeking to comply with Section 218.432(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of the following:

1) Any changes in production capacity, feedstock type, catalyst type, or of any replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment or reactors and distillation units; and

2) Any recalculation of the flow rate, VOM concentration, or TRE index value calculated ~~according to~~under subsection (c) of Appendix G ~~of this Part~~.

d) Every owner or operator of a source claiming a design capacity of less than 1 gigagram (1,100 tons) per year~~, as contained in~~ under Section 218.431(b) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must maintain records of the design capacity or any changes in equipment or operations that may affect the design capacity.

e) Every owner or operator of a source claiming a vent stream flow rate or vent stream concentration exemption level~~, as contained in~~ under Section 218.431(b)(5) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must maintain records to indicate that the stream flow rate is less than 0.0085 scm/min or the vent stream concentration is less than 500 ppmv.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.436 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of ~~an~~ a source subject to Sections 218.431, 218.432, 218.433, 218.434, or 218.435 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with its standards, limitations, and mandates by March 15, 1996.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

Section 218.441 Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c)~~ of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of organic materials in excess of 100 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) into the atmosphere from:

1) Any catalyst regenerator of a petroleum cracking system; or

2) Any petroleum fluid coker; or

3) Any other waste gas stream from any petroleum or petrochemical manufacturing process.

b) Exception. Existing sources subject to subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ may~~,~~ alternatively, at their election, comply with the organic material emission limitations ~~imposed by 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~ under Section 218.301 or 218.302.~~;~~ ~~provided, however, that~~However, there ~~shall~~ must be no increase in emissions from ~~such~~ the sources above the level of emissions ~~in existence~~ on May 3, 1979.

c) New Sources. Sources subject to subsection (a)(3)~~ of this Section~~, construction of which commenced on or after January 1, 1977, may, at their election, comply with the following emission limitations:

1) A maximum of eight pounds per hour of organic material; or

2) Emission of organic material in excess of the limitation of subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~ is allowable if ~~such~~ the emissions are controlled by air pollution control methods or equipment approved by the Agency capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere. ~~Such~~ The methods or equipment must be approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.442 Vacuum Producing Systems

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of any vacuum producing system unless the condensers, hot wells, and accumulators of any such system are equipped with vapor loss control equipment including~~, but not limited to,~~ piping, valves, flame arrestors, and hot wellcovers~~,~~ to vent any VOM with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F) to a heater, fire box, flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control as approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision. This Section ~~shall~~ does not apply to vacuum producing systems on lube units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.443 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not operate any wastewater (oil/water) separator at a petroleum refinery unless the separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. If no odor nuisance exists, the limitation of this Section ~~shall~~ does not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F) at all times.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.444 Process Unit Turnarounds

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow a refinery process unit turnaround except in compliance with an operating procedure as approved by the Agency.

b) Unless a procedure was already on file with the Agency by November 1, 1979, as part of an approved operating permit ~~no later than November 1, 1979~~, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency for approval a

detailed procedure for reducing emissions of VOM during refinery process unit turnarounds from organic material with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F). The Agency ~~shall~~ must not approve the procedure unless it provides for:

1) Depressurization of the refinery process unit or vessel to a flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control~~, as approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision,~~ until the internal pressure from the vessel or unit is less than 5.0 psig before allowing the vessel to be vented to the atmosphere, as approved by the Agency and by USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) Recordkeeping of the following items:

A) Each date that a refinery unit or vessel is shut down; and

B) The total estimated quantity of VOM emitted to the atmosphere and the duration of the emission in hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.445 Leaks: General Requirements

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

a) Develop a monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.446;

b) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.447;

c) Record all leaking components which have a volatile organic material concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.448;

d) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.446;

e) Repair and retest the leaking components as soon as possible within 22 days after the leak is found, but no later than June 1 for the purposes of Section 218.447(a)(1), unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround; and

f) Report to the Agency consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.449.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.446 Monitoring Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must prepare a monitoring program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all refinery components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.447 ~~of this Part~~;

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 218.448 ~~of this Part~~;

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.447 ~~of this Part~~; and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service and all leaking components ~~such that~~so they are obvious to ~~both~~ refinery personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Section 218.445 ~~of this Part shall~~must, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:

1) Test all pump seals, pipeline valves in liquid service, and process drains once between March 1 and June 1 of each year~~,~~ by methods ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(g) ~~of this Part, all pump seals, pipeline valves in liquid service and process drains~~;

2) Test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service, and compressor seals once each quarter of each calendar year~~,~~ by methods ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(g) ~~of this Part, all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service and compressor seals~~;

3) Inaccessible valves may be tested once each calendar year instead of once each quarter of each calendar year;

4) ~~Observe visually~~Visually observe all pump seals weekly;

5) ~~Test immediately~~Immediately test any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;

6) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

7) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

b) Storage tank valves and pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from the monitoring requirements in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) The Agency or ~~the~~ USEPA may require more frequent monitoring than would otherwise be required by subsection (a) for components which are demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.448 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must maintain a ~~leaking components~~ monitoring log of leaking components, which ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum~~, the following information~~:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until turnaround; and

9) The total number of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking during that monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.449 Reporting for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

a) Submit a report to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the 1st day of both July and September listing all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.447 ~~of this Part~~ but not repaired within 22 days, all leaking components awaiting unit turnaround, the total number of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking;

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Sections 218.445 through 218.448 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.450 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting to that prescribed in Sections 218.446 through 218.449 ~~of this Part~~ upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery that the alternative program will provide refinery, Agency, and USEPA personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. Any alternative program can be allowed only if approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.451 Sealing Device Requirements

Except for safety pressure relief valves, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not install or operate a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing VOMs unless the pipe or line is sealed with a second valve, blind flange, plug, cap, or other sealing device. The sealing device may be removed only when a sample is being taken or during maintenance operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.452 Compliance Schedule for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must adhere to the increments of progress ~~contained~~ in the following schedule:

a) Have submitted to the Agency a monitoring program consistent with Section 218.446 ~~of this Part prior to~~before September 1, 1990.

b) Have submitted to the Agency the first monitoring report ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.449 ~~of this Part prior to~~before October 1, 1990.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.453 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Section 218.461 Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing, or bead dipping operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must install and operate:

a) A capture system~~,~~ with minimum capture efficiency of 65 percent by weight of VOM for ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing or bead dipping operations and a capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 55.5 percent by weight of VOM for undertread cementing; and

b) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

1) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such that there is~~with at least a 90 percent removal of VOM by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

2) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane VOMs (VOM measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; and

3) An alternative VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.462 Green Tire Spraying Operations

The owner or operator of a green tire spraying operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing source ~~shall~~must:

a) Install and operate:

1) A capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 90 percent by weight of VOM; and

2) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

A) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such that there is~~with at least 90 percent removal of VOM by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

B) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane VOM (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

C) An alternative VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Substitute for the normal solvent-based mold release compound water-based sprays containing:

1) No more than five percent by volume of VOM as applied for the inside of tires;

2) No more than ten percent by volume of VOM as applied for the outside of tires.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.463 Alternative Emission Reduction Systems

In lieu of complying with Section 218.461 or 218.462 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of an emission source may ~~utilize~~ use an alternative volatile organic emission reduction system, including an alternative production process, which is demonstrated to be equivalent to Section 218.461 or 218.462 ~~of this Part~~ on the basis of emissions of volatile organic material. A ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing operation ~~shall~~ must be considered equivalent to Section 218.461 or 218.462 ~~of this Part~~ for the purposes of this Section if the total volatile organic emission from ~~such~~ the operation is 10 grams or less per tire.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.464 Emission Testing

a) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a VOM emission source required to comply with a limit of Sections 218.461 through 218.464 ~~of this Part shall~~must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such~~ that person's own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emission test to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.465 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.466 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 218.480 Applicability

a) ~~The rules of this~~This Subpart, except for Sections 218.483 through 218.485 ~~of this Part~~, ~~apply~~ applies to all emission units of VOM, including ~~but not limited to~~ reactors, distillation units, dryers, storage tanks for VOL, equipment for the transfer of VOL, filters, crystallizers, washers, laboratory hoods, pharmaceutical coating operations, mixing operations, and centrifuges used in manufacturing, including packaging, of pharmaceuticals, and emitting more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) and more than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM. If such an emission unit emits less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart still ~~apply~~ applies to the emission unit if VOM emissions from the emission unit exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the air suspension coater/dryer, fluid bed dryers, tunnel dryers, and Accelacotas located in Libertyville Township, Lake County, Illinois ~~shall be~~are exempt from ~~the rules of~~ this Subpart, except for Sections 218.483 through 218.485, if emissions of VOM not vented to air pollution control equipment do not exceed the following levels:

1) For the air suspension coater/dryer: 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year);

2) Except ~~as set forth in~~under subsection ~~218.480(b)(4) of this Section~~(b)(4), for each fluid bed dryer: 4,535 kg/year (5.0 tons/year);

3) Except ~~as set forth in~~under subsection ~~218.480(b)(4) of this Section~~(b)(4), for each tunnel dryer: 6,803 kg/year (7.5 tons/year);

4) For fluid bed dryers #1, #2, and #3 and for tunnel dryers #1, #2, #3, and #4, the combined total annual emissions from the dryers listed in this subsection ~~218.480(b)(4) shall~~(b)(4) must not exceed 18,688 kg/year (20.6

tons/year).

[(BOARD NOTE: tunnel Tunnel dryers are otherwise referred to as warm air dryers]; and.)

5) For each Accelacota: 6,803 kg/year (7.5 tons/year).

c) Sections 218.483 through 218.485 of this Part apply to a source having one or more emission units that:

1) Are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals, and

2) Emit more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM and more than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM, or, if less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year), these Sections still apply if emissions from one or more sources exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

d) No An owner or operator shall must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of an emission unit from this Subpart.

e) Any pharmaceutical manufacturing source that becomes subject to the provisions of this Subpart at any time shall remainremains subject to the provisions of this Subpart at all times.

f) Emissions subject to this Subpart shall must be controlled at all times consistent with the requirements set forth inof this Subpart.

g) Any control device required pursuant tounder this Subpart shall must be operated at all times when the source it is controlling is operated.

h) Determinations of daily and annual emissions for purposes of this Section shall must be made using both data on the hourly emission rate (or the emissions per unit of throughput) and appropriate daily and annual data from records of emission unit operation (or material throughput or material consumption data). In the absence of representative test data pursuant tounder Section 218.487 of this Part for the hourly emission rate (or the emissions per unit of throughput), such these items shall must be calculated using engineering calculations, including the methods described in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products" (EPA-450/2-78-029), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 of this Part. (This subsection shall must not affect the Agency's or the USEPA's authority to require emission tests to be performed pursuant tounder Section 218.487 of this Part.)

i) Equipment and operations emitting VOM at a source subject to subsection (a) or (c) of this Section and used to produce pharmaceutical products or a pharmaceutical-like product such as a hormone, enzyme, or antibiotic, shall must

be deemed to be engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals for the purposes of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.481 Control of Reactors, Distillation Units, Crystallizers, Centrifuges, and Vacuum Dryers

a) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must equip all reactors, distillation units, crystallizers, centrifuges, and vacuum dryers that are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals with surface condensers or other air pollution control equipment listed in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. If a surface condenser is used, it ~~shall~~ must be operated ~~such~~ so that the condenser outlet gas temperature does not exceed:

1) ~~248.2 °K (-13° F)~~248.2 °K (-13 °F) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 40.0 kPa (5.8 psi) at ~~294.3° K (70° F)~~294.3 °K (70 °F), or

2) ~~258.2 °K (5 °F)~~258.2 °K (5 °F) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 20.0 kPa (2.9 psi) at 294.3 °K (70 °F)~~294.3° K (70° F)~~, or

3) ~~273.2 °K~~273.2 °K (32 °F) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 °K (70 °F)~~294.3 ° K (70° F)~~, or

4) ~~283.2 °K (50° F)~~283.2 °K (50 °F) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi) at 294.3 °K (70 °F)~~294.3° K (70° F)~~, or

5) ~~298.2 °K (77 °F)~~298.2 °K (77 °F) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) at 294.3 °K (70 °F)~~294.3° K (70° F)~~.

b) If a scrubber, carbon adsorber, thermal afterburner, catalytic afterburner, or other air pollution control equipment other than a surface condenser is used, ~~such~~ the equipment ~~shall~~ must provide a reduction in the emissions of VOM of 90 percent or more.

c) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all centrifuges used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed VOL surface, where the VOM in the VOL has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 °K (70 °F)~~294.3° K (70° F)~~, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.482 Control of Air Dryers, Production Equipment Exhaust Systems and Filters

a) The owner or operator of an air dryer or production equipment exhaust system used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of VOM from ~~such~~ the emission unit by air pollution control equipment which reduces by 90 percent or more the VOM that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.

b) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all rotary vacuum filters and other filters used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed VOL surface, where the VOM in the VOL has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3º K (70º F)~~, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.483 Material Storage and Transfer

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~must:

a) Provide a vapor balance system that is at least 90 percent effective in reducing VOM emissions from truck or railcar deliveries to storage tanks with capacities equal to or greater than 7.57 m^3 (2,000 gal) that store VOL with vapor pressures greater than 28.0 kPa (4.1 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3ºK (70ºF)~~, and

b) Install, operate, and maintain pressure/vacuum conservation vents set at 0.2 kPa (0.03 psi) or greater on all storage tanks that store VOL with vapor pressures greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3ºK (70ºF)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.484 In-Process Tanks

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install covers on all in-process tanks used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and containing a VOL at any time. These covers must remain closed, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.485 Leaks

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found. If the leaking component

cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down, the leaking component must then be repaired before the unit is restarted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.486 Other Emission Units

The owner or operator of a washer, laboratory hood, tablet coating operation, mixing operation, or any other process emission unit not subject to Sections 218.481 through 218.485 ~~of this Part,~~ and used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of VOM from ~~such~~ the emission units by:

a) Air pollution control equipment which reduces by 81 percent or more the VOM that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, or

b) A surface condenser which captures all the VOM which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere and ~~which~~ meets the requirements of Section 218.481(a) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.487 Testing

a) Upon request by the Agency or ~~the~~ USEPA, the owner or operator of any VOM source subject to this Subpart or exempt from this Subpart ~~by virtue of the provisions of~~ under Section 218.480 ~~of this Part shall,~~must at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ demonstrate compliance to the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA by the methods or procedures ~~listed~~ in Section 218.105(f)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 calendar days before the planned initiation of the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.488 Monitoring for Air Pollution Control Equipment

a) At a minimum, continuous monitors for the following parameters ~~shall~~ must be installed on air pollution control equipment used to control sources subject to this Subpart:

1) Destruction device combustion temperature.

2) Temperature rise across a catalytic afterburner bed.

3) VOM concentration on a carbon adsorption unit to determine breakthrough.

4) Outlet gas temperature of a refrigerated condenser.

5) Temperature of a non-refrigerated condenser coolant supply system.

b) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a recording device.

c) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be calibrated quarterly.

d) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must operate at all times while the associated control equipment is operating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.489 Recordkeeping for Air Pollution Control Equipment

a) The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must maintain the following records:

1) Parameters ~~listed~~ in Section 218.488(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be recorded.

2) For emission units subject to Section 218.481 ~~of this Part~~, the vapor pressure of VOM being controlled ~~shall~~ must be recorded for every process.

b) For any leak subject to Section 218.485 ~~of this Part~~ which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records ~~shall~~ must be kept:

1) The name of the leaking equipment,

2) The date and time the leak is detected,

3) The action taken to repair the leak, and

4) The date and time the leak is repaired.

c) The following records ~~shall~~ must be kept for emission units subject to Section 218.484 ~~of this Part~~ which contain VOL:

1) For maintenance and inspection:

A) The date and time each cover is opened,

B) The length of time the cover remains open, and

C) The reason why the cover is opened.

2) For production and sampling, detailed written procedures or manufacturing directions specifying the circumstances under which covers may be opened and the procedures for opening covers.

d) For each emission unit used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals for which the owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source claims emission standards are not applicable~~,~~ because the emissions are below the applicability cutoffs in Section 218.480(a) or 218.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain a demonstration including detailed engineering calculations of the maximum daily and annual emissions for each such emission unit showing that the emissions are below the applicability cutoffs in Section 218.480(a) or 218.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for the current and prior calendar years;

2) Maintain appropriate operating records for each such emission source to identify whether the applicability cutoffs in Section 218.480(a) or 218.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, are ever exceeded; and

3) Provide written notification to the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA within 30 days ~~of~~ after a determination that such an emission unit has exceeded the applicability cutoffs in Section 218.480(a) or 218.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate.

e) Records required under subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made.

f) Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or ~~the~~ USEPA upon verbal or written request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART V: BATCH OPERATIONS AND AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

Section 218.500 Applicability for Batch Operations

a) The control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to:

1) Process vents associated with batch operations at sources identified by any of the following four-digit standard industrial classification ("SIC") codes, as defined in the 1987 edition of the Federal Standard Industrial Classification Manual: SIC 2821, 2833, 2834, 2861, 2865, 2869, and 2879, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112; and

2) All batch operations at Stepan Company's Millsdale manufacturing facility, Elwood, Illinois.

b) ~~The requirements of~~ Sections 218.500 through 218.506 ~~shall~~ do not apply to:

1) Any emission unit included ~~within the category specified~~ in ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code 218,~~ Subpart B or T;

2) Any emission unit included ~~within the category specified~~ in Sections 218.520 through 218.527 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

3) Any emission unit included within an Early Reduction Program~~, as specified in~~ under 40 CFR Part 63~~,~~ and published in 57 Fed. Reg. 61970 (December 29, 1992), evidenced by a timely enforceable commitment approved by USEPA.

c) The following single unit operations and batch process trains are subject to this Subpart but are considered to be de minimis and ~~are, therefore,~~ exempt from the control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. However, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 218.505 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to ~~such~~ these de minimis single unit operations and batch process trains:

1) Within a batch operation, any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of less than or equal to 500 lb/yr of VOM. ~~Such~~ These single unit operations are also excluded from the calculation of the total annual mass emissions for a batch process train. If the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions from ~~such~~ an exempt single unit operation exceed 500 lb/yr of VOM in any subsequent year, the source ~~shall~~ must calculate applicability in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ for both the individual single unit operation and the batch process train containing the single unit operation; and

2) Any batch process train containing process vents that have~~,~~ in the aggregate~~,~~ uncontrolled total annual mass emissions, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.502(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, of less than 30,000 lb/yr of VOM for all products manufactured in ~~such~~ the batch process train.

d) The applicability equations in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, which require the calculation of uncontrolled total annual mass emissions and flow rate value, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine whether a single unit operation or a batch process train is subject to the control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. The applicability equation ~~shall~~ must be applied to the following:

1) Any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions that exceed 500 lb/yr and with a VOM concentration greater than 500 ppmv. In this individual determination, no applicability analysis ~~shall~~ must be performed for any single unit operation with a VOM concentration of less than or equal to 500 ppmv; and

2) Any batch process train containing process vents which~~,~~ in the aggregate~~,~~ have uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of 30,000 lb/yr or more of VOM from all products manufactured in the batch process train. Any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions exceeding 500 lb/yr, regardless of VOM concentration, ~~shall~~ must be included in the aggregate applicability analysis.

e) Applicability equations

1) The applicability equations in this subsection are specific to volatility.

2) For purposes of this subsection, the following abbreviations apply:

A) FR = Vent stream flow rate, scfm;

B) UTAME = Uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of VOM, expressed as lb/yr;

C) WAV = Weighted average volatility;

D) $MVOM_i$ = Mass of VOM component i;

E) $MWVOM_i$= Molecular weight of VOM component i; and

F) VP_i = Vapor pressure of VOM component i.

3) Weighted average volatility ~~shall~~ must be calculated as follows:

$$WAV = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(VP_i) \times \frac{(MVOM_i)}{(MWVOM_i)} \right]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{(MVOM_i)}{(MWVOM_i)} \right]}$$

4) For purposes of determining applicability, flow rate values ~~shall~~ must be calculated as follows:

A) Low WAV has a vapor pressure less than or equal to 75 mmHg at ~~20°C (68°F),~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.07 (UTAME)] - 1,821

B) Moderate WAV has a vapor pressure greater than 75 mmHg but less than or equal to 150 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20°C (68°F),~~ and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.031 (UTAME)] - 494

C) High WAV has a vapor pressure greater than 150 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20°C (68°F),~~ and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.013 (UTAME)] - 301

5) To determine the vapor pressure of VOM, the applicable methods and procedures in Section 218.111 ~~of this Part shall~~ apply.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.501 Control Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation with an average flow rate, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.502(b)~~ of this Subpart~~, below the flow rate value calculated by the applicability equations ~~contained~~ in Section 218.500(e)~~ of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must reduce uncontrolled VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the single unit operation by an overall efficiency, on average, of at least 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle.

b) Every owner or operator of a batch process train with an average flow rate, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.502(b)(2)~~ of this Subpart~~, below the flow rate value calculated by the applicability equations ~~contained~~ in Section 218.500(e)~~ of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must reduce uncontrolled VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the batch process train by an overall efficiency, on average, of at least 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle. For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Section, any control device meeting the criteria in subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must be deemed to achieve a control efficiency of 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle, as applicable.

c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) or (b)~~ of this Section~~, any source that has installed on or before March 15, 1995, any control device which is demonstrated to the Agency's satisfaction to be unable to meet the applicable control requirements of this Section, scrubber, or shell and tube condenser using a non-

refrigerated cooling media, and ~~such~~ the device achieves at least 81 percent control efficiency of VOM emissions, ~~is required to~~must meet the 90 percent emission limitation or 20 ppmv VOM concentration ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable, upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the device is replaced for any reason, including~~, but not limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence, or December 31, 1999. A scrubber, shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of this subsection, is considered replaced when:

1) All of the device is replaced; or

2) ~~When either~~Either the cost to repair the device or the cost to replace part of the device exceeds 50 percent of the cost of replacing the entire device with a control device that complies with the 90 percent emission limitation or 20 ppmv VOM concentration level in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

d) If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with this Section, the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

e) If a flare is used to comply with this Section, it ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The flare operation requirements of 40 CFR 60.18 do not apply if a process~~,~~ not subject to this Subpart~~,~~ vents an emergency relief discharge into a common flare header and causes the flare servicing the process subject to this Subpart to not comply with one or more of the provisions of 40 CFR 60.18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.502 ~~Determination of~~Determining Uncontrolled Total Annual Mass Emissions and Average Flow Rate Values for Batch Operations

a) Uncontrolled total annual mass emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following methods:

1) Direct process vent emissions measurements taken ~~prior to~~before any release to the atmosphere, following any recovery device, and ~~prior to~~before any control device, ~~provided such~~if the measurements conform with the requirements of measuring the mass flow rate of VOM incoming to the control device ~~as set forth~~ in Section 218.503(f)(2), (f)(3)(A) and (f)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

2) Engineering estimates of the uncontrolled VOM emissions from a process vent or process vents, in the aggregate, within a batch process train, using either the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year or total production ~~as represented in~~under the source's operating permit as follows:

A) Engineering estimates of the uncontrolled VOM emissions ~~shall~~ must be based upon accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws and their properties. Examples of methods include~~, but are not limited to,~~ the following:

i) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum VOM concentrations;

ii) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities; and

iii) Estimation of VOM concentrations based on saturation conditions.

B) All data, assumptions, and procedures used in any engineering estimate ~~shall~~ must be documented.

b) Average flow rate ~~shall~~ must be determined by any of the following methods:

1) Direct process vent flow rate measurements taken ~~prior to~~before any release to the atmosphere, following any recovery device, and ~~prior to~~before any control device, ~~provided such~~if the measurements conform with the requirements of measuring incoming volumetric flow rate ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.503(e)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Average flow rate for a single unit operation having multiple emission events or batch process trains ~~shall~~ must be the weighted average flow rate, calculated as follows:

$$WAF = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \{AFR_i \times ADE_i\}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ADE_i)}$$

where:

WAF = Actual weighted average flow rate for a single unit operation or batch process train;

AFR_i = Average flow rate per emission event;

ADE_i = Annual duration of emission event; and

n = Number of emission events.

For purposes of this formula, ~~the term~~ "emission event" ~~shall be defined as~~means a discrete period of venting that is associated with a single unit operation. For example, a displacement of vapor resulting from the charging of a single unit operation with VOM will result in a discrete emission event that will last through the duration of the charge and will have an average flow rate equal to the rate of the charge. The expulsion of expanded vapor space when the single unit operation is heated is also an emission event. Both ~~of these~~ examples of emission events and others may occur in the same single unit operation during the course of the batch cycle. If the flow rate measurement for any emission event is zero, according to Section 218.503(f)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, then ~~such~~ the event is not an emission event for purposes of this Section.

3) Engineering estimates calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

c) For purposes of determining the average flow rate for steam vacuuming systems, the steam flow ~~shall~~ must be included in the average flow rate calculation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.503 Performance and Testing Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Upon the Agency's request, the owner or operator of a batch operation ~~shall~~ must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. The owner or operator ~~shall,~~must at its own expense~~,~~ conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.503(d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, flares and process boilers used to comply with control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall be~~are exempt from performance testing requirements.

c) When a flare is used to comply with the control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, the flare ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

d) The owner or operator of a batch operation that is exempt from the control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must demonstrate~~,~~ upon the Agency's request~~,~~ the absence of oversized gas moving equipment in any manifold. Gas moving equipment ~~shall~~ must be considered oversized if it exceeds the maximum requirements of the exhaust flow rate by more than 30 percent.

e) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the control requirements in Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, the batch operation ~~shall~~ must be run at representative operating conditions and flow rates during any performance test.

f) The following methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with the reduction efficiency requirement ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, for selection of the sampling sites if the flow measuring device is not a rotameter. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream VOM composition reduction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the control device and after the control device;

2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, for determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate flow measurements, which ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously. No traverse is necessary when the flow measuring device is an ultrasonic probe;

3) Method 25A or Method 18, if applicable, to determine the concentration of VOM in the control device inlet and outlet;

A) The sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be as follows:

i) For batch cycles less than eight hours in length, readings ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously over the entire length of the batch cycle with a maximum of 15-minute intervals between measurements if using Method 25A. If using Method 18, readings ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously with a maximum of 15-minute intervals between measurements throughout the batch cycle unless it becomes necessary to change the impinger train, in which case a 30-minute interval ~~shall~~ must not be exceeded.

ii) For batch cycles of eight hours and greater in length, the owner or operator may either test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the test procedures ~~defined~~ in subsection (f)(3)(A)(i) ~~of this Section~~ or the owner or operator may elect to perform tests~~, pursuant to~~ under either Method 25A or Method 18~~,~~ only during those portions of each emission event which define the emission profile of each emission event occurring within the batch cycle. For each emission event of less than four hours in duration, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must test continuously over the entire emission event ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (f)(3)(A)(i) ~~of this Section~~. For each emission event of greater than

four hours in duration, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ may elect ~~either~~ to perform a minimum of three ~~one hour~~one-hour test runs during the emission event or ~~shall~~ test continuously over the entire emission event within each single unit operation in the batch process train. To demonstrate that the portion of the emission event to be tested ~~define~~ defines the emission profile for the emission event, the owner or operator electing to rely on this option ~~shall~~ must develop an emission profile for the entire emission event. ~~Such~~ The emission profile ~~shall~~ must be based upon either process knowledge or test data collected. Examples of information that could constitute process knowledge include~~, but are not limited to,~~ calculations based on material balances and process stoichiometry. Previous test results may be used ~~provided such~~if the results are still relevant to the current process vent stream conditions.

iii) For purposes of subsection (f)(3) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the term~~ "emission event" ~~shall be defined as~~means a discrete period of venting that is associated with a single unit operation. For example, a displacement of vapor resulting from the charging of a single unit operation with VOM will result in a discrete emission event that will last through the duration of the charge and will have an average flow rate equal to the rate of the charge. The expulsion of expanded single unit operation vapor space when the vessel is heated is also an emission event. Both ~~of these~~ examples of emission events and others may occur in the same single unit operation during the course of the batch cycle. If the flow rate measurement for any emission event is zero, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~, then ~~such~~ the event is not an emission event for purposes of this Section.

B) The mass emission rate from the process vent or inlet to the control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by combining concentration and flow rate measurements taken simultaneously at sampling sites selected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~ throughout the batch cycle;

C) The mass emission rate from the control device outlet ~~shall~~ must be obtained by combining concentration and flow rate measurements taken simultaneously at sampling sites selected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~ throughout the batch cycle; and

D) The efficiency of the control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by integrating the mass emission rates obtained in subsections (f)(3)(B) and (f)(3)(C) ~~of this Section,~~ over the time of the batch cycle and dividing the difference in inlet and outlet mass flow totals by the inlet mass flow total.

g) Upon request by the Agency to conduct testing, an owner or operator of a batch operation which has installed a scrubber, a shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or any other control device which meets the criteria of Section 218.501(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that ~~such~~ the device achieves the control efficiency ~~applicable within~~under Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~ upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the device is replaced or December 31, 1999.

h) The owner or operator of a batch operation may propose an alternative test method or procedures to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The method or procedures ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~as evidenced by~~through federally enforceable permit conditions.

i) In the absence of a request by the Agency to conduct performance testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Section, a source may demonstrate compliance by ~~the use of~~using engineering estimates or process stoichiometry.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.504 Monitoring Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator using an afterburner to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius, equipped with continuous recorders.

1) Where a catalytic afterburner is used, temperature monitoring devices ~~shall~~ must be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

2) Where an afterburner other than a catalytic afterburner is used, a temperature monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be installed in the combustion chamber.

b) Every owner or operator using a flare to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a heat sensing device~~,~~ such as an ultra-violet beam

sensor or thermocouple~~,~~ at the pilot light to indicate continuous presence of a flame.

c) Every owner or operator using a scrubber to comply with ~~this~~ Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~, the following~~:

1) A temperature monitoring device for scrubbant liquid having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius and a specific gravity device for scrubbant liquid, each equipped with a continuous recorder; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration of VOM exiting the control device based on a detection principle such as infra-red photoionization~~,~~ or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

d) Every owner or operator using a condenser to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~, the following~~:

1) A condenser exit temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration of VOM such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

e) Every owner or operator using a carbon absorber to comply with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications~~, the following equipment~~:

1) An integrating regeneration steam flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ±10 percent~~,~~ and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius, both equipped with a continuous recorder; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration level of VOM exiting ~~such~~ the device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

f) Every owner or operator using a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 Mw to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's

specifications~~,~~ a temperature monitoring device in the firebox with an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius, equipped with a continuous recorder. Any boiler or process heater in which all process vent streams are introduced with primary fuel is exempt from this requirement.

g) The owner or operator of a process vent ~~shall~~ will be permitted to monitor by an alternative method or may monitor parameters other that those ~~listed~~ in subsections (a) through (f) ~~of this Section,~~ if approved by the Agency and USEPA. ~~Such~~ The alternative method or parameters ~~shall~~ must be ~~contained~~ in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

h) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (g) ~~of this Section~~, sources using a scrubber, shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of Section 218.501(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ are required to monitor compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date ~~such~~ the device is replaced for any reason or December 31, 1999.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.505 Reporting and Recordkeeping for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator of a de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exempt under Section 218.500(c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep records of the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions for any de minimis single unit operation or batch process train, as applicable, and documentation verifying these values or measurements. The documentation ~~shall~~ must include the engineering calculations, any measurements made in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.503 ~~of this Subpart~~, and the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year~~,~~ or, in the alternative, total production as represented in the source's operating permit.

b) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation exempt under Section 218.500 (b) (3) or (d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep the following records:

1) The uncontrolled total annual mass emissions and documentation verifying these values or measurements. The documentation ~~shall~~ must include any engineering calculations, any measurements made in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.503 ~~of this Subpart~~, and the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year~~,~~ or, in the alternative, total production ~~as represented in~~under the source's operating permit.

2) The average flow rate in scfm and documentation verifying this value.

c) Every owner or operator of a batch operation subject to the control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep records of the following parameters required to be monitored under Section 218.504 ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) If using a thermal or catalytic afterburner to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, records indicating the average combustion chamber temperature of the afterburner (or the average temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed for a catalytic afterburner), measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test;

2) If using a flare (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted) to comply with Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame is absent.

3) If using any of the following as a control device, the following records:

A) Where a scrubber is used, the exit specific gravity (or alternative parameter which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, if approved by the Agency) and the average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid, measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (both measured while the vent stream is routed normally);

B) Where a condenser is used, the average exit (product side) temperature measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test while the vent stream is routed normally;

C) Where a carbon adsorber is used, the total steam mass flow measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (full carbon bed cycle), temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes after completion of any cooling cycle(s)), and duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle (all measured while the vent stream is routed normally); or

D) As an alternative to subsection (c)(3)(A), (c)(3)(B), or (c)(3)(C) ~~of this Section~~, at a minimum, records indicating the concentration level or reading indicated by the VOM monitoring device at the outlet of the scrubber, condenser, or carbon adsorber, measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (while the vent stream is routed normally).

d) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation claiming a vent stream

concentration exemption level~~, as set forth in~~ under Section 218.500(d)(1) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must maintain records to indicate the vent stream concentration is less than or equal to 500 ppmv~~,~~ and ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing if the vent stream concentration at any time equals or exceeds 500 ppmv, within 60 days after ~~such~~ the event. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ musy include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the event.

e) An owner or operator of a batch operation subject to the control requirements of Section 218.501 ~~of this Subpart~~ may maintain alternative records other than those ~~listed~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~. Any alternative recordkeeping ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA and ~~shall~~ must be ~~contained~~ in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (e) ~~of this Section~~, any owner or operator of a batch operation which uses either a scrubber, shell and tube condenser using non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of Section 218.501(c) ~~of this Subpart, is required to~~must monitor compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date ~~such~~ the device is replaced for any reason or December 31, 1999.

g) The owner or operator of a de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exempt from the control requirements of Section 218.500(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must notify the Agency in writing if the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions from ~~such~~ the de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exceed the threshold in Section 218.500(c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, respectively, within 60 days after the event occurs. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the event.

h) Every owner or operator of a batch operation required to keep records under this Section ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~such~~ the records at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all ~~such~~ of the records available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.506 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of a batch operation subject to Sections 218.500 through 218.506 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with its ~~standards, limitations and mandates~~requirements by March 15, 1996, or upon initial start up, whichever is later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.520 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of VOM from any process vent stream unless the process vent stream is vented to a combustion device which is designed and operated either:

1) To reduce the volatile organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of at least ~~ninety-eight percent (~~98%~~)~~ by weight; or

2) To emit VOM at a concentration less than ~~twenty parts per million~~20 ppm by volume, dry basis.

b) Combustion Device at a Phthalic Anhydride Air Oxidation Process

1) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~above,~~ and subject to subsection (b)(2) ~~below~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of VOM through an existing combustion device at a phthalic anhydride air oxidation process, unless the combustion device is operated to achieve:

A) 90% control of the volatile organic emissions vented to it; or

B) VOM emissions concentration of less than 50 ~~parts per million~~ppm by volume, dry basis.

2) Any existing combustion device subject to subsection (b)(1) ~~above is required to~~must meet the 98 percent emissions limit ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a) ~~above~~ either upon replacing the combustion device for any reasons, including~~, but not be limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence, or ~~the date of~~ December 31, 1999, whichever comes first. A combustion device is considered to be replaced when:

A) All of the device is replaced; or

B) When the cost of the repair of the device or the cost of replacement of part of the device exceeds 50% of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device which complies.

c) The limitations of subsection (a) ~~above shall~~ apply to any process vent stream or combination of process vent streams with a Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) less than or equal to 6.0. TRE ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following methods:

1) If an air oxidation process has more than one process vent stream, TRE ~~shall~~ must be the more stringent of either the TRE based upon a combination of the process vent streams or the TRE based upon each individual process vent stream.

2) The TRE of a process vent stream and the TRE of a combination of process vent streams, whichever is applicable, ~~shall~~ must be determined according to the following equation:

TRE = E(-1) [a + bF(n) + cF + dFH + e(FxH)(n) + fF(0.5)]

where:

n =	0.88;
TRE =	Total resource effectiveness index;
F =	Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of ~~20°C~~20 ºC;
E =	Hourly measured emissions in kg/hr;
H =	Net heating value of vent stream (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25ºC~~ 25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20º C~~20 ºC, as in the definition of "Flow";
a, b, c, d, e, and f=	Coefficients obtained by use of Appendix D.

3) For nonchlorinated process vent streams, if the net heating value~~,~~ H~~,~~ is greater than 3.6 MJ/scm, F ~~shall~~ must be replaced by F' for purposes of calculating TRE. F' is computed as follows:

F' = FH / 3.6

where F and H are as defined in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

4) The actual numerical values used in the equation ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

A) All reference methods and procedures for determining the flow (F), hourly emissions (E), and net heating (H)~~,~~ value ~~shall~~ must be in compliance with Appendix C.

B) All coefficients ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix D.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.521 Definitions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.522 Savings Clause

The owner or operator of an air oxidation process with a TRE of 1.0 or less ~~shall~~ must have complied with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ by the dates ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.106(a) and (b) ~~of this Part~~. Sources that are subject to 218.520(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ that become subject to the control requirements of 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ after the compliance dates ~~set out~~ in 218.106(a) and (b) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the timetable ~~set forth within~~in Section 218.520(b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.523 Compliance

The emissions limitations for air oxidation processes ~~located~~ in Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart are applicable~~apply to air oxidation processes on October 25, 1994.

a) An owner or operator of an air oxidation process with a TRE of 6.0 or less that is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ on October 25, 1994 ~~shall~~, must comply with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.520(a) by December 31, 1999, or upon startup of the emission unit, whichever comes first. This subsection does not supersede the Savings Clause in Section 218.522 ~~of this Part~~.

b) An owner or operator of an air oxidation process that becomes subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ after October 25, 1994 ~~shall~~, must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.520(a) upon startup of the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.524 ~~Determination of~~Determining Applicability

a) Sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ either through application of Section 218.520(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ or ~~through~~ continued application under Section 218.522 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must continue to be subject to the applicable limitations even if operations change so as to result in a TRE that is above that which initially made the regulation applicable to the source's operations.

b) Notwithstanding Section 218.520(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, any air oxidation process that ~~utilizes~~ uses a combustion device to control process vent streams at any time ~~shall~~ must maintain the process in compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 218.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ at all times ~~thereafter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.525 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes (Renumbered)

(Source: Section 218.525 renumbered to Section 218.520 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16950, effective November 15, 1994)

Section 218.526 Testing and Monitoring

a) Upon reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an air oxidation process ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with this Subpart by ~~use of~~using the methods ~~specified~~ in Appendix C. This Section does not limit the USEPA's authority~~,~~ under the Clean Air Act~~,~~ to require demonstrations of compliance.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.527 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

Section 218.541 Pesticide Exception

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.301 and 218.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to the spraying or use of insecticides, herbicides, or other pesticides.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

Section 218.561 Architectural Coatings

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the sale or use of any architectural coating containing more than 20 percent by volume of photo-chemically reactive material in containers having a capacity of more than one gallon.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.562 Paving Operations

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.301 and 218.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.563 Cutback Asphalt

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for paving, resurfacing, reconditioning, repairing, or otherwise maintaining a roadway unless:

1) The use or application of the cutback asphalt commences on or after October 1 of any year and ~~such~~ the use or application is completed by April 30 of the following year; or

2) The cutback asphalt is a long-life stockpile material which remains in stock after April 30 of each year, which ~~and as such it~~ may be used until depleted for patching potholes and for other similar repair work; or

3) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as an asphalt prime coat.

b) Sources subject to this Section are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 218.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants

a) Subject to subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant unless:

1) The delivery vessel and the stationary storage tank are each equipped with a vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Each vapor collection system is operating;

3) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Sections 218.584 (b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~;

4) The pressure relief valve(s) on the stationary storage tank and the delivery vessel are set to release at no less than 0.7 psi or the highest pressure allowed by state or local fire codes or the guidelines of the National Fire Prevention Association; and

5) The stationary storage tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe.

b) Subject to subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant into a delivery vessel unless:

1) The requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~ are met; and

2) Equipment is available at the bulk gasoline plant to provide for the submerged filling of the delivery vessel or the delivery vessel is equipped for bottom loading.

c) Subject to subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, each owner of a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Equip each stationary storage tank with a vapor control system that meets the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, whichever is applicable;

2) Provide instructions to the operator of the bulk gasoline plant describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures ~~for prompt notification of~~that promptly notify the owner in case ~~of~~ any ~~malfunction of a~~ vapor control system malfunctions; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, each operator of a bulk gasoline plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; ~~and~~

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the bulk plant vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 45.7 cm (18 in.) of water and vacuum from exceeding 15.2 cm (6 in.) of water, as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", Appendix B, EPA 450/2-78-051, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~) of this Part~~; and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

5) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the bulk plant vapor collection system ~~in order~~ to allow the determination of compliance with subsection (d)(4)(A) ~~of this Section~~; and

6) Within 15 business days after discovery of any leak by the owner, the operator, the Agency, or ~~the~~ USEPA, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~.

e) The requirements of subsections (a), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section shall~~do not apply to:

1) Any stationary storage tank with a capacity of less than 2,177 1 (575 gal); or

2) Any bulk gasoline plant whose daily gasoline throughput is less than 15,140 1 (4,000 gal/day) on a thirty-day rolling average.

f) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall apply~~applies only to bulk gasoline plants whose daily gasoline throughput is greater than or equal to 15,140 1 (4,000 gal/day) on a thirty-day rolling average.

g) Any bulk gasoline plant which is ever subject to subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) ~~shall~~ must always be subject to these ~~paragraphs~~subsections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.582 Bulk Gasoline Terminals

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline into any delivery vessel from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

1) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system that limits emission of VOM to 80 mg /l (0.00067 lbs/gal) of gasoline loaded;

2) The vapor control system is operating and all vapors displaced in the loading of gasoline to the delivery vessel are vented only to the vapor control system;

3) There is no liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use;

4) All loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and

5) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 218.584(b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~; or, if the terminal is driver-loaded, the terminal owner or operator ~~shall~~ will be deemed to be in compliance with this Section when terminal access authorization is limited to those owners and/or operators of delivery vessels who have provided a current certification as required by Section 218.584(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

b) The operator of a bulk gasoline terminal ~~shall~~must:

1) Operate the terminal vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~; and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

2) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the terminal vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with Section 218.582(d)(1)(A) ~~of this Part~~; and

3) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (c)(1)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.583 Gasoline Dispensing Operations – Storage Tank Filling Operations

a) Subject to subsection (b), ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation unless:

1) The tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe; and

2) The vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system that includes one or more of the following:

A) A vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4); or

B) A refrigeration-condensation system or any other system approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision~~,~~ that recovers at least 90 percent by weight of all vaporized organic material from the equipment being controlled; and

C) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 218.584(b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~; and

3) By March 15, 1995, all tank vent pipes are equipped with pressure/vacuum relief valves with the following design specifications:

A) The pressure/vacuum relief valve ~~shall~~ must be set to resist a pressure of at least 3.5 inches water column and to resist a vacuum of no less than 6.0 inches water column; or

B) The pressure/vacuum relief valve ~~shall~~ must meet the requirements of Section 218.586(c) ~~of this Part~~; and

4) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation demonstrates compliance with subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section,~~ by March 15, 1995, or 30 days after installation of each pressure/vacuum relief valve, whichever is later, and then at least annually ~~thereafter~~, by measuring and recording the pressure indicated by a pressure/vacuum gauge at each tank vent pipe. The test ~~shall~~ must be performed on each tank vent pipe within two hours after product delivery into the respective storage tank. For manifold tank vent systems, observations at any point within the system ~~shall~~ must be adequate. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain any records required by this subsection for ~~a period of~~ three years.

b) ~~The requirements of subsections~~Subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~shall~~ do not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation if:

1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof~~,~~ or other system of equal or better emission control approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and was in place and operating before January 1, 1979; or

3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons.

c) Subject to subsection (b), each owner of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~must:

1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by subsection (a);

2) Provide instructions to the operator of the gasoline dispensing operation describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (b), each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system;

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the vapor collection system and delivery vessel unloading points in a manner that prevents:

A) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in EPA 450/2-78-051 appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~; and

B) Avoidable leaks of liquid during the filling of storage tanks; and

5) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.584 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

a) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor control by use of vapor collection equipment:

1) ~~Shall~~ Must have a vapor space connection that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;

2) ~~Shall~~ Must have its hatches closed at all times during loading or unloading operations, unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;

3) ~~Shall~~ Must not internally exceed a gauge pressure of 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water;

4) ~~Shall~~ Must be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operations;

5) ~~Shall~~ Must not be refilled in Illinois at other than:

A) A bulk gasoline terminal that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.582 ~~of this Part~~; or

B) A bulk gasoline plant that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.581(b) ~~of this Part~~.

6) ~~Shall~~ Must be tested annually in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 27, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.105. Each vessel must be repaired and retested within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, when it fails to sustain:

A) A pressure drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes; and

B) A vacuum drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes.

b) Any delivery vessel meeting the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must have a sticker affixed to the tank adjacent to the tank manufacturer's data plate which contains the tester's name, the tank identification number, and

the date of the test. The sticker ~~shall~~ must be in a form prescribed by the Agency, and, for those delivery vessels subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 as of December 31, 1987 ~~shall~~, must have been displayed ~~no later than~~by December 31, 1987.

c) The owner or operator of a delivery vessel ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain copies of any test required under subsection (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~ for ~~a period of~~ 3 years;

2) Provide copies of these tests to the Agency upon request; and

3) Provide annual test result certification to bulk gasoline plants and terminals where the delivery vessel is loaded.

d) Any delivery vessel which has undergone and passed a test in another state which has a USEPA-approved leak testing and certification program will satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~. Delivery vessels must display a sticker, decal, or stencil approved by the state where tested or comply with the requirements of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. All such stickers, decals, or stencils ~~shall~~ must have been displayed ~~no later than~~by December 31, 1987, for delivery vessels subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 as of December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.585 Gasoline Volatility Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 1699, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 218.586 Gasoline Dispensing Operations - Motor Vehicle Fueling Operations

a) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply.

1) "Average monthly volume" means the amount of motor vehicle fuel dispensed per month from a gasoline dispensing operation based upon a monthly average for the 2-year period of November 1990 through October 1992, or, if not available, the monthly average for the most recent twelve calendar months. Monthly averages are to include only those months when the operation was operating.

2) "Certified" means any vapor collection and control system which has been tested and approved by CARB as having a vapor recovery and removal efficiency of at least 95% (by weight) ~~shall~~ will constitute a certified vapor collection and control system. CARB testing and approval is ~~pursuant to~~under the CARB manual, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

3) "Completion of installation" means the successful passing of one or more of the following tests applicable to the installed vapor collection and control system: Dynamic Backpressure Test, Pressure Decay/Leak Test, and Liquid Blockage Test, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

4) "CARB" means California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812.

5) "Employee" means any person who performs work for an employer.

6) "Operation" means any building, structure, installation, operation, or combination ~~thereof~~ of them located on contiguous properties and under common ownership that provides for the dispensing of motor vehicle fuel.

7) "Gasoline dispensing operation" means any operation where motor vehicle fuel is dispensed into motor vehicle fuel tanks or portable containers from a storage tank with a capacity of 2176 liters (575 gallons) or more.

8) "Modification" means any change, removal, or addition, other than an identical replacement, of any component contained within the vapor collection and control system.

9) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine, ~~including, but not limited to,~~ automobiles and trucks. ~~Specifically excluded from this definition are~~This definition specifically excludes watercraft and aircraft.

10) "Motor vehicle fuel" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of more than 27.6 kilopascals (kPa) (four pounds per square inch) and which is used to power motor vehicles.

11) "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, manages, supervises, or controls (directly or indirectly) a gasoline dispensing operation.

12) Reid vapor pressure for gasoline ~~shall~~ must be measured in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the method ASTM D323-08, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

13) "Vapor collection and control system" means any system certified by CARB which limits the discharge to the atmosphere of motor vehicle fuel vapors displaced during the dispensing of motor vehicle fuel into motor vehicle fuel tanks.

b) Applicability. ~~The provisions of subsection~~Subsection (c) ~~shall apply~~applies to any gasoline dispensing operation which dispenses an average monthly volume of more than 10,000 gallons of motor vehicle fuel per month. Compliance ~~shall be required and~~must be demonstrated ~~in accordance with the schedule provided~~by the deadline in subsection (d).

c) Vapor Collection and Control Systems. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the dispensing of motor vehicle fuel at any time from a motor fuel dispenser unless the dispenser is equipped with and ~~utilizes~~ uses a vapor collection and control system which is properly installed and operated ~~as provided in~~under this subsection (c):

1) Any vapor collection and control system installed, used, or maintained has been CARB certified.

2) Any vapor collection and control system ~~utilized~~ used is maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications and the certification.

3) No elements or components of a vapor collection and control system are modified, removed, replaced, or otherwise rendered inoperative in a manner which prevents the system from performing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with its certification and design specifications.

4) A vapor collection and control system has no defective, malfunctioning, or missing components.

5) Operators and employees of the gasoline dispensing operation are trained and instructed in the proper operation and maintenance of a vapor collection and control system.

6) Instructions are posted in a conspicuous and visible place within the motor fuel dispensing area and describe the proper method of dispensing motor vehicle fuel with the use of the vapor collection and control system.

d) Compliance. In conjunction with ~~the compliance provisions of~~ Section 218.105 of this Part, gasoline dispensing operations subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must comply and demonstrate compliance according to the following:

1) Gasoline dispensing operations that operate at any time ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2014 ~~shall~~, must comply with subsection (c) until decommissioning is allowed and commenced in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (i)(l) and (i)(2)(B).

2) ~~The provisions of subsection~~Subsection (c) ~~shall~~ does not apply to any new gasoline dispensing operation that commences operating for the first time on or after January 1, 2014.

e) Except as provided in subsection (d), any gasoline dispensing operation that becomes subject to ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (c) at any time ~~shall~~ must remain subject to ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (c) at all times.

f) Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation which claims to be exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must submit ~~records~~ to the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request records which demonstrate that the gasoline dispensing operation is in fact exempt.

g) Recordkeeping and Reporting:

1) Any gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must retain at the operation copies of the registration information required ~~at~~ by subsection (h).

2) Except as provided in subsection (g)(4), records and reports required ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection (g) ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

3) Records and reports~~,~~ which ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (c)~~, shall~~ must clearly demonstrate:

A) That a certified vapor collection and control system has been installed and tested to verify its performance according to its specifications.

B) That proper maintenance has been conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications and requirements.

C) The time ~~period~~ and duration of all malfunctions of the vapor collection and control system.

D) The motor vehicle fuel throughput of the operation for each calendar month of the previous year.

E) That operators and employees are trained and instructed in the proper operation and maintenance of the vapor collection and control system and informed as to the potential penalties associated with the violation of any provision of this Section.

4) Any and all records relating to decommissioning ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation for ~~a period of~~ 5 years after completion of decommissioning in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (i). For purposes of this subsection (g)(4), "records" include~~, but are not limited to,~~ any documents, papers, reports, test results, logs, invoices, forms, certifications, and receipts that relate to decommissioning. Records relating to decommissioning ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or its designee within 30 minutes after the Agency's, or its designee's, request.

h) Any gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following registration requirements:

1) Upon the installation of a vapor collection and control system, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a registration which provides at minimum the operation name and address, signature of the owner or operator, the CARB Executive Order Number for the vapor collection and control system to be ~~utilized~~used, the number of nozzles (excluding diesel or kerosene) used for motor vehicle refueling, the monthly average volume of motor vehicle fuel dispensed, the location (including contact person's name, address, and telephone number) of records and reports required by this Section, and the date of completion of installation of the vapor collection and control system.

2) The registration ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within 30 days after completion of the installation.

3) A copy of the registration information ~~shall~~ must be maintained at the gasoline dispensing operation.

4) Upon the modification of an existing vapor collection and control system, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a registration that details the changes to the information provided in the previous registration of the vapor collection and control system and which includes the signature of the owner or operator. The registration must be submitted to the Agency within 30 days after completion of the modification.

i) Decommissioning. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation subject at any time to subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must decommission vapor collection and control systems in ~~accordance~~ complaince with ~~the provisions of~~ this subsection (i).

1) Compliance

A) Beginning January 1, 2014, an owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation may commence decommissioning of vapor collection and control systems. The decommissioning of vapor collection and control systems must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~all of the provisions specified in~~ subsection (i)(2).

B) No later than December 31, 2016, an owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~ must complete the decommissioning of all vapor collection and control systems in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~all of the provisions specified in~~ subsection (i)(2).

2) Decommissioning Procedures and Standards. The decommissioning of vapor collection and control systems ~~shall~~ must be conducted as follows:

A) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~ must complete and submit a notice of intent form~~,~~ provided by the Agency~~,~~ notifying the Agency of its intent to decommission. The completed notice of intent form ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least 10 days ~~prior to~~before commencing decommissioning in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (i)(2)(B);

B) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~ must decommission vapor collection and control systems in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~all of the procedures specified in~~ Section 14.6, except Section 14.6.14, of the Petroleum Equipment Institute's "Recommended Practices for Installation and Testing of Vapor-Recovery Systems at Vehicle-Fueling Sites", PEI/RP 300-09 (PEI), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. In addition to Section 14.6 of the PEI, the following requirements apply to decommissioning:

i) All decommissioning procedures, except testing, ~~shall~~ must be performed only by a contractor who is both registered with the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Weights and Measures, in the 3-A Gasoline Pump Meters Code ~~pursuant to~~under Section 8.1 of the Weights and Measures Act [225 ILCS 470/8.1] and licensed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) in the installation/retrofitting licensure module ~~pursuant to~~under the Petroleum Equipment Contractors Licensing Act [225 ILCS 729] and implementing regulations at 41 Ill. Adm. Code 172. ~~Any such~~The contractor ~~shall~~ must also have the appropriate dispenser-manufacturer certification and training, if any. ~~In the event that~~If product piping must be

broken or an OSFM permit is otherwise required for any component of the work, the contractor ~~shall~~ must ensure that the OSFM-permitted work is performed by the appropriate OSFM-licensed contractor and personnel;

ii) Decommissioning procedures related to testing ~~shall~~ must be performed only by a contractor who is licensed by OSFM in the tank tightness testing licensure module ~~pursuant to~~under the Petroleum Equipment Contractors Licensing Act and implementing regulations at 41 Ill. Adm. Code 172; and

iii) The pressure decay test required by the PEI ~~shall~~ must be passed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix A of the PEI. The tie-tank test required by the PEI ~~shall~~ must be conducted and passed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with CARB TP201.3C to ensure that all tanks are properly vented; and

C) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation and the contractors that performed the decommissioning ~~shall~~ must complete and sign a decommissioning checklist and certification, provided by the Agency, documenting the decommissioning procedures performed. Within 30 days after completion of the decommissioning procedures ~~specified by~~under subsection (i)(2)(B), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must provide the completed checklist and certification and the test results to the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

Section 218.601 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 218.602 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 218.603 Leaks (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 218.604 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.605 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.606 Exception to Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.607 Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Limit emissions of VOM to the atmosphere to an average of 3.5 kilograms of VOM per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned, or

2) Install and operate a solvent recovery dryer in a manner such that the dryer remains closed and the recovery phase continues until a final solvent flow rate of 50 milliliters per minute is attained.

b) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent filtration system ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Reduce the VOM content in all filtration wastes to 1.0 kilogram or less per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned~~,~~ before disposal~~,~~ and exposure to the atmosphere, or

2) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system~~,~~ and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for 8 hours or more before their removal.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.608 Operating Practices for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~In order to~~To minimize fugitive solvent emissions, the owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning source ~~shall~~ must employ good housekeeping practices including the following:

a) General Housekeeping Requirements

1) Equipment containing solvent (washers, dryers, extractors, and filters) ~~shall~~ must remain closed at all times except during load transfer and maintenance. Lint filter and button trap covers ~~shall~~ must remain closed except when solvent-laden material is being removed.

2) Cans, buckets, barrels, and other containers of solvent or of solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be covered except when in use.

3) Solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be exposed to the atmosphere only for the minimum time necessary for load transfer.

b) Installation and operation of equipment:

1) All cartridge filters ~~shall~~ must be enclosed and operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures and specifications recommended by the manufacturer for the cartridge filter. After installation, the cartridges ~~shall~~ must be inspected, monitored, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations; and

2) Vents on containers for new solvent and for solvent-containing waste ~~shall~~ must be constructed and maintained ~~so as~~ to minimize solvent vapor emissions. Criteria for ~~the minimization of~~minimizing solvent vapor emissions include ~~the elimination of~~eliminating solvent buckets and barrels standing open to the atmosphere~~,~~ and ~~the repair of~~repairing gaskets and seals that expose solvent-rich environments to the atmosphere, to be determined through visual inspection.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.609 Program for Inspection and Repair of Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning source ~~shall~~ must conduct the following visual inspections on a weekly basis:

1) Washers, dryers, solvent filters, settling tanks, vacuum stills, and containers and conveyors of petroleum solvent ~~shall~~ must be inspected for visible leaks of solvent liquid.

2) Pipes, hoses, and fittings ~~shall~~ must be inspected for active dripping or dampness.

3) Pumps and filters ~~shall~~ must be inspected for leaks around seals and access covers.

4) Gaskets and seals ~~shall~~ must be inspected for wear and defects.

b) Leaks of petroleum solvent liquid and vapors ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three working days ~~of~~ after detection, unless necessary replacement parts are not on site.

1) If necessary, repair parts ~~shall~~ must be ordered within three working days ~~of detection of~~after detecting the leak.

2) The leak ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three days ~~of~~ after delivery of necessary parts.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.610 Testing and Monitoring

a) Compliance with Sections 218.607(b)(2), 218.608, and 218.609 ~~of this Part shall~~must be determined by visual inspection; and

b) Compliance with Sections 218.607(a)(2) and (b)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in EPA-450/3-82-009 (1982), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

c) If a control device is used to comply with Section 218.607(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, then compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 25 (1984), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.611 Applicability for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 218.607 through 218.610 ~~of this Part shall~~ apply to petroleum solvent dry cleaning sources that:

a) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM~~,~~ and are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision; or

b) Have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.612 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.613 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

Section 218.620 Applicability

a) This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to all paint and ink manufacturing sources which:

1) Include process emission units not subject to Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l)~~ of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 218.405~~ of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486~~ of this Part~~), V, X, Y, ~~or~~ Z, or BB~~ of this Part~~; and which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

B) Are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment~~,~~ through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision, or

2) Produce more than 7,570,820 1 (2,000,000 gal) per calendar year of paint or ink formulations, which contain less than 10 percent (by weight) water, and ink formulations not containing as the primary solvents water, Magie oil, or glycol.

b) This Subpart ~~shall~~ also ~~apply~~ applies to all paint and ink manufacturing sources which:

1) Have the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from process emission units that:

A) Are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB~~ of this Part~~, or

B) Are not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks and clean-up solvents operations, or

2) Produce more than 1,892,705 1 (500,000 gal) per calendar year of paint or ink formulations which contain less than 10% (by weight) water, and ink formulations not containing as the primary solvents water, Magie oil, or glycol.

c) For the purposes of this Subpart, VOM emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.621 Exemption for Waterbase Material and Heatset-Offset Ink

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 218.624, ~~and~~ 218.625, and ~~Section~~ 218.628(a) ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to equipment while it is being used to produce either:

a) Paint or ink formulations which contain 10 percent or more (by weight) water, or

b) Inks containing Magie oil and glycol as the primary solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.623 Permit Conditions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 1945, effective January 24, 1994)

Section 218.624 Open-Top Mills, Tanks, Vats or Vessels

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open-top mill, tank, vat, or vessel with a volume of more than 45 l (12 gal) for the production of paint or ink unless:

a) The mill, tank, vat, or vessel is equipped with a cover which completely covers the mill, tank, vat, or vessel opening except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow for safe clearance for a mixer shaft. ~~Such~~ The cover ~~shall~~ must extend at least 1.27 cm (0.5 in) beyond the outer rim of the opening or be attached to the rim.

b) The cover remains closed except when production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require access.

c) The cover is maintained in good condition such that, when in place, it maintains contact with the rim of the opening for at least 90 percent of the circumference of the rim.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.625 Grinding Mills

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill for the production of paint or ink which is not maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill fabricated or modified after ~~the effective date of this Subpart~~August 16, 1991, which is not equipped with fully enclosed screens.

c) The manufacturer's specifications ~~shall~~ must be kept on file at the plant by the owner or operator of the grinding mill and be made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.626 Storage Tanks

a) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must equip tanks storing VOL with a vapor pressure greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) with pressure/vacuum conservation vents set as a minimum at +/-0.2 kPa (0.029 psi). These controls ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times. An alternative air pollution control system may be used if it results in a greater emission reduction than these controls. Any alternative control system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Stationary VOL storage containers with a capacity greater than 946 1 (250 gal) ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a submerged-fill pipe or bottom fill. These controls ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times. An alternative control system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.628 Leaks

The owner or operator of a paint or ink manufacturing source ~~shall, for the purpose of detecting leaks,~~must conduct ~~an~~ the following equipment monitoring program ~~as set forth below~~to detect leaks:

a) Each pump ~~shall~~ must be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for ~~indications of~~ leaks~~, that is,~~ indicated by liquids dripping from the pump seal. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the pump ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

b) Any pump, valve, pressure relief valve, sampling connection, open-ended valve and flange, or connector containing a fluid which is at least 10 percent VOM by weight and which appears to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

c) A ~~weather proof,~~ readily visible weather-proof tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow~~,~~ bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected ~~shall~~ must be attached to leaking equipment. The tag may be removed ~~upon repair, that is, when the equipment is adjusted or otherwise altered~~when the equipment has been repaired, including adjustment or other alteration, to allow operation without leaking.

d) When a leak is detected, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record the date of detection and repair, and the record ~~shall~~ must be retained at the source for at least two years from the date of each detection or each repair attempt. The record ~~shall~~ must be made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.630 Clean Up

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not clean paint or ink manufacturing equipment with organic solvent unless the equipment being cleaned is completely covered or enclosed except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow safe clearance for proper operation of the cleaning equipment, considering the method and materials being used.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must store organic wash solvent only in ~~other than~~ closed containers, unless closed containers are demonstrated to be a safety hazard, ~~or~~ and must not dispose of organic wash solvent in a manner such that more than 20 percent by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.636 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a source subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.637 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an emission source which claims to be exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must submit records to the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request which document that the emission source is ~~in fact~~ exempt from this Subpart. These records ~~shall~~ include ~~(but are not limited to)~~ the percent water (by weight)

in the paint or ink being produced and the quantity of Magie oil, glycol, and other solvents in the ink being produced.

b) Every owner or operator of a source which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~those requirements~~it at the source for three years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

Section 218.640 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to polystyrene plants which:

a) ~~Which use~~Use continuous processes to manufacture polystyrene - polybutadiene co-polymer; and

b) ~~Which fall~~Fall within Standard Industrial Classification Group No. 282, Industry No. 2821, except that the manufacture of polystyrene resins need not be the primary manufacturing process at the plant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.642 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of VOM from the material recovery section to exceed 0.12 kg of ~~Volatile Organic Material~~VOM per 1000 kg of polystyrene resin produced.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.644 Emissions Testing

a)) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a polystyrene plant subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must at ~~his~~ its own expense demonstrate compliance by ~~use of the following method:~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 25 - Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon (1984), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART CC: POLYESTER RESIN PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Section 218.660 Applicability

a) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it is not subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subparts PP, QQ, RR, and TT and:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Subpart~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvent operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's polyester resin products manufacturing process emission units and associated handling of materials, cleanup activity, and formulation activity, if any, which are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, or DD ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (a) ~~above~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a polyester resin products manufacturing process emissions unit which was subject to the control requirements of Section 218.666 ~~of this Part~~.

c) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall~~ must be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart, or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.666 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of a polyester resin products manufacturing process subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the operating requirements ~~below~~in this section:

1) Any of the following:

A) Use polyester resin material with a monomer content as follows:

i) For polyester resin materials used for products requiring corrosion resistant or fire retardant materials, a monomer content of no more than 48% by weight as applied;

ii) For polyester resin materials for products requiring a tensile strength of 10,000 psi or more, including tooling resins, a monomer content of no more than 48% by weight as applied;

iii) For clear gel coat, a monomer content of no more than 50% by weight as applied;

iv) For other pigmented gel coats, a monomer content of no more than 45% by weight as applied; or

v) For all other polyester resin materials, a monomer content of no more than 35% by weight as applied.

B) Use a closed-mold system or pultrusion system which will result in less than 4% weight loss of polyester resin materials;

C) Use vapor suppressed polyester resin approved by the Agency in the source's permit such that weight loss from VOM emissions does not exceed 60 grams per square meter of exposed surface area during molding; or

D) Use any materials or processes that are demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency to achieve VOM emission levels equivalent to any of the above. This alternative must be approved by the Agency and ~~the~~ by USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

2) For spraying operations, in addition to the requirements specified in ~~Section 218.666(a)(1) above~~subsection (a)(1), use only high-volume low pressure (HVLP), airless, air-assisted airless, or electrostatic spray equipment, except for touch-up and repair using a hand-held, air-atomized spray gun which has a container for polyester resin material as part of the gun.

b) Any owner or operator of a polyester resin products manufacturing process subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must use closed containers for all polyester resin materials, cleaning materials which contain VOM (including waste cleaning materials), and other materials that contain VOM (including waste resin

materials) in such a manner as to effectively control VOM emissions to the atmosphere and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the practices ~~described~~ in the certification ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.670(b)(2)(A).

c) Any owner or operator of a polyester resin products manufacturing process subject to this Subpart which formulates polyester resin material at the source ~~shall~~ must comply with the following operating requirements:

1) A cover ~~shall~~ must be in place on any tank, vat, or vessel with a capacity greater than 7.5 liters (2 gallons), including a container in which polyester resin materials are delivered to the source, while polyester resin materials are being formulated. The cover ~~shall~~must:

A) Completely cover the tank, vat, or vessel opening except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow for safe clearance for a mixer shaft;

B) Extend at least 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) beyond the outer rim of the opening or be attached to the rim;

C) Remain closed except when adding or removing material or when sampling or inspection procedures require access; and

D) Be maintained in good condition such that, when in place, the cover maintains contact with the rim of the opening for at least 90% of the circumference of the rim.

2) Carry out emissions ~~shall~~ must be minimized when a mixer used for formulation of polyester resin material is being removed from a tank, vat, or vessel containing polyester resin material by allowing the material retained on the mixer blades to drain back into the tank, vat, or vessel before the mixer is completely removed from the tank, vat, or vessel.

d) Any owner or operator of polyester resin products manufacturing processes subject to this Subpart which as a group use more than 4 gallons per day of cleaning materials which contain more than 200 grams of VOM per liter (1.7 pound per gallon) ~~shall~~ must use a solvent recovery system for ~~such~~ the materials. Solvent recovery may be done at the source or by using an off-site commercial solvent recovery service. The waste residue from a solvent recovery system located at the source ~~shall~~ must not contain more than 20% VOM by weight.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.667 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~the~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.668 Testing

a) Testing Methods.

1) The VOM content of fresh cleaning materials ~~shall~~ must be determined from supplier data or by sampling and analysis using EPA Reference Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

2) The VOM content of waste residue from a solvent recovery system ~~shall~~ must be determined by sampling and analysis using EPA Reference Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of the Part~~.

3) The monomer content of polyester resin materials ~~shall~~ must be determined:

A) From supplier data and operating data;

B) By sampling and analysis by the methods ~~set forth~~ in SCAQMD Method 312-91, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~; or

C) By site-specific sampling and analysis methods approved by the Agency and USEPA in a federally enforceable permit.

4) The weight loss from polyester resin material in a closed-mold system or pultrusion system during molding ~~shall~~ must be determined:

A) From supplier data and operating data;

B) By testing of VOM emissions by the methods ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.105; or

C) By material balance as follows: Separately weigh the polyester resin materials and the reinforcement materials before they are introduced into the mold. Weigh the molded product after it has cooled so that it can be manually handled but no sooner than one hour after removal of the product from the mold. The percent weight loss ~~shall~~ must be determined according to the following equation:

$$PWL = [1 - (C-B)] \times 100$$

A

Where,

PWL = Percent Weight Loss;
A = Weight of polyester resin materials;
B = Weight of reinforcement material;
C = Weight of cooled molded product after at least one hour elapsed time.

D) By site-specific sampling and analysis methods approved by the Agency and USEPA in a federally enforceable permit.

5) The weight loss from a vapor suppressed polyester resin material square meter of exposed surface area ~~shall~~ must be determined:

A) From supplier data and operating data;

B) By sampling and analysis by the methods ~~set forth~~ in SCAQMD Method 309-91, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112; or

C) By site-specific sampling and analysis methods approved by the Agency and USEPA in a federally enforceable permit.

6) In the event of a difference between data obtained by sampling and analysis and other data, the data from sampling and analysis ~~shall~~ must govern.

b) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct sampling and analysis to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.668 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a polyester resin products manufacturing process subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall,~~must at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ conduct ~~such~~ the sampling and analysis in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsection (a) ~~above~~. The Agency's decision to invoke this subsection may be based on such factors including~~, but not limited to,~~ a change in operation of the polyester resin products manufacturing process~~,~~ or a reasonable belief that a previous test resulted in erroneous data.

c) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require sampling and analysis.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.670 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Exempt Emission Units

Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a polyester resin manufacturing process which is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart CC ~~of this Part shall~~must submit to the Agency records that document that the polyester resin product manufacturing process is exempt from those requirements. These records ~~shall~~ must be submitted within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.672 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Subject Emission Units

a) Any owner or operator of a polyester resin products manufacturing process which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a process subject to this Subpart, the owner or operator of the subject process ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the process will be in compliance with Section 218.666(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after ~~a~~ the applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date as demonstrated by testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.668 ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each polyester resin products manufacturing process at the source;

B) The name and identification number of each polyester resin material used in these processes, the means by which it may be applied, and the classification of the polyester resin material under Section 218.666(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~;

C) The particular operating requirement with which each polyester resin material will comply, the actual monomer content of the material (percent by weight), and other relevant data to show compliance with the operating requirement, including:

i) For each polyester resin material which is classified as a material used for products requiring corrosion resistant or fire retardant materials, a material used for products requiring tensile strength of 10,000 psi or more, or a clear gel coat, justification for ~~such~~ the classification if the material is applied to comply with the monomer content limitation of Section 218.666(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), or (iii), respectively, ~~of this Subpart~~;

ii) For each polyester resin material which is applied in a closed-mold or pultrusion system so as to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight loss from the polyester resin material (percent by weight) during molding;

iii) For each polyester resin material which is vapor suppressed ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~, the type and content (percent by weight) of catalyst in the materials, the maximum process temperature for resin application, the maximum gel time, and the weight loss (grams per square meter exposed surface) during molding; and

iv) For each polyester resin material which is approved by the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~, information showing the VOM emissions level which is achieved and the VOM emissions which would result from compliance with Section 218.666(a)(1)(A), (B) or (C).

D) A description of the testing which was performed~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.668 ~~of this Part,~~ to determine the monomer content of polyester resin materials and the information in subsections (a)(1)(C)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and (a)(1)(D) ~~above~~, including data, calculations, and descriptions and results of the sampling and analysis that the owner or operator has relied upon to show compliance with Sections 218.666(a)(1) and (2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

E) For spraying operations, the equipment for spraying polyester resin materials and the equipment for touch up and repair;

F) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records required in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~below~~; and

G) An example of the format in which the records required in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~below~~ will be kept.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject process ~~shall~~ must collect and record the following information to maintain a complete record of all polyester resin materials which are used

by such polyester resin products manufacturing process. This information ~~shall~~ must be maintained at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each polyester resin material used in the process;

B) The particular operating requirement with which each polyester resin material will comply, the actual monomer content of the material (percent by weight), and other relevant data to show compliance with the operating requirement, including:

i) For each polyester resin material which is classified as a material used for products requiring corrosion resistant or fire retardant materials, a material used for products requiring tensile strength of 10,000 psi or more, or a clear gel coat, justification for ~~such~~ the classification if the material is applied to comply with the monomer content limitation of Section 218.666(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), or (iii), respectively~~, of this Subpart~~;

ii) For each polyester resin material which is applied in a closed-mold or pultrusion system ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight loss from the polyester resin material (percent by weight) during molding;

iii) For each polyester resin material which is vapor suppressed ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~, the type and content (percent by weight) of catalyst in the material, the maximum process temperature for resin application, the maximum gel time, and the weight loss (grams per square meter exposed surface) during molding; and

iv) For each polyester resin material which is approved by the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~, information showing the VOM emission level which is achieved and the VOM emissions which would result from compliance with Section 218.666(a)(1)(A), (B), or (C) ~~of this Subpart~~;

C) A description of the testing which was performed~~,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.668 ~~of this Part,~~ to determine the monomer content of polyester resin materials and the information in subsections (a)(1)(C)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and (a)(1)(D) ~~above~~,

including data, calculations, and descriptions and results of the sampling and analysis that the owner or operator has relied upon to show compliance with Section 218.666(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) The processes and applications for which each polyester resin material may be used in compliance with applicable operating requirements, including:

i) For each polyester resin material which is classified as a material used for products requiring corrosion resistant or fire retardant material or a material used for products requiring tensile strength of 10,000 psi or more which is applied to comply with the monomer content limitation of Section 218.666(a)(1)(A)(i) or (ii), respectively, ~~of this Subpart,~~ the required products or circumstances for the materials' use;

ii) For each polyester resin material which is applied in a closed-mold or pultrusion system ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the required process temperature and minimum mold cycle time or maximum pultrusion speed;

iii) For each polyester resin material which is vapor suppressed ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~, the required thickness of the manufactured product, the type and amount of catalyst in the resin, and the maximum process temperature and maximum gel time; and

iv) For each polyester resin material which is approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(1)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~, the required process operating conditions or product specifications; and

E) For each polyester resin material which is applied in a spraying operation, the type of spray equipment with which the material will be applied ~~so as~~ to comply with Section 218.666(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) On and after ~~the~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject process ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each process and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name, identification number, and amount of each polyester resin material applied on each process; and

B) The specific data ~~identified pursuant to~~under Section 218.672(a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ to confirm that the polyester resin material was applied in such a manner that it complied with the applicable operating requirement.

4) On and after ~~a~~ an pplicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject process ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of any violation of the operating requirements of this Subpart by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation; and

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from ~~one operating requirement among~~ Section 218.666(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), or (D) ~~of this Subpart~~ to another operating requirement, of compliance with all requirements of subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from one operating requirement to another, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all applicable requirements of subsection (a) ~~above~~.

b) Any owner or operator of a polyester resin product manufacturing process subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart CC ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) On ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or upon initial start-up of a new source, the owner or operator of the source ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the source will be in compliance with Sections 218.666(b) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part,~~ or on or after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A description of the handling practices for polyester resin material, cleaning materials which contain VOM, and waste materials which contain VOM, including the use of closed containers and a statement that these practices effectively control VOM emissions to the atmosphere; and

B) The usage on a daily basis of each cleanup material which contains VOM, the VOM content per liter of each such material, and whether a reclamation system is required by Section 218.666(d) ~~of~~

~~this Subpart~~ for ~~such~~ the material or will be used; a description of the solvent recovery practices if recovery is required or will be used; and a statement that, where a solvent recovery system is required and will be at the source, ~~that~~ the waste residue contains 20% or less VOM by weight.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part,~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of the process ~~shall~~ must collect and record all the following information and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections performed to confirm the proper use of closed containers to control VOM emissions, and any instances of improper use of closed containers, with descriptions of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

B) Information on a daily basis confirming the proper use of a recovery system if one is required or is used, including operation of a recovery system at the source to produce a waste residue that is 20% or less VOM by weight and information identifying any observation of noncompliance; and

C) Information on a daily basis on the use of cleaning materials which contain more than 200 grams of VOM per liter (1.7 pound per gallon) if a recovery system is not required or is not used. This information ~~shall~~ must include the name, identification number, amount used, and VOM content of each such cleaning material.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an pplicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject process ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart with respect to handling practices and solvent recovery for cleaning materials by sending a copy of all such records to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the calendar quarter in which ~~such~~ the violation occurred; or

B) Within 30 calendar days ~~of~~ after changing the handling practices for polyester resin materials, cleaning materials, and waste materials or changing source practice with respect to a solvent recovery system for cleaning materials, describing the change.

c) Any owner or operator of a polyester resin product manufacturing process subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart that formulates polyester resin material at the source ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) On ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or upon initial start-up of a new emission unit, the owner or operator of the source ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the emission unit will be in compliance with Section 218.666(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A description of the equipment used for formulation of polyester resin materials, including the types of tanks, vats, and vessels and their size and the types of mixers and the covers associated with this equipment; and

B) A description of the practices used to minimize VOM emissions to the atmosphere from formulation activity, including the use and maintenance of covers on tanks, vats, and vessels and drainage of mixers.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of the process ~~shall~~ must collect and record all the following information and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections to confirm the proper use and maintenance of covers on vats, vessels, and tanks and proper drainage of mixers and any instance of improper use, with description of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

B) A maintenance log for covers on vats, vessels, and tanks, detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed and initial use of new covers, including dates of such activities

.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject process ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart with respect to formulation of polyester resin material by sending a copy of all such records to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the calendar quarter in which ~~such~~ the violation occurred~~:~~; or

B) Within 30 calendar days ~~of~~ after changing the handling practices for formulation of polyester resin materials, describing the change.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART DD: AEROSOL CAN FILLING

Section 218.680 Applicability

a) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it is not subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subparts PP, QQ, RR, and TT and has the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from emission units that are:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l)), H (excluding Section 218.405), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) Not ~~including~~ included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean up solvent operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsectin (a)(1), the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to a source's aerosol can filling lines and propellant booster pumps~~,~~ which are not regulated by or addressed by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, or CC ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) If a source ceases to meet the criteria of subsection (a), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to an aerosol can filling line and propellant booster pump which was subject to the control requirements of Section 218.686 ~~of this Part~~.

c) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall~~ must be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.686 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of an aerosol can filling line that is filling cans with a propellant which contains propane, butane, or other VOM subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emission of at least 81% from the propellant filling area, also known as the gas house, on each line; or

2) As an alternative to compliance with subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of an aerosol can filling line ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

A) Fill all cans, other than trial runs of cans to verify product quality, using through-the-valve fill or enhanced under-the-cup fill to minimize loss of VOM propellant; or use a reclamation system to recover surplus VOM propellant; or use another system approved in a federally enforceable permit which achieves at least 75% reduction of the emissions of under-the-cup fill;

B) Fill on a monthly basis at least 90% of cans filled on such aerosol can filling lines that are capable of being filled by the through-the-valve method with through-the-valve fill. All cans ~~shall~~ must be considered capable of being filled by the through-the-valve method unless, as demonstrated by the records required by Section 218.692(b)(2) ~~of this Part~~, the valve assembly is not adaptable to the through-the-valve fill; through-the-valve fill cannot be accomplished with at least 85% of the under-the-cup operating rate in cans per minute of filling; or performance, that is the discharge of the can's contents to accomplish its intended function, is negatively affected by through-the-valve fill considering factors such as propellant solubility in the can's contents and the amount of turbulence which the contents may experience during propellant filling; and

C) Verify proper filling of cans with a VOM monitoring system in the gas house. This system may monitor VOM concentration as a percentage of the lower explosive limit.

b) Every owner or operator of a propellant booster pump associated with an aerosol can filling line subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with one of the following requirements:

1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emission of at least 81% from each pump. If the pumps are located in the gas house of a filling line, compliance with

this reduction may be achieved by the combination of the pumps located in the gas house and the propellant filling area; or

2) Work practices to prevent leaks from a pump, meaning a loss of VOM from the pump above background levels. Work practices ~~shall~~ must include changing seals every four ~~(4)~~ weeks and plungers every 16 weeks unless a pump monitoring procedure approved in a federally enforceable permit establishes otherwise.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.688 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance or verify effectiveness with Section 218.686 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.690 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Exempt Emission Units

Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an aerosol can filling line or propellant booster pump which is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part shall~~must submit to the Agency records documenting that the aerosol can filling line or propellant booster pump is exempt from those requirements. These records ~~shall~~ must be submitted within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.692 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Subject Emission Units

a) Any owner or operator of an aerosol can filling line or propellant booster pump which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ and complying by ~~means of~~ the use of emission capture and control equipment ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of an aerosol can filling line or propellant booster pump, the owner or operator of the subject line or pump ~~shall~~ must demonstrate to the Agency that the subject line or pump will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section

218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date by submitting to the Agency all calculations and other supporting data, including descriptions and results of any tests the owner or operator may have performed.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject line or pump ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Control device monitoring data;

B) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated lines and pumps; and

C) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject line or pump ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ by sending a copy of any records showing the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the occurrence of the violation; and

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ from the use of capture systems and control devices to methods of filling cans, including use of a reclamation system or pump work practice, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (b)(1) or (c)(1) ~~below~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ from the use of capture systems and control devices to compliance with the methods of filling cans or work practices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsections (b) or (c) ~~below~~, respectively.

b) Any owner or operator of an aerosol can filling line which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Par~~t and complying by means of the methods of filling cans including use of a reclamation system ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a line subject to Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~, the

owner or operator of the subject line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the line will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each line which will comply by means of the methods of filling cans;

B) The name and manufacturer's description of the can filling system;

C) Calculations and other data to demonstrate the propellant losses with these systems, including a description and results of any test the owner or operator has performed;

D) Technical and production data, along with calculations to demonstrate that the required percentage of cans capable of being filled by means of through-the-valve fill will be filled using through-the-valve fill;

E) For a reclamation system, the parameters which will be monitored to demonstrate proper system operation, with justification;

F) For a system approved in a federally enforceable permit, identification of ~~such~~ the permit; and

G) An example of the records which will be kept ~~pursuant to subsections~~under (b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~below~~.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject line ~~shall~~ must collect and record the following information for each type of product that is not filled by the through-the-valve method. Information need be provided ~~pursuant~~ only ~~to~~ under subsections (B), (C), (D), and (E) ~~below~~ to the extent that the information is relied upon by the owner or operator to demonstrate that a product is not capable of being filled by through-the-valve method. For this purpose, each formulation in a particular type of can with a particular type of valve assembly ~~shall~~ must be addressed separately as a unique product considering the range of models of cans and valve assemblies, e.g., suppliers, sizes, and weights of the type used for such product:

A) Identifying information for the product type, including identification and description of the cans' contents, type, and model of cans~~,~~; type and models of valve assembly~~,~~; and type of propellant and nominal propellant charge;

B) Whether the valve assembly is able to be through-the-valve filled;

C) Under-the-cup operating rate and projected through-the-valve fill operating rate;

D) Information addressing the impact of through-the-valve fill on performance;

E) Other supporting data; and

F) Whether the product is deemed capable of being filled by the through-the-valve method.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Operating data for the line and fill systems;

B) For a reclamation system, system monitoring data; and

C) Number of cans filled which are capable of being filled by means of through-the-valve fill, determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the records kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~ and percentage of ~~such~~ the cans actually filled using through-the-valve fill.

4) On and after the applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ by sending a copy of any record showing the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the calendar quarter in which the violation occurred;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart DD ~~of this Part,~~ from the methods of filling cans to the use of capture systems and control devices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~. Upon changing the method of compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a) ~~above~~.

c) Any owner or operator of a propellant booster pump which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of work practices~~, shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a pump subject to Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject pump ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the pump will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each pump which will comply by means of work practices;

B) The work practices which will be followed for the pump, including the means which will be used to determine whether the pump is leaking~~, that is, experiencing~~indicated by loss of VOM compared to background levels;

C) For work practices approved in a federally enforceable permit, identification of ~~such~~ the permit; and

D) An example of the records which will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c)(2) ~~below~~.

2) On and after ~~the~~ an applicab;e date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part,~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject pump ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each pump and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Operating data for each pump, including date and time a leak in a pump is detected, date and time a leaking pump is removed from service, and action taken to repair a pump; and

B) A maintenance log for the pump, detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject pump ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ by sending a copy of any record showing the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the ~~occurrence of~~ the violation;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~ from work practices to use of emission capture and control equipment, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a revised certification ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~above~~. Upon changing the method of compliance

with Subpart DD ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all applicable requirements of~~ subsection (a) ~~above~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART FF: BAKERY OVENS (Repealed)

Section 218.720 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg.14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.722 Control Requirements (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.726 Testing (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg.14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.727 Monitoring (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.728 Recordkeeping and Reporting (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.729 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 218.730 Certification (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 21 Ill. Reg. 14428, effective October 28, 1996)

SUBPART GG: MARINE TERMINALS

Section 218.760 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to sources that load or who are permitted to load gasoline or crude oil.

b) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to the following activities:

1) Loading of liquids associated with the fueling of marine vessels; or

2) ~~The transfer of~~Transferring liquids from one marine vessel to another marine vessel.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.762 Control Requirements

a) Except as provided at subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, every owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must equip each terminal with a vapor collection and control system that:

1) Captures the vapors displaced during the loading event and reduces overall VOM emissions by at least 95% by weight through the use of either a vapor combustion system or a vapor recovery system;

2) Is maintained and operated so that it prevents visible liquid leaks, significant odors, and visible fumes in the liquid transfer and the vapor collection lines~~,~~ and appurtenances during loading; and

3) Has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 33 CFR 154.

b) ~~From~~ During the regulatory control period of May 1 to September 15, ~~the regulatory control period,~~ every owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must load gasoline or crude oil only into marine vessels that are:

1) Equipped with vapor collection equipment that has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 46 CFR 39;

2) Connected to the vapor collection system; and

3) Vapor-tight as described in ~~the following~~ subsections (b)(3)(A), (b)(3)(B), (b)(3)(C), or (b)(3)(D) ~~of this Secti~~on:

A) The owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must load each marine vessel with a vacuum assisted vapor collection system, instrumented in such a way that the pump(s) transferring gasoline or crude oil to the marine vessel will not operate unless the vapor collection system is properly connected and properly operating.

B) As an alternative to subsection (b)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must obtain documentation ~~as described in~~under Section 218.770(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ that the marine vessel has been vapor-tightness tested within either the preceeding 12 months or the preceding 14 months, if the test is

being conducted as part of the Coast Guard's reinspection of the vessel required under 46 CFR 31.10-17, using Method 21 of Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as described in Section 218.768(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

C) If there is no documentation of a successful leak test conducted on the marine vessel in either the preceeding 12 months or in the preceding 14 months, if the test is being conducted as part of the Coast Guard's reinspection of the vessel required under 46 CFR 31.10-17, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that a leak test of the marine vessel be conducted during the final 20 percent of loading of the marine vessel or ~~shall~~ must not load the vessel. The test ~~shall~~ must be conducted when the marine vessel is being loaded at the maximum liquid transfer rate for that transfer operation. The owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that the documentation ~~described in~~under Section 218.770(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ is completed ~~prior to~~before the departure of the vessel.

D) If the marine vessel has failed its most recent vapor-tightness leak test at the marine terminal, before the marine vessel can be loaded, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that the owner or operator of the marine vessel provide documentation that the leaks detected during the previous vapor-tightness leak test have been repaired and that the marine vessel has been vapor-tightness tested since the leak(s) has been repaired ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

c) As an alternative to the control requirements of subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to the control requirements of this Subpart may comply by showing:

1) Operation of a vapor collection and control system for the loading of gasoline or crude oil from marine vessels in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the regulations adopted by the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 112(d) or 183(f) of the CAA;

2) Reduction of VOM emissions equivalent to the levels in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ through a federally enforceable emission reduction plan; or

3) An alternate procedure ~~to those described that has been~~ approved by the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

d) Nothing in this Subpart ~~shall supersede~~supersedes any U.S. Coast Guard regulation that is more stringent than ~~that contained in~~ this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.764 Compliance Certification

By May 1, 1996, or upon initial startup, or upon change in method of compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must certify compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart by submitting to the Agency the following:

a) If complying with Sections 218.762(a) and (b), or (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) The type of vapor collection and control system ~~utilized~~used;

2) The date the system was installed;

3) A demonstration that the vapor collection and control system achieves an overall efficiency of 95%;

4) A copy of the U.S. Coast Guard certification required under 33 CFR 154; and

5) The location (including the contact person's name, address, and telephone number) of the records required by Section 218.770 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) If complying with Section 218.762(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, a federally enforceable emission reduction plan.

c) If not loading during the 1996 regulatory control period or the 1996 and 1997 regulatory control periods, a statement that the source will not be loading gasoline or crude oil, the regulatory control period affected, and a date certain when the requirements of subsection (a) ~~above~~ will be met. Further, if the owner or operator is also required to comply with the control requirements for marine vessel loading adopted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(d) or Section 183(f) of the CAA, then the ~~above~~ statement of not loading may extend to subsequent regulatory control periods until installment and operation of the control equipment is required under Section 112(d) or Section 183(f) of the CAA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.766 Leaks

The owner or operator of a marine terminal ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.445 ~~of this Part~~ with respect to all equipment associated with the vapor collection and control system required by Section 218.762(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.768 Testing and Monitoring

a) Compliance with Section 218.762(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined by visual inspection and by the leak detection methods ~~contained~~ in Section 218.105(g)~~ of this Part~~.

b) If the control device used to comply with Section 218.762(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ is a flare, compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in Section 218.429(c)~~ of this Part~~.

c) For all other control devices used to comply with Section 218.762(a)(1)~~ of this Subpart~~, compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in Section 218.105(d) and (f)~~ of this Part~~.

d) Compliance with Section 218.762(b)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined by one of the methods ~~described~~ in this Section:

1) A marine vessel loaded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.762(b)(3)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ through the use of a vacuum assisted vapor collection system is assumed to be vapor-tight for the purposes of this Subpart.

2) A vapor-tightness test for marine vessels ~~shall~~ must be conducted to include the final 20 percent of loading of each product tank of the marine vessel, and it ~~shall~~ must be applied to any potential sources of vapor leaks on the vessel ~~pursuant to~~under Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~. A reading of 10,000 ppmv or greater as methane ~~shall constitute~~constitutes a leak.

3) As an alternative to subsection (d)(2)~~ of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a marine terminal may use the vapor-tightness test ~~described~~ in 40 CFR 61.304(f), incorporated by reference at Section 218.112~~ of this Part~~.

e) When in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with or verify effectiveness of the vapor collection and control system required by Section 218.762(a), (c)(1), or (c)(3)~~ of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a marine terminal ~~shall~~,must at its own expense~~,~~ conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (a), (b), or (c)~~ of this Section~~, as applicable.

f) An owner or operator of a marine terminal planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with Sections 218.762(a), (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.770 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The owner or operator of sources complying with Sections ~~219.762(a)~~218.762(a) and (b), or (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records regarding the marine terminal~~,~~ and each time a marine vessel is loaded during the regulatory control period. The records ~~shall~~ must include ~~but are not limited to~~:

1) ~~The date(s)~~Each date and ~~the time(s)~~time at which the marine vessel was loaded from the marine terminal;

2) The name, type, identification number, and owner of the vessel loaded;

3) The type and amount of liquid loaded into the marine vessel;

4) Records of any leaks found, repair attempts, and the results of the required fugitive monitoring and maintenance program, including appropriate dates, test methods, instrument readings, repair results, and corrective action taken as required by Sections 218.762(a)(2) and 218.766 ~~of this Subpart~~;

5) A copy of the Coast Guard certification demonstrating that the marine terminal's vapor collection and control system has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 33 CFR 154; and

6) A copy of the Coast Guard certification demonstrating that the marine vessel has been inspected and certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 46 CFR 39. If a copy of the Coast Guard certificate is not available at the time of loading, then the date that the marine vessel was last inspected and the authorization that the marine vessel has functioning vapor control equipment must be recorded from the certificate. ~~Further, a~~A copy of the certificate must be obtained by the owner or operator of the marine terminal within 21 days after the loading event.

b) Owners or operators complying with Sections 218.762(b)(3)(B), (b)(3)(C), or (b)(3)(D) ~~shall additionally~~must also maintain the following records concerning the vapor-tightness of the marine vessel:

1) Test title;

2) Owner of the marine vessel tested;

3) The identification number of the marine vessel tested;

4) Testing location;

5) Tester name and signature;

6) Witnessing inspector, name, signature, and affiliation; and

7) Test results.

c) Owners or operators complying with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.762(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of daily product volumes loaded to demonstrate that the applicable emission reduction ~~specified~~ in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ has been achieved.

d) Owners or operators certifying compliance under Section 218.764(c) ~~shall~~ must maintain the records ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) ~~above~~.

e) All records required by subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must be maintained for at least three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART HH: MOTOR VEHICLE REFINISHING

Section 218.780 Emission Limitations

a) Except as provided in Section 218.782 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must not coat motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components, unless all coatings, except touch-up coatings, never exceed the VOM content limitations in this Section, expressed as units of VOM per volume of coating applied at each coating applicator, minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM. The VOM content limitations are as follows:

		kg/l	(lb/gal)
1)	Pretreatment wash primer	0.78	(6.5)
2)	Precoat	0.66	(5.5)
3)	Primer/primer surfacer coating	0.58	(4.8)
4)	Primer sealer	0.55	(4.6)
5)	Topcoat system or basecoat/clearcoat	0.60	(5.0)
6)	Three or four stage topcoat system	0.63	(5.2)

7)	Specialty coatings	0.84	(7.0)
8)	Anti-glare/safety coating	0.84	(7.0)

b) All coating ~~shall~~ must be used according to manufacturer's specifications. If a coating requires the addition of a reducer, hardener, or other additive, in some combination, this addition must not cause the coating, as applied, to exceed the applicable VOM content limitation.

c) Specialty coatings ~~shall~~ must represent no more than 5 percent, by volume, of all coatings applied at a source on a monthly basis.

d) The following equations ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate the VOM content of topcoat systems:

1) The VOM content of basecoat/clearcoat systems ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following equation:

$VOM\ T_{bc/cc} = (VOM_{bc} + 2\ VOM_{cc})/3$

Where:

$VOM\ T_{bc/cc}$ = The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definitionof VOM), in the basecoat (bc) and clearcoat (cc) system;

VOM_{bc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat; and

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

2) The VOM content for a ~~three-stage~~three-stage coating system ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following formula:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ = $(VOM_{bc} + VOM_{mc} + 2\ VOM_{cc})/4$

Where:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ = The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), in the basecoat, midcoat, and clearcoat system;

VOM_{bc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat;

VOM_{mc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given midcoat; and

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

3) The VOM content for a ~~four stage~~four-stage coating system ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following formula:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ = $(VOM_{bc} + VOM_{mc1} + VOM_{mc2} + 2\ VOM_{cc})\ /5$

Where:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ = The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), in the basecoat, midcoats, and clearcoat system;

VOM_{bc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any

compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat;

VOM_{mc1} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of the first midcoat;

VOM_{mc2} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of the second midcoat; and

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.782 Alternative Control Requirements

As an alternative to complying with the VOM content limitations in Section 218.780 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation may operate control equipment that reduces VOM emissions at the source by at least 90 percent ~~as provided in either~~under subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~.

a) An owner or operator may operate an afterburner or carbon adsorber; or

b) An owner or operator may use an equivalent alternative control plan, other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber, if approved by the Agency and USEPA through federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.784 Equipment Specifications

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation, unless the source uses less than 20 gallons of coating per calendar year from all motor vehicle refinishing operations combined, ~~shall~~must:

a) Coat motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components using one of the following coating applicators:

1) Electrostatic spray equipment calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications;

2) High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray equipment calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications; or

3) An equivalent coating applicator technology that is demonstrated by the manufacturer to achieve transfer efficiency comparable to the HVLP spray equipment technology ~~listed~~ in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for a comparable operation, and for which written approval has been obtained from USEPA. The owner or operator must maintain documentation of USEPA's approval at the motor vehicle refinishing operation; and

b) Clean all coating applicators with a device that:

1) Recirculates solvent during the cleaning process;

2) Collects spent solvent so it is available for disposal or recycling; and

3) Minimizes evaporation of solvents during cleaning, rinsing, draining, and storage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.786 Surface Preparation Materials

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~only shall~~must use only surface preparation materials that never exceed the following VOM content limitations for the specified substrate:

		kg/l	(lb/gal)
a)	Plastic parts	0.78	(6.5)
b)	Other substrates	0.17	(1.4)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.787 Work Practices

a) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must ensure that fresh and spent solvent, cloth or paper used to apply solvents for surface preparation or cleanup, waste paint, and sludge are stored in closed containers.

b) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation that is exempt from the equipment specifications in Section 218.784 ~~of this Subpart~~ because it uses less than 20 gallons of coating per year ~~shall~~ must direct solvent used to

clean coating applicator equipment and paint lines into a container for proper disposal or recycling.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.788 Testing

a) Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall,~~must at its own expense~~,~~ conduct tests to demonstrate compliance with Sections 218.780, 218.782, or 218.786 ~~of this Subpart,~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~ and ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency 30 days ~~prior to~~before conducting ~~such~~ the tests; and

2) Submit all test results to the Agency within 45 days after conducting the ~~requisite~~ tests.

b) For purposes of this Section, surface preparation materials ~~shall~~ must be treated as coatings.

c) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing~~,~~ or ~~shall affect~~affects the authority of USEPA under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7414 (1990)).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.789 Monitoring and Recordkeeping for Control Devices

a) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation that complies with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.782 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install and operate equipment to continuously monitor each control device as specified in Section 218.105(d)(2)(A) ~~of this Part~~;

2) Keep records of parameters for control devices as monitored ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~;

3) Keep logs of operating time of the control device and monitoring equipment;

4) Keep logs of maintenance of the control device and monitoring equipment; and

5) Maintain all records required in this Section for the most recent consecutive ~~three year~~three-year period and make all such records available to the Agency immediately upon request.

b) An owner or operator may monitor with an alternative method or monitor other parameters than specified in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, if approved by the Agency and USEPA through federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.790 General Recordkeeping and Reporting (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 218.791 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart by March 15, 1996, upon modification or upon initial startup.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.792 Registration (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 1699, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 218.875 Applicability of Subpart BB (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 218.640 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.877 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 218.642 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.879 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.881 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 218.886 Emissions Testing (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 218.644 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16636, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART II: FIBERGLASS BOAT MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

Section 218.890 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after May 1, 2012, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to the owners or operators of sources that manufacture hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass~~,~~ or that build molds to make hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass~~,~~ and that emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.894(a)(1)(B), from open molding resin and gel coat operations, resin and gel coat mixing operations, and resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment. If a source is subject to this Subpart based upon ~~such~~ these criteria, ~~the limitations of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to the manufacture of all fiberglass boat parts at the source.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to the following:

1) Surface coatings applied to fiberglass boats;

2) Industrial adhesives used in the assembly of fiberglass boats. Polyester resin putties used to assemble fiberglass parts ~~shall~~ must not be considered industrial adhesives for purposes of this exclusion;

3) Closed molding operations.

c) If a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in this Subpart, the source is always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

d) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of this Subpart because of the criteria in this Section is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.894(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.891 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements

a) Except as provided in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use a subject resin or gel coat at the source unless the resin and gel coat comply with subsection

(b)(1) or (b)(2), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section~~, as well as with subsections (e), (g), and (h) ~~of this Section~~. For sources complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section~~, if the non-monomer VOM content of a resin or gel coat exceeds 5 percent, by weight, the excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be added to the monomer VOM content of the resin or gel coat. The excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following equation:

$$\text{Excess Non-Monomer VOM} = \text{Non-monomer VOM Content} - 5 \text{ percent, by weight}$$

b) VOM Content Limitations

1) Except as provided in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, the monomer VOM content of a subject resin or gel coat ~~shall~~ must not exceed the following limitations:

		Weighted average monomer VOM content (weight percent)
A)	Production resin	
i)	Atomized spray	28
ii)	Non-atomized	35
B)	Pigmented gel coat	33
C)	Clear gel coat	48
D)	Tooling resin	
i)	Atomized	30
ii)	Non-atomized	39
E)	Tooling gel coat	40

2) Except as provided in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, the weighted average monomer VOM content of a subject resin or gel coat ~~shall~~ must not exceed the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~ on a 12-month rolling average basis. Equation 1 ~~below shall~~must be used to determine the weighted average monomer VOM content for resin and gel coat materials.

Equation 1:

$$\text{Weighted Average Monomer VOM Content} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i VOM_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i}$$

where:

M_i = Mass of open molding resin or gel coat (i) used in the past 12 months in an operation, in megagrams;

VOM_i = Monomer VOM content, by weight percent, of open molding resin or gel coat (i) used in the past 12 months in an operation;

n = Number of different open molding resins or gel coats used in the past 12 months in an operation.

c) Emissions Averaging Alternative. The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart may elect to include some or all of the subject resin and gel coat operations at the source in the emissions averaging alternative. Resin and gel coat operations ~~utilizing~~ using the emissions averaging alternative ~~shall~~ must comply with a source-specific monomer VOM mass emission limit on a 12-month rolling average basis, calculated at the end of each calendar month. All subject resin and gel coat operations that do not ~~utilize~~ use the emissions averaging alternative ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b) or (d) ~~of this Section, as well as with~~and all other applicable requirements in this Section.

1) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 2 to determine the source-specific monomer VOM mass emission limit for resin and gel coats included in the emissions average:

Equation 2:

$$\text{Monomer VOM Limit} = 46(M_R) + 159(M_{PG}) + 291(M_{CG}) + 54(M_{TR}) + 214(M_{TG})$$

where:

Monomer VOM Limit = Total allowable monomer VOM that can be emitted from the open molding operations included in the average, expressed in kilograms per 12-month period;

M_R = Mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in megagrams (Mg);

M_{PG} = Mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{CG} = Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{TR} = Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg.

The numerical coefficients associated with each term on the right hand side of Equation 2 are the allowable monomer VOM emission rates for that particular material in units of kg VOM/Mg of material used.

2) At the end of the first 12-month averaging period, and at the end of each subsequent month, the owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 3 to calculate the monomer VOM emissions from the resin and gel coat operations included in the emissions average. The monomer VOM emissions calculated using Equation 3 ~~shall~~ must not exceed the monomer VOM limit calculated using Equation 2.

Equation 3:

$$\text{Monomer VOM Emissions} = (PV_R)(M_R)+(PV_{PG})(M_{PG})+(PV_{CG})(M_{CG})+(PV_{TR})(M_{TR})+(PV_{TG})(M_{TG})$$

where:

Monomer VOM Emissions = Monomer VOM emissions calculated using the monomer VOM emission equations for each operation included in the average, expressed in kilograms;

PV_R = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for production resin used in the past 12 months, expressed

in kg/Mg, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Equation 4 in subsection (c)(3);

M_R = Mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{PG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{PG} = Mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{CG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~ underEquation 4;

M_{CG} = Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{TR} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for tooling resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~ underEquation 4;

M_{TR} = Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{TG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg.

3) For purposes of Equation 3, the owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 4 to calculate the weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for the previous 12 months for each resin and gel coat operation included in the emissions average, except as provided in subsection (e)~~ of this Section~~.

Equation 4:

$$PV_{OP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i PV_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i}$$

where:

PV_{OP} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for each open molding operation (PV_R, PV_{PG}, PV_{CG}, PV_{TR}, and PV_{TG}) included in the average, expressed in kg of monomer VOM per Mg of material applied;

M_i = Mass of resin or gel coat (i) used within an operation in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

n = Number of different open molding resins and gel coats used within an operation in the past 12 months;

PV_i = The monomer VOM emission rate for resin or gel coat (i) used within an operation in the past 12 months, expressed in kg of monomer VOM per Mg of material applied. The monomer VOM emission rate formulas in subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must be used to compute PV_i. If a source includes filled resins in the emissions average, the source ~~shall~~ must use the value of PV_F, calculated using Equation 5 in subsection (e)(3) ~~of this Section~~, as the value of PV_i for those resins;

i = Subscript denoting a specific open molding resin or gel coat applied.

4) For purposes of Equation 4 and subsection (e)(3) ~~of this Section~~, the following monomer VOM emission rate formulas ~~shall~~ must apply. ~~Such~~ These formulas calculate monomer VOM emission rates in terms of kg of monomer VOM per Mg of resin or gel coat applied. "VOM%" means the monomer VOM content as supplied, expressed as a weight percent value between 0 and 100 percent:

A) Production resin, tooling resin:

i) Atomized: $0.014 \times (\text{Resin VOM\%})^{2.425}$

ii) Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out: $0.01185 \times (\text{Resin VOM\%})^{2.425}$

iii) Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out: 0.00945 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.425}$

iv) Nonatomized: 0.014 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

v) Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out: 0.0110 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

vi) Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out: 0.0076 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

B) Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat: 0.445 x (Gel Coat VOM%)$^{1.675}$

d) Capture System and Control Device Requirements. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart that is ~~utilizing~~ using a capture system and control device for a subject resin or gel coat operation ~~shall~~ must not conduct that operation unless the following requirements are satisfied:

1) An afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that meets the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (d). The owner or operator may use an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber if that device complies with all limitations in this subsection (d), the owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device, and the plan is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) The VOM emissions at the outlet of the control device meet an emissions limitation determined using Equation 2 in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~. In Equation 2, however, instead of using the mass of each material used over the past 12 months to determine the emission limitation, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use the mass of each material used during the applicable control device performance test;

3) The owner or operator complies with all testing and monitoring requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.892 ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Filled Resins. For all filled production and tooling resins, the owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must adjust the monomer VOM emission rates determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~ using Equation 5 in subsection (e)(3). If complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b), the emission rate determined using Equation 5 ~~shall~~ must not exceed the limitations ~~set forth~~ in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c), the value of PV_F, calculated using Equation 5~~,~~ ~~shall~~ must be used as the value of PV_i in Equation 4~~, as set forth~~ in subsection (c)(3) ~~of this~~

~~Section~~. If the non-monomer VOM content of a filled resin exceeds 5 percent, by weight, based on the unfilled resin, the excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be added to the monomer VOM content in ~~accordance~~ complaince with the equation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a).

1) Tooling Resin: 54 kg (119.1 lbs) monomer VOM/Mg filled resin applied;

2) Production Resin: 46 kg (101.4 lbs) monomer VOM/Mg filled resin applied;

3) Equation 5:

$$PV_F = PV_U \times \frac{100 - \%Filler}{100}$$

where:

PV_F = The as-applied monomer VOM emission rate for the filled production resin or tooling resin, expressed in kg monomer VOM per Mg of filled material;

PV_U = The monomer VOM emission rate for the unfilled resin, before filler is added, expressed in kg monomer VOM per Mg, as calculated using the formulas in Section 218.891(c)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

% Filler = The weight-percent of filler in the as-applied filled resin system.

f) The limitations in subsections (a) through (e) ~~of this Section shall~~do not apply to the following materials. These materials ~~shall~~ must instead comply with the applicable requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(3).

1) Production resins, including skin coat resins, that must meet specifications for use in military vessels or must be approved by the United States Coast Guard for use in the construction of lifeboats, rescue boats, and other life-saving appliances approved under 46 CFR Subchapter Q, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, or for use in the construction of small passenger vessels regulated by 40 CFR Subchapter T, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply all such resins with nonatomizing resin application equipment;

2) Production and tooling resins, and pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coats used for part or mold repair and touch ups. These materials ~~shall~~ must not

exceed 1 percent, by weight, of all resins and gel coats used at a subject source on a 12-month rolling average basis;

3) Pure, 100 percent vinylester resins used for skin coats. The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply these resins with non-atomizing resin application equipment, and the total amount of the resins ~~shall~~ must not exceed 5 percent, by weight, of all resins used at the subject source on a 12-month rolling-average basis.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use VOM-containing cleaning solutions to remove cured resins and gel coats from fiberglass boat manufacturing application equipment. Additionally, ~~no~~ an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not use VOM-containing cleaning solutions for routine cleaning of application equipment unless:

1) The VOM content of the cleaning solution is less than or equal to 5 percent, by weight; or

2) The composite vapor pressure of the cleaning solution is less than or equal to 0.50 mmHg at ~~68°F~~68 ºF.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use resin or gel coat mixing containers with a capacity equal to or greater than 208 liters (55 gallons), including those used for on-site mixing of putties and polyputties, unless ~~such~~ the containers have covers with no visible gaps in place at all times, except when material is being manually added to or removed from a container or when mixing or pumping equipment is being placed in or removed from a container.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.892 Testing and Monitoring Requirements

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by the owner or operator by May 1, 2012~~. Thereafter~~, after which testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during testing.

b) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the monomer VOM content limitations for resin and gel coat materials in Section 218.891(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with SCAQMD 312-91, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

c) The owner or operator of a source complying with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.891(d) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new control device, conduct an initial performance test of the control device in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection (c) that demonstrates compliance with the emission limitation determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.891(d).

2) ~~Subsequent to~~After the initial performance test ~~described in~~under subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~, conduct at least one performance test per calendar year. Performance tests used to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.891(d) ~~shall~~ must be conducted at least six months apart, unless the performance test is being conducted ~~following~~ after an exceedance of operating parameters ~~as described in~~under subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~, or ~~per a request~~when requested by the Agency.

3) Monitor and record relevant operating parameters, including the control efficiency of the control device and the amount of materials used in the fiberglass boat manufacturing process, during each control device performance test used to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.891(d). The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must continue to operate the fiberglass boat manufacturing process within the parameters until another performance test is conducted that demonstrates compliance with Section 218.891(d). The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must monitor the parameters at all times when the control device is in operation. If the fiberglass boat manufacturing process exceeds any operating parameter by more than 10 percent, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must conduct additional performance testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section within 10 operating days after the exceedance.

4) The methods and procedures of Section 218.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

A) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

B) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

C) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

i) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

ii) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

iii) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest again using Method 25;

D) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25, which specifies a minimum probe temperature of ~~129°C (265°F)~~129 °C (265 °F), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7°C (350°F)~~176.7 °C (350 °F); and

E) During testing, the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates.

5) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C~~ 3 °C or ~~5°F~~ 5 °F on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliamnce with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

B) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

6) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

7) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~in compliance with the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.891(d).

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations for cleaning solutions in Section 218.891(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, and with the non-monomer VOM content limitations for resin and gel coat materials in Section 218.891(a) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) For cleaning solvents, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance. In the event of

any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and the manufacturer's specifications, the Method 24 test ~~shall~~ must govern.

e) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart and relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 218.891(g)(1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

A) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

B) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 218.891(g)(1);

2) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the usage of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 218.894(g) ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM composite partial vapor pressure limitation for cleaning solvents ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.891(g) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.894 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 218.890(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the requirements in this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 218.890(a);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation) at the source never equal

or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment. To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from fiberglass boat manufacturing operations at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations) and divide the amount by the number of days during that calendar month that the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations were in operation;

2) Collect and record the following information and provide copies of the records to the Agency upon request:

A) The total pounds of all resins and gel coats used per calendar month;

B) The total gallons of all cleanup materials used per calendar month;

C) The VOM content of each resin, gel coat, and cleanup material used per calendar month;

D) The total VOM emissions, in pounds, for all resins, gel coats, and cleanup materials employed per calendar month, before the application of control systems and devices.

3) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs, and provide copies of the record upon request by the Agency.

b) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new fiberglass boat manufacturing operation at the source, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) Identification of each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation as of the date of certification;

B) A declaration that all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations, including related cleaning operations, are in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart;

C) The limitation with which each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation will comply (i.e., the VOM content

limitation, the emissions averaging alternative, or the emissions control system alternative);

D) Initial documentation that each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

F) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ Section 218.891(h) ~~of this Subpart~~;

G) A description of each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.890(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, if any;

H) A description of materials subject to Section 218.891(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, if any, used in each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 218.891(b), (c), and (d), notify the Agency in writing of the change. The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation and provide records documenting the violation upon request by the Agency;

4) Retain all records required by this Section for at least three years and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

c) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 218.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.891(b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following.

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each subject resin and gel coat as applied each day by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each day for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation complying with Section 218.891(b):

A) The name, identification number, and VOM content of each subject resin and gel coat as applied each day by each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation; and

B) If complying with Section 218.891(b)(2), the mass of each open molding resin or gel coat as applied each month by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation and the weighted average VOM content of all subject resins and gel coats as applied by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation.

d) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.891(c) ~~shall~~must:

1) On and after May 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each month:

A) The amount of production resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling resin, and tooling gel coat used in each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

B) The VOM content of each production resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling resin, and tooling gel coat used in each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

C) Total monthly VOM emissions for all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations;

2) At the end of the first 12-month averaging period, and at the end of each subsequent month, collect and record the following information:

A) The monomer VOM mass emission limit for all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations for the applicable 12-month averaging period, with supporting calculations;

B) The total actual emissions of VOM from all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations for the applicable 12-month averaging period.

e) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.891(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new control device, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

   A) The type of control device used to comply with the requirements of Section 218.891(d);

   B) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891(d); and

   C) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 218.892 ~~of this Subpart~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) Within 90 days after conducting testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.892, submit to the Agency a copy of all test results, as well as a certification that includes the following:

   A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation is in compliance with Section 218.891(d) have been properly performed;

   B) A statement whether the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations are or are not in compliance with Section 218.891(d);

   C) The emissions limitation applicable during the control device performance test, with supporting calculations;

   D) The operating parameters of the fiberglass boat manufacturing process during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.892;

3) Collect and record daily the following information for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891(d), and submit that information to the Agency upon request:

   A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in accordance with Section 218.892~~ of this Subpart~~;

   B) A log of operating time for the control device and monitoring equipment;

   C) A maintenance log for the control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages;

D) Information to substantiate that the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation is operating in compliance with the parameters determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.892.

f) The owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements in Section 218.891(f) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation:

1) The name and identification number of each material subject to Section 218.891(f) as applied each day by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) If subject to Section 218.891(f)(2), the amount of production and tooling resins, and pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coats used for part or mold repair and touch-ups, used each month at the subject source, and the total amount of all resins and gel coats used each month at the subject source;

3) If subject to Section 218.891(f)(3), the amount of pure, 100 percent vinylester resins used for skin coats each month at the subject source, and the total amount of all resins used each month at the subject source.

g) The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.891 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used in each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation:

1) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.891(g) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.892(d) ~~of this Subpart~~;

C) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

D) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

E) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

F) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

2) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.891(g), and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

C) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.892(d);

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations;

3) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.891(g):

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

C) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.892(f) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent, including water, used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART JJ: MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

Section 218.900 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after May 1, 2012, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applird to miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at sources where the total actual VOM emissions from all such operations, including related cleaning activities, equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.904(a)(1)(B), in the absence of air pollution control equipment.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~:

1) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations associated with the following:

A) Aerospace coatings;

B) Metal furniture coatings;

C) Large appliance coatings;

D) Flat wood paneling coatings;

E) Paper, film, and foil coatings;

F) Lithographic printing;

G) Letterpress printing;

H) Flexible package printing;

I) Coil coating;

J) Fabric coating;

K) Rubber tire manufacturing.

2) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 218.901(b) through (e) ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to the following:

A) Adhesives or adhesive primers being tested or evaluated in any research and development operation or quality assurance or analytical laboratory;

B) Adhesives or adhesive primers used in the assembly, repair, or manufacture of aerospace or undersea-based weapon systems;

C) Adhesives or adhesive primers used in medical equipment manufacturing operations;

D) Cyanoacrylate adhesive application operations;

E) Aerosol adhesive and aerosol adhesive primer application operations;

F) Operations using polyester bonding putties to assemble fiberglass parts at fiberglass boat manufacturing facilities and at other reinforced plastic composite manufacturing facilities;

G) Operations using adhesives and adhesive primers that are supplied to the manufacturer in containers with a net volume of 0.47 liters (16 oz) or less, or a net weight of 0.45 kg (1 lb) or less.

c) If a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in this Subpart, the miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation is always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

d) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the emission limitations and control requirements of this Subpart because of the criteria in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.904(a)~~ of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.901 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the limitations in subsection (b), (c), or (d)~~ of this Section~~, as well as with the limitations in subsections (e) and (f)~~ of this Section~~. Notwithstanding this requirement, sources subject to Section 218.900(b)(2) ~~shall~~ must comply with the limitations in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ only.

b) The owner or operator of adhesive application operations listed in this subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following VOM emission limitations, minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM, as applied. If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together, the substrate category with the highest VOM emission limitation ~~shall apply~~applies:

	kg VOM/l adhesive or adhesive	lb VOM/gal adhesive or adhesive

			primer applied	primer applied
1)	General adhesive application operations			
	A)	Reinforced plastic composite	0.200	(1.7)
	B)	Flexible vinyl	0.250	(2.1)
	C)	Metal	0.030	(0.3)
	D)	Porous material (except wood)	0.120	(1.0)
	E)	Rubber	0.250	(2.1)
	F)	Wood	0.030	(0.3)
	G)	Other substrates	0.250	(2.1)
2)	Specialty adhesive application operations			
	A)	Ceramic tile installation	0.130	(1.1)
	B)	Contact adhesive	0.250	(2.1)
	C)	Cove base installation	0.150	(1.3)
	D)	Indoor floor covering installation	0.150	(1.3)
	E)	Outdoor floor covering installation	0.250	(2.1)
	F)	Installation of perimeter bonded sheet flooring	0.660	(5.5)
	G)	Metal to urethane/rubber molding or casting	0.850	(7.1)
	H)	Motor vehicle adhesive	0.250	(2.1)
	I)	Motor vehicle weatherstrip adhesive	0.750	(6.3)
	J)	Multipurpose construction	0.200	(1.7)
	K)	Plastic solvent welding (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) welding)	0.400	(3.3)

L)	Plastic solvent welding (except ABS welding)	0.500	(4.2)
M)	Sheet rubber lining installation	0.850	(7.1)
N)	Single-ply roof membrane installation/repair (except ethylene ~~propylenediene~~ propylene diene monomer (EPDM) roof membrane)	0.250	(2.1)
O)	Structural glazing	0.100	(0.8)
P)	Thin metal laminate	0.780	(6.5)
Q)	Tire repair	0.100	(0.8)
R)	Waterproof resorcinol glue	0.170	(1.4)

3) Adhesive primer application operations

A)	Motor vehicle glass bonding primer	0.900	(7.5)
B)	Plastic solvent welding adhesive primer	0.650	(5.4)
C)	Single-ply roof membrane adhesive primer	0.250	(2.1)
D)	Other adhesive primer	0.250	(2.1)

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not operate a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation unless the daily-weighted average VOM content of subject adhesives as applied each day by the operation, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~, is less than or equal to the emissions limitation calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Weighted Average of VOM Content of Adhesives Applied Each Day

$$VOM_{WA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i VOM_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i}$$

where:

VOM_{WA} = The weighted average VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of all subject adhesives as applied each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific adhesive as applied;

n = The number of different adhesives as applied each day by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

V_i = The volume of each adhesive, as applied, in units of l (gal);

VOM_i = The VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of each adhesive as applied;

2) Allowable Weighted Average VOM Limit for an Averaging Operation

$$Limit_{WA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i Limit_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i}$$

where:

$Limit_{WA}$ = The allowable weighted average VOM limit in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of all subject adhesives as applied each day in a single operation;

i = Subscript denoting a specific adhesive as applied;

n = The number of different adhesives as applied each day by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

V_i = The volume of each adhesive, as applied, in units of l (gal);

$Limit_i$ = The VOM limit, taken from subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of each adhesive as applied.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not operate a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation employing a capture system and control device unless either:

1) An afterburner or carbon adsorption system is used that provides at least 85 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the application operation;

2) An alternative capture and control system is used that provides at least 85 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the application operation and is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; or

3) The owner or operator complies with the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ by ~~utilizing~~ using a combination of low-VOM adhesives and an afterburner or carbon adsorption system. The owner or operator may use an alternative capture and control system if the owner or operator submits to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the capture and control system and the system is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision.

e) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply all miscellaneous industrial adhesives using one or more of the following methods:

1) Electrostatic spray;

2) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

3) Flow coating. For the purposes of this Subpart, "flow coating" means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

4) Roll coating or hand application, including non-spray application methods similar to hand or mechanically powered caulking gun, brush, or direct hand application;

5) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this Subpart, "electrodeposition" means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

6) Airless spray;

7) Air-assisted airless spray; or

8) Another adhesive application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

f) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following work practices for each subject miscellaneous adhesive application operation at the source:

1) Store all VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes; and

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.902 Testing Requirements

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be conducted by the owner or operator by May 1, 2012, after which~~.~~ ~~Thereafter,~~ testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise provided in this Subpart. The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during testing.

b) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 218.901(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted as follows:

1) Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for non-reactive adhesives. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that plant adhesive formulation data are equivalent to Method 24 results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and a facility's formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern;

2) Appendix A of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for reactive adhesives.

3) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for adhesives may be used if the specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

c) For afterburners and carbon adsorbers, the methods and procedures of Section 218.105(d) through (f) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.901(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the emissions control system, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used, except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the emissions control system is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the emissions control system and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon;

C) Due to the high efficiency of the emissions control system, the anticipated VOM concentration at the emissions control system

exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

D) During testing, the cleaning equipment ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates.

d) An owner or operator using an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber ~~shall~~ must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.901(d) ~~as set forth~~ in the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.901(d)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.903 Monitoring Requirements

a) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 218.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C~~ 3 °C or ~~5°F~~ 5 °F on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

b) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 218.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must

monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

c) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 218.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.901(d)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.904 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 218.900(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Section because of the criteria in Section 218.900(a);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment. To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source (including related cleaning activities) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source were in operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each month for each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation, maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years, and provide the information to the Agency upon request:

A) The name and identification number of each adhesive as applied by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each adhesive (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted

from the definition of VOM) as applied each month by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

3) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs, and provide copies of those records upon request by the Agency.

b) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) Identification of each subject adhesive application operation as of the date of certification;

B) A declaration that all subject adhesive application operations are in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart;

C) The limitation with which each subject adhesive application operation will comply (i.e., the VOM content limitation, the daily weighted averaging alternative, or the emissions control system alternative);

D) Initial documentation that each subject adhesive application operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

F) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ Section 218.901(f)~~ of this Subpart~~;

G) A description of each adhesive application operation exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.900(b)(2)~~ of this Subpart~~, if any; and

H) The application methods used by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 218.901(b), (c), and (d), notify the Agency

in writing of the change. The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation and provide records documenting the violation upon request by the Agency;

4) Retain all records required by this Section for at least three years and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

c) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 218.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.901(b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon the initial start-up date, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) Collect and record the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied each day by each adhesive application operation complying with Section 218.901(b).

d) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 218.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.901(c) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each day for each adhesive application operation complying by means of Section 218.901(c):

A) The name, identification number, VOM content, and volume of each adhesive as applied each day by each subject adhesive application operation;

B) The daily weighted average VOM content of all adhesives as applied by each subject adhesive application operation.

e) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 218.901(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon the initial start-up date, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new control device, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.901(d);

B) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 218.901(d); and

C) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 218.903 ~~of this Subpart~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) Within 90 days after conducting testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.902 ~~of this Subpart~~, submit to the Agency a copy of all test results, as well as a certification that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the adhesive application operations are in compliance with Section 218.901(d) have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the adhesive application operations are or are not in compliance with Section 218.901(d); and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.903 ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Collect and record daily the following information for each adhesive application operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 218.901(d):

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 218.903 ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated application unit; and

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 218.920 Applicability

a) Maximum theoretical emissions:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l)), H (excluding Section 218.405), Q, R, S, T~~,~~ (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z ~~or~~ BB ~~of this Part~~, which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM, and

B) Are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, or BB ~~of this Part~~.

b) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it has the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from emission units that are:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (b)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission units, which are:

A) Not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, or DD ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

c) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsections (a) and/or (b) ~~above~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous fabricated products manufacturing process emission unit which was subject to the control requirements of Section 218.926 ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 0.91 Mg (1.0 ton) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with Section 218.926 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year~~, provided that~~; however, this provision ~~shall~~ does not apply to an emission unit which is a leather coating line or operation at a source where the criteria of Section 218.920(a) ~~above~~ are not met.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, VOM emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

g) The control requirements in Subpart PP ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene

resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.923 Permit Conditions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 1994, effective January 24, 1994)

Section 218.926 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~:

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit; or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) For coating lines:

1) The daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 kg VOM/1 (3.5 lbs VOM/gal) of coating as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) during any day. Owners and operators complying with this limitation are not required to comply with Section 218.301 ~~of this Part~~; or

2) For application of coatings to leather at a source where the criteria of Section 218.290(a) are not met:

A) For application of stain coating to leather, other than specialty leather, either

i) The VOM contained in stain coatings, other than stain coatings applied to specialty leather, as applied at the source in any consecutive 12-month period ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 tons; or

ii) The application of stain coatings ~~shall~~ must comply with Section 218.926(b)(2)(C) ~~below~~; or

B) For application of coatings to specialty leather, the total VOM content of all coatings, including stains, as applied to a category of specialty leather, ~~shall~~ must not exceed 38 lbs per 1000 square feet of ~~such~~ the specialty leather produced, determined on a monthly basis:

$$C = E/A$$

Where:

C= The VOM contained in all coatings applied to a category of specialty leather in units of lbs/square feet;

E= The total VOM content of all coatings applied to the category of specialty leather during each month in units of lbs determined as the sum of the VOM content of each coating applied during the month to such leather;

A= The total area of the category of specialty leather produced in the month in units of square feet, determined as the sum of the area of each type of leather item produced during the month based on the number of ~~such~~ the items produced and the area of ~~such~~ the item, measured or established in ~~accordance~~ complaince with procedures ~~set~~ in a federally enforceable permit; or

C) For application of coatings to leather, except for ~~such~~ coatings ~~as are~~ complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(A) or (B) ~~above~~, either

i) The VOM content of each coating ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 kg VOM/1 (3.5 lbs VOM/gal) of coating as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM). Owners and operators complying with this limitation are not subject to Section 218.301 ~~of this Part~~; or

ii) The daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 ~~KgVom/l~~kg VOM/l (3.5 lbs ~~Vom/gal~~VOM/gal) of coating as applied as provided in Section 218.916(b)(1) ~~above~~; or

c) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.927 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the~~ those requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.928 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 281.926, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.929 Cementable and Dress or Performance Shoe Leathers

a) ~~The rule requirements of this~~This Section ~~apply~~ applies to a leather manufacturing facility located at 2015 North Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The VOM emission limits ~~set forth~~ in this Section ~~shall only~~ apply only to the following types of select grade of chrome tanned, bark/polymer retanned specialty leathers:

1) Cementable Shoe Leather is leather which is:

A) Hot stuffed without the presence of water, fat liquored, or wet stuffed by direct contact with wax, grease, polymers, and oils in liquefied form at elevated temperatures. The content of wax, grease, polymers, and oils embedded into the leather ~~shall~~ must be over 12 percent but less than 25 percent by weight, measured on a dry weight basis. Applicable leathers ~~shall~~ must be determined using the equation below:

$12\% < P < 25\%$

Where:

P = W\L x 100

P = percent content of wax, grease, polymer, and oils

W = weight of wax, grease, polymers, and oils in pounds added to the leather

L = dry weight of the leather in pounds before addition of wax, greases, polymers, and oils;

B) Finished with coating materials which adhere to the leather surface that feels oily; and

C) Used primarily for manufacture of shoes and cannot meet the definition for specialty leather ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 211.6170.

2) Dress or Performance Shoe Leather is leather which is:

A) Finished with coating materials containing water emulsified materials using water miscible solvent materials to protect the leather and pigmented coating; and

B) Used primarily for manufacture of sewn shoes where the leather must be capable of soaking with a fine, dressy finish that cannot meet the lbs. per gallon VOM limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 218.926 ~~of this Subpart~~ and cannot meet the definition for specialty leather pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.6170.

3) ~~The requirements of this~~This Section ~~do~~ does not apply to the production of ~~those~~ specialty leathers that meet the definition of specialty leathers ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.6170 or to the production of leathers that can meet the control requirements of Section 218.926 ~~of this Subpart~~.

4) The 10-ton exemption for stain ~~pursuant to~~under Section 218.926(b)(2)(i) ~~of this Subpart~~ does not apply to leathers produced ~~pursuant to~~under the requirements of this Section.

b) The production of specialty leather as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is subject to the following limitations:

1) For both water resistant and non-water resistant leathers, the leather will be designated as water resistant or non-water resistant in the shipping room by using ASTM D2099-00, as incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

2) For non-water resistant leathers, the total VOM emissions ~~shall~~ must not exceed 14.0 lbs. VOM/1,000 square feet of leather produced on a 12-month rolling average basis.

3) For water resistant leathers, the total VOM emissions ~~shall~~ must not exceed 24.0 lbs. VOM/1,000 square feet of leather produced on a 12-month rolling average basis.

4) The total emissions of VOM from leathers produced ~~pursuant to~~under the emission limits in this Section ~~shall~~ must not exceed 20 tons per year.

c) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with its approved standard operating and maintenance procedures (SOMP). The SOMP ~~will~~ must contain the following elements:

1) A procedure to minimize the volatilization of solvents during the measuring of coating proportions and/or mixing of coatings.

2) A procedure to minimize VOM fugitive losses from the coating and solvent storage rooms. Procedures should include methods of securely sealing containers and methods to clean up accidental spills.

3) A procedure to minimize solvent usage or VOM losses during equipment cleanup and during transport (including the transferring of coatings from the mixing areas to the coating lines).

d) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must perform the reporting and record keeping ~~consistent with the requirements of~~under Section 218.929 ~~of this Subpart~~ and Section 39.5 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/39.5), and ~~shall~~ must include at a minimum the following:

1) The VOM content and gallons of each coating and the total pounds of VOM of all coatings applied to each category of leather, e.g., cementable non-water resistant, dress water resistant, by batch during each month; and

2) The total area of each category of leather produced during the month based on the number of items produced and the area of ~~such~~ the items, measured or established in ~~accordance~~ compliance with procedures ~~set forth~~ in a federally enforceable permit.

Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator may comply with an equivalent alternative plan for reporting and recordkeeping that has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 218.940 Applicability

a) Maximum theoretical emissions:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l)), H (excluding Section 218.405), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB of this Part, which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM, and

B) Are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP or FIP revision.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, or BB of this Part.

b) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it has the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from emission units that are:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (b)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission units which are:

A) Not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, or DD ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

c) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsections (a) and/or (b) ~~above~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission unit which was subject to the control requirements of Section 218.946 ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.3 Mg (2.5 tons) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with this Section ~~does~~ do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, VOM emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

g) The control requirements in Subpart QQ ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of

the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

h) The control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to the solvation mixers at the container sealant manufacturing facility located at 6050 West 51st Street in Chicago, Illinois.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.943 Permit Conditions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 1945, effective January 24, 1994)

Section 218.946 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a) or (b) ~~below~~.

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.947 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the~~ those requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.948 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.946 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at

~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 218.960 Applicability

a) Maximum theoretical emissions:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l)), H (excluding Section 218.405), Q, R, S, T~~,~~ (excluding Section 218.486)~~,~~ V, X, Y, Z~~,~~ or BB ~~of this Part~~, which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM, and

B) Are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (a)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, or BB ~~of this Part~~.

b) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it has the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from emission units other than VOM leaks from components that are:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in one of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines),

plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart ~~as provided above~~under subsection (b)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission units which are:

A) Not included within the categories specified in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, or DD ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

c) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsections (a) and/or (b) ~~above~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission unit which was subject to the control requirements of Section 218.966 ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 0.91 Mg (1.0 ton) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with Section 218.966 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

f) For the purposes of this Subpart, VOM emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

g) The control requirements in Subpart RR ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board, including

storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polysytrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.963 Permit Conditions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 1945, effective January 24, 1994)

Section 218.966 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~.

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

c) Any leaks from components subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following control measures by March 15, 1995:

1) Repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found, unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down, in which case the leaking component must be repaired before the unit is restarted.

2) For any leak which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records~~, as set forth in this subsection, shall~~ must be kept. These records ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator

for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made. Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or USEPA upon verbal or written request.

A) The name and identification of the leaking component;

B) The date and time the leak is detected;

C) The action taken to repair the leak; and

D) The date and time the leak is repaired.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.967 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.968 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.966 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART TT: OTHER EMISSION UNITS

Section 218.980 Applicability

a) Maximum theoretical emissions:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 218.204(l) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 218.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 218.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM, and

B) Are not limited to less than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart as provided in this Subpart, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's VOM emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, PP, QQ, or RR ~~of this Part~~ or which are not exempted from permitting requirements ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146.

b) Potential to emit:

1) A source is subject to this Subpart if it has the potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year, in aggregate, from emission units, other than furnaces at glass container manufacturing sources and VOM leaks from components, that are:

A) Not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T~~,~~ (excluding Section 218.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

2) If a source is subject to this Subpart as provided ~~above~~under subsection (b)(1), ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's VOM emission units, which are:

A) Not included within any of the categories specified in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, PP, QQ, or RR ~~of this Part~~, or which are not exempted from permitting requirements ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146 (excluding Section 201.146 (o) and (p)), or

B) Not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, wood furniture, plastic parts coating (business machines),

plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks, and clean-up solvents operations.

c) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsections (a) and/or (b) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to an emission unit which was ever subject to the control requirements of Section 219.986 ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.3 Mg (2.5 tons) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with Section 219.986 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart~~,~~ if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is considered not regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

f) The control requirements in Subpart TT ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene or polyethylene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene or polyethylene resin by the producer of the resin, and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene or polyethylene resin at the source; ~~and~~ iron and steel production; and furnaces at glass container manufacturing sources.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.983 Permit Conditions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 1945, effective January 24, 1994)

Section 218.986 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) ~~below~~.

a) Emission capture and control equipment which achieves an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) For coating lines, the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 kg VOM/l (3.5 lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied during any day. Owners and operators complying with this Section are not required to comply with Section 218.301 ~~of this Part~~, or

c) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

d) Non-contact process water cooling towers which are subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following control measures no later than March 15, 1995, or upon initial start-up:

1) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must perform the following actions to control emissions of volatile organic material (VOM) from ~~such a~~the tower:

A) Inspect and monitor ~~such~~ theh tower to identify leaks of VOM into the water~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(3) ~~below~~;

B) When a leak is identified, initiate and carry out steps to identify the specific leaking component or components as soon as practicable~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(4) ~~below~~.

C) When a leaking component is identified which:

i) Can be removed from service without disrupting production, remove the component from service;

ii) Cannot be removed from service without disrupting production, undertake repair of the component at the next reasonable opportunity to do so including any period when the component is out of service for scheduled maintenance~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(4) ~~below~~;

D) Maintain records of inspection and monitoring activities, identification of leaks and leaking components, elimination and repair of leaks, and operation of equipment as related to these activities~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(5) ~~below~~.

2) A VOM leak ~~shall~~ must be considered to exist in a non-contact process water cooling water system if the VOM emissions or VOM content exceed background levels as determined by monitoring conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(3)(A) ~~below~~.

3) The owner or operator of ~~an~~ a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must carry out an inspection and monitoring program to identify VOM leaks in the cooling water system.

A) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a proposed monitoring program, accompanied by technical justification for the program, including justification for the sampling location(s), parameter(s) selected for measurement, monitoring and inspection frequency, and the criteria used relative to the monitored parameters to determine whether a leak exists as specified in subsection (d)(2) ~~above~~e.

B) This inspection and monitoring program for non-contact process water cooling towers ~~shall~~ must include~~, but shall not be limited to~~:

i) Monitoring of each ~~such~~ tower with a water flow rate of 25,000 gallons per minute or more at a petroleum refinery at least weekly and monitoring of other towers at least monthly;

ii) Inspection of each ~~such~~ tower at least weekly if monitoring is not performed at least weekly.

C) This inspection and monitoring program ~~shall~~ must be carried out in ~~accordance~~ compliance with written procedures which the Agency ~~shall~~ must specify as a condition in a federally enforceable operating permit. These procedures ~~shall~~ must include the VOM background levels for the cooling tower as established by the owner or operator through monitoring; describe the locations at which samples will be taken; identify the parameter(s) to be measured, the frequency of measurements, and the procedures for monitoring each such tower, ~~that is,~~including taking ~~of~~ samples and other subsequent handling and analyzing of samples; provide the criteria used to determine that a leak exists ~~as specified in~~under subsection (d)(2) ~~above~~; and describe the records which will be maintained.

D) A non-contact process water cooling tower is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (d)(3)(B) and (d)(3)(C) ~~above~~ if all equipment where leaks of VOM into cooling water may occur is operated at a minimum pressure in the cooling water of at least 35 kPa greater than the maximum pressure in the process fluid.

4) The repair of a leak in a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall be~~is considered to be completed in an acceptable manner as follows:

A) Efforts to identify and locate the leaking components are initiated as soon as practicable, but in no event later than three days after detection of the leak in the cooling water tower;

B) Leaking components ~~shall~~ must be repaired or removed from service as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the leak in the cooling water tower is detected, unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the next scheduled shutdown for maintenance.

5) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must keep records ~~as set forth below in~~under this subsection. These records ~~shall~~ must be retained at a readily accessible location at the source and ~~shall~~ must be available for inspection and copying by the Agency for at least 3 years:

A) Records of inspection and monitoring activity;

B) Records of each leak identified in ~~such~~ a tower, with date, time, and nature of observation or measured level of parameter;

C) Records of activity to identify leaking components, with date initiated, summary of components inspected with dates, and method of inspection and observations;

D) Records of activity to remove a leaking component from service or repair a leaking component, with date initiated and completed, description of actions taken, and the basis for determining the leak in ~~such~~ the tower has been eliminated. If the leaking component is not identified, repaired, or eliminated within 30 days ~~of~~ after initial identification of a leak in ~~such~~ the tower, this report ~~shall~~ must include specific reasons why the leak could not be eliminated sooner, including all other intervening periods when the process unit was out of service, actions taken to minimize VOM losses ~~prior to~~before elimination of the leak, and any actions taken to prevent the recurrence of a leak of this type.

6) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an annual report ~~to the Agency~~ which provides:

A) The number of leaks identified in each cooling tower;

B) A general description of activity to repair or eliminate leaks which were identified;

C) Identification of each leak which was not repaired in 30 days ~~from~~ after the date of identification of a leak in ~~such a~~the tower, with description of the leaks~~,~~ and explanation why the leak was not repaired in 30 days;

D) Identification of any periods when required inspection and monitoring activities were not carried out.

e) Any leaks from components subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following control measures by March 15, 1995:

1) Repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found, unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the next process unit shutdown, in which case the leaking component must be repaired before the unit is restarted.

2) For any leak which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records~~, as set forth below in this subsection, shall~~ must be kept. These records ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made. Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or USEPA upon verbal or written request.

A) The name and identification of the leaking component;

B) The date and time the leak is detected;

C) The action taken to repair the leak; and

D) The date and time the leak is repaired.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.987 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emissions unit which is subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.988 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.986 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART UU: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 218.990 Exempt Emission Units

Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an emission unit which is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ Subparts PP, QQ, RR, TT, or Section 218.208(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must submit records to the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request that document that the emission unit is exempt from those requirements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.991 Subject Emission Units

a) Any owner or operator of a VOM emission unit which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT and complying by the use of emission capture and control equipment ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new emission unit, the owner or operator of the subject VOM emission unit ~~shall~~ mustl demonstrate to the Agency that the subject emission unit will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date by submitting to the Agency all calculations and other supporting data, including descriptions and results of any tests the owner or operator may have performed.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject VOM source ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Control device monitoring data.

B) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated emission source.

C) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject VOM emission source ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT by sending a copy of any record showing a violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of capture systems and control devices to the use of complying coatings, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of capture systems and control devices to the use of complying coatings, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (b) ~~above~~.

4) Testing.

A) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, the owner or operator of a VOM emission source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 218.105 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

b) Any owner or operator of a coating line which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP or TT and complying by means of the daily-weighted average VOM content limitation ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a coating line subject to Subpart PP or TT, the owner or operator of the subject coating line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an

applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating line which will comply by means of daily-weighted average VOM content limitation;

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;

D) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

E) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~; and

F) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~ will be kept.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line; and

C) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined in Section 218.104 ~~of this Part~~.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP or TT by sending a copy of any record showing a violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of complying coatings to the use capture systems and control devices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1)~~ above~~. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of complying coatings to the use capture systems and control devices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a)~~ above~~.

c) Any owner or operator of a VOM source which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT and complying by means of an equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision ~~shall~~ must comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in the alternative control plan.

d) Any owner or operator of a leather coating operation, i.e., the group of all coating lines at a source engaged in application of stain to leather other than specialty leather~~,~~; or the group of all coating lines at a source engaged in applying coatings, including stain, to a category of specialty leather~~,~~; or the group of all coating lines at a source engaged in application of coatings to leather complying by means of the VOM content of each gallon of coating as applied, which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP which is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(A), (B), or (C)(i), respectively, ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a leather coating operation which is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(A), (B) or (C)(i)~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject leather coating operation ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the leather coating operation will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106~~ of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A description of the leather coating operation, including identification of the applicable requirement with which it will comply, i.e., Section 218.926(b)(2)(A), (B), or (C)(i)~~ of this Part~~;

B) A description of the types of leather produced and a demonstration that all leather produced qualifies as specialty leather and is in a single category of specialty leather, if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(B)~~ of this Part~~;

C) The name and identification number of each coating line in the leather coating operation;

D) The name, identification number, and type, i.e., stain or "other," of each coating as applied in the leather coating operation;

E) The weight of VOM per volume as applied and the volume of each coating as applied in the leather coating operation on a monthly basis if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.296(b)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Part~~, or otherwise the weight of VOM per volume of coating as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

F) The production of leather in square feet on a monthly basis, including the number of each leather item produced and the area of ~~such~~ the item, if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(B);

G) A demonstration that the leather coating operation complies with the applicable requirement among Section 218.926(b)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Part~~, if applicable, expressed in the terms of ~~such~~ the requirement, i.e., total tons of VOM contained in stain coatings other than stain coating during a consecutive 12-month period or lb VOM/1000 square feet of specialty leather produced on a monthly basis, accompanied by the calculations by which it was determined;

H) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied in the leather coating operation on a monthly basis, if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(A) or (B);

I) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the area of such category of leather produced on a monthly basis if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(B);

J) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain monthly records as required in subsection (d)(2) ~~below~~; and

K) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) below will be kept.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a

subject leather coating operation ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information for the leather coating operation on a monthly basis and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name, identification number, and type of each coating as applied in the leather coating operation;

B) Records of the leather produced in the leather coating operation which identify all leather produced in the operation and confirm it qualifies as the specified category of specialty leather, if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(B~~) of this Part~~;

C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating as applied in the leather coating operation on a monthly basis determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedures described pursuant to~~ Section 218.991(d)(1)(H) ~~above~~ if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(A) or (B), or otherwise the greatest weight of VOM per volume of coating as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

D) The production of leather in square feet on a monthly basis, including the number of each leather item produced and the area of such item determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the procedures described pursuant to~~ Section 218.991(d)(1)(I) ~~above~~ and ~~as set forth as~~ a federally enforceable permit condition, if the leather coating operation is complying by means of Section 218.926(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Part~~;

E) A demonstration that the leather coating operation complies with the applicable requirement among Section 218.926(b)(2)(A) or (B) of this Part, if applicable, expressed in the terms of ~~such~~ theh requirement, i.e., total tons of VOM contained in stain coatings other than stain coating during a consecutive 12-month period or lb VOM/1000 square feet of specialty leather produced on a monthly basis, accompanied by the calculations by which it was determined;

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 218.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject leather coating operation ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency:

A) Of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP by sending a copy of any record showing a violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP from the use of complying coatings to the use capture systems and control devices or daily-weighted average VOM content limitation, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1) ~~above~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP from the use of complying coatings to the use of capture systems and control devices or daily-weighted average VOM content limitation, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a) or (b) ~~above~~, respectively.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.APPENDIX A List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
105-57-7	Acetal
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
107-89-1	Acetaldol
60-35-5	Acetamide
103-84-4	Acetanilide
64-19-7	Acetic acid
108-24-7	Acetic anhydride
67-64-1	Acetone
75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
98-86-2	Acetophenone
75-36-5	Acetyl chloride
74-86-2	Acetylene
107-02-8	Acrolein
79-06-1	Acrylamide
79-10-7	Acrylic acid & esters
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
124-04-9	Adipic acid
111-69-3~~(b)~~	Adiponitrile
b)	Alkyl naphthalenes
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
107-05-1	Allyl chloride
1321-11-5	Aminobenzoic acid
111-41-1	Aminoethylethanolamine
123-30-8	p-aminophenol
628-63-7, 123-92-2	Amyl acetates
71-41-0[c]	Amyl alcohols
110-58-7	Amyl amine
543-59-9	Amyl chloride

110-68-7[c]	Amyl mercaptans
1322-06-1	Amyl phenol
62-53-3	Aniline
142-04-1	Aniline hydrochloride
29191-52-4	Anisidine
100-66-3	Anisole
118-92-3	Anthranilic acid
84-65-1	Anthraquinone
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde
55-21-0	Benzamide
71-43-2	Benzene
98-48-6	Benzenedisulfonic acid

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
98-11-3	Benzenesulfonic acid
134-81-6	Benzil
76-93-7	Benzilic acid
65-85-0	Benzoic acid
119-53-9	Benzoin
100-47-0	Benzonitrile
119-61-9	Benzophenone
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol
100-46-9	Benzylamine
120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
98-87-3	Benzyl dichloride
92-52-4	Biphenyl
80-05-7	Bisphenol A
10-86-1	Bromobenzene
27497-51-4	Bromonaphthalene
106-99-0	Butadiene
106-98-9	l-butene
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate
141-32-2	n-butyl acrylate
71-36-3	n-butyl alcohol
78-92-2	s-butyl alcohol
75-65-0	t-butyl alcohol
109-73-9	n-butylamine
13952-84-6	s-butylamine
75-64-9	t-butylamine
98-73-7	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid
107-88-0	1,3-butylene glycol
123-72-8	n-butyraldehyde

107-92-6	Butyric acid
106-31-0	Butyric anhydride
109-74-0	Butyronitrile
105-60-2	Caprolactam
75-1-50	Carbon disulfide
558-13-4	Carbon tetrabromide
55-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
9004-35-7	Cellulose acetate
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid
108-42-9	m-chloroaniline
95-51-2	o-chloroaniline
106-47-8	p-chloroaniline
35913-09-8	Chlorobenzaldehyde

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
118-91-2, 535-80-8, 74-11-3[c]	Chlorobenzoic acid
2136-81-4, 2136-89-2, 5216-25-1[c]	Chlorobenzotrichloride
1321-03-5	Chlorobenzoyl chloride
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoroethane
25497-29-4	Chlorodifluoromethane
67-66-3	Chloroform
25586-43-0	Chloronaphthalene
88-73-3	o-chloronitrobenzene
100-00-5	p-chloronitrobenzene
25167-80-0	Chlorophenols
126-99-8	Chloroprene
7790-94-5	Chlorosulfonic acid
108-41-8	m-chlorotoluene
95-49-8	o-chlorotoluene
106-43-4	p-chlorotoluene
75-72-9	Chlorotrifluoromethane
108-39-4	m-cresol
95-48-7	o-cresol
106-44-5	p-cresol
1319-77-3	Mixed cresols
1319-77-3	Cresylic acid
4170-30-0	Crotonaldehyde
3724-65-0	Crontonic acid
98-82-8	Cumene
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide
372-09-8	Cyanoacetic acid
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
108-80-5	Cyanuric acid
108-77-0	Cyanuric chloride

110-82-7	Cyclohexane
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone
110-83-8	Cyclohexene
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine
111-78-4	Cyclooctadiene
112-30-1	Decanol
123-42-2	Diacetone alcohol
27576-04-1	Diaminobenzoic acid
95-76-1, 95-82-9, 554-00-7, 608-27-5, 608-31-1, 626-43-7, 27134-27-6, 57311-92-9[c]	Dichloroaniline
541-73-1	m-dichlorobenzene
95-50-1	o-dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	p-dichlorobenzene
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
107-06-2	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)
96-23-1	Dichlorohydrin
26952-23-8	Dichloropropene
101-83-7	Dicyclohexylamine
109-89-7	Diethylamine
111-46-6	Diethylene glycol
112-36-7	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether
111-96-6	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
124-17-7	Diethylene glycol mononbutyl ether acetate
111-90-0	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
112-15-2	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
111-77-3	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate
75-37-6	Difluoroethane
25167-70-8	Diisobutylene
26761-40-0	Diisodecyl phthalate
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate
674-82-8	Diketene
124-40-3	Dimethylamine
121-69-7	N,N-dimethylaniline
115-10-6	N,N-dimethyl ether
68-12-2	N,N-dimethylformamide
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate

75-18-3	Dimethyl sulfide
67-68-5	Dimethyl sulfoxide
120-61-6	Dimethyl terephthalate
99-34-3	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
51-28-5	Dinitrophenol
	Dinitrotoluene
123-91-1	Dioxane
646-06-0	Dioxilane
122-39-4	Diphenylamine
101-84-4	Diphenyl oxide
102-08-9	Diphenyl thiourea
25265-71-8	Dipropylene glycol
25378-22-7	Dodecene
28675-17-4	Dodecylaniline
27193-86-8	Dodecylphenol
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
64-17-5	Ethanol
141-43-5[c]	Ethanolamines
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate
75-04-7	Ethylamine
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
74-96-4	Ethyl bromide
9004-57-3	Ethylcellulose
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride
105-39-5	Ethyl chloroacetate
105-56-6	Ethylcyanoacetate
74-85-1	Ethylene
96-49-1	Ethylene carbonate
107-07-3	Ethylene chlorohydrin
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol
111-55-7	Ethylene glycol diacetate
110-71-4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
111-15-9	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
109-86-4	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
110-49-6	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
122-99-6	Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether

2807-30-9	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide
60-29-7	Ethyl ether
104-76-7	2-ethylhexanol
122-51-0	Ethyl orthoformate
95-92-1	Ethyl oxalate
41892-71-1	Ethyl sodium oxaloacetate
50-00-0	Formaldehyde
75-12-7	Formamide
64-18-6	Formic acid
110-17-8	Fumaric acid
98-01-1	Furfural
56-81-5	Glycerol (Synthetic)
26545-73-7	Glycerol dichlorohydrin
25791-96-2	Glycerol triether
56-40-6	Glycine
107-22-2	Glyoxal
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
36653-82-4	Hexadecyl alcohol
124-09-4	Hexamethylenediamine

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
629-11-8	Hexamethylene glycol
100-97-0	Hexamethylenetetramine
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
123-31-9	Hydroquinone
99-96-7	p-hydroxybenzoic acid
26760-64-5	Isoamylene
78-83-1	Isobutanol
110-19-0	Isobutyl acetate
115-11-7	Isobutylene
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde
79-31-2	Isobutyric acid
25339-17-7	Isodecanol
26952-21-6	Isooctyl alcohol
78-78-4	Isopentane
78-59-1	Isophorone
121-91-5	Isophthalic acid
78-79-5	Isoprene
67-63-0	Isopropanol
108-21-4	Isopropyl acetate
75-31-0	Isopropylamine
75-29-6	Isopropyl chloride
25168-06-3	Isopropylphenol
463-51-4	Ketene

[b]	Linear alkyl sulfonate*
123-01-3	Linear alkylbenzene
110-16-7	Maleic acid
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
6915-15-7	Malic acid
141-79-7	Mesityl oxide
121-47-1	Metanilic acid
79-41-4	Methacrylic acid
563-47-3	Methallyl chloride
67-56-1	Methanol
79-20-9	Methyl acetate
105-45-3	Methyl acetoacetate
74-89-5	Methylamine
100-61-8	n-methylaniline
74-83-9	Methyl bromide
37365-71-2	Methyl butynol
74-87-3	Methyl chloride
108-87-2	Methyl cyclohexane
1331-22-2	Methyl cyclohexanone
75-09-2	Methylene chloride
101-77-9	Methylene dianiline
101-68-8	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone
107-31-3	Methyl formate
108-11-2	Methyl isobutyl carbinol
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
77-75-8	Methylpentynol
98-83-9	B-methylstyrene
110-91-8	Morpholine
85-47-2	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid
120-18-3	B-naphthalene sulfonic acid
90-15-3	a-naphthol
135-19-3	B-naphthol
75-98-9	Neopentanoic acid
88-74-4	o-nitroaniline
100-01-6	p-nitroaniline
91-23-6	o-nitroanisole
100-17-4	p-nitroanisole
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene
27178-83-2[c]	Nitrobenzoic acid (o, m & p)
79-24-3	Nitroethane
75-52-5	Nitromethane
88-75-5	Nitrophenol

25322-01-4	Nitropropane
1321-12-6	Nitrotoluene
27215-95-8	Nonene
25154-52-3	Nonylphenol
27193-28-8	Octylphenol
123-63-7	Paraldehyde
115-77-5	Pentaerythritol
109-66-0	n-pentane
109-67-1	l-pentene
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan
94-70-2	o-phenetidine
156-43-4	p-phenetidine
108-95-2	Phenol
98-67-9, 585-38-6, 609-46-1, 133-39-7[c]	Phenolsulfonic acids
91-40-7	Phenyl anthranilic acid
[(b)]	Phenylenediamine
75-44-5	Phosgene
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
85-41-6	Phthalimide
108-99-6	b-picoline
110-85-0	Piperazine
9003-29-6, 25036-29-7[c]	Polybutenes

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol
25322-69-4	Polypropylene glycol
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde
79-09-4	Propionic acid
71-23-8	n-propyl alcohol
107-10-8	Propylamine
540-54-5	Propyl chloride
115-07-1	Propylene
127-00-4	Propylene chlorohydrin
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
57-55-6	Propylene glycol
75-56-9	Propylene oxide
110-86-1	Pyridine
106-51-4	Quinone
108-46-3	Resorcinol
27138-57-4	Resorcylic acid
69-72-7	Salicylic acid
127-09-3	Sodium acetate
532-32-1	Sodium benzoate
9004-32-4	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose

3926-62-3	Sodium chloroacetate
141-53-7	Sodium formate
139-02-6	Sodium phenate
110-44-1	Sorbic acid
100-42-5	Styrene
110-15-6	Succinic acid
110-61-2	Succinitrile
121-57-3	Sulfanilic acid
126-33-0	Sulfolane
1401-55-4	Tannic acid
100-21-0	Terephthalic acid
79-34-5[c]	Tetrachloroethanes
117-08-8	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride
78-00-2	~~Tetraethyllead~~Tetra ethyl lead
119-64-2	Tetrahydronaphthalene
85-43-8	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride
75-74-1	~~Tetramethyllead~~Tetramethyl lead
110-60-1	Tetramethylenediamine
110-18-9	Tetramethylethylenediamine
108-88-3	Toluene
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanates (mixture)
1333-07-9	Toluene sulfonamide
104-15-4[c]	Toluenesulfonic acids

CAS No. [a]	Chemical
98-59-9	Toluene sulfonyl chloride
26915-12-8	Toluidines
87-61-6, 108-70-3, 120-82-1[c]	Trichlorobenzenes
71-55-6	1,1,1-trichloroethane
79-00-5	1,1,2-trichloroethane
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane
96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane
76-13-1	1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane
121-44-8	Triethylamine
112-27-6	Triethylene glycol
112-49-2	Triethylene ~~glycoldimethyl~~ glycol dimethyl ether
7756-94-7	Triisobutylene
75-50-3	Trimethylamine
57-13-6	Urea
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride

25013-15-4	Vinyl toluene
1330-20-7	Xylenes (mixed)
95-47-6	o-xylene
106-42-3	p-xylene
1300-71-6	Xylenol
1300-73-8	Xylidine
(b)	methyl tert-butyl ether
9002-88-4	Polyethylene
(b)	Polypropylene
9009-53-6	Polystyrene

a) CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registery numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do ~~no~~ not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

b) No CAS number(s) have been assigned to this chemical, to its isomers, or mixtures containing these chemicals.

c) CAS numbers for some of the isomers are listed~~: the~~. The standards apply to all of the isomers and mixtures, even if CAS numbers have not been assigned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.Appendix B VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9684, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 218.APPENDIX C Reference Methods and Procedures

Introduction

This Appendix presents the reference methods and procedures required for implementing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). Methods and procedures are identified for two types of RACT implementation:

a) Determination of VOM destruction efficiency for evaluating compliance with the 98 weight percent VOM reduction or 20 ppmv emission limit ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.520 through 218.527 ~~of this Part~~; and

b) Determination of offgas flowrate, hourly emissions, and stream net heating value for calculating TRE.

All reference methods identified in this Appendix refer to the reference methods ~~specified~~ at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

VOM DESTRUCTION EFFICIENCY DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining compliance with the percent destruction efficiency ~~specified~~ in Sections 218.520 through 218.527 ~~of this Part~~.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream molar composition or total organic compound destruction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any control device and after all recovery devices.

b) Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C or 2D for determination of the volumetric flowrate.

c) Reference Method 3 to measure oxygen concentration of the air dilution correction. The emission sample ~~shall~~ must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

d) Reference Method 18 to determine the concentration of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the control device outlet and total organic compound reduction efficiency of the control device.

TRE DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining the offgas flowrate, hourly emissions, and the net heating value of the gas combusted to calculate the vent stream TRE.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The sampling site for the vent stream flowrate and molar composition determination ~~prescribed~~ in subsections (b) and (c) ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any combustion device, ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor dilution of the stream with air and ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor introduction of halogenated compounds into the vent stream. Subject to the preceding restrictions on the sampling site, it ~~shall~~ must be after the final recovery device. If any gas stream other than the air oxidation vent stream is normally conducted through the recovery system of the affected facility, ~~such~~ the stream ~~shall~~ must be rerouted or turned off while the vent stream is sampled, but ~~shall~~ must be routed normally ~~prior to~~before the measuring of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with the recommended RACT. If the air oxidation vent stream is normally routed through any equipment which is not a part of the air oxidation process as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.350, ~~such~~ the equipment ~~shall~~ must be bypassed by the vent stream while the vent stream is sampled, but ~~shall~~ must not be bypassed during the measurement of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with Subpart V.

b) The molar composition of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following methods:

1) Reference Method 18 to measure the concentration of all organics, including those containing halogens, unless a significant portion of the compounds of interest are polymeric (high molecular weight), can polymerize before analysis or have low vapor pressures, in which case Reference Method 25(a) ~~shall~~ must be used.

2) ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

3) Reference Method 4 to measure the content of water vapor, if necessary.

c) The volumetric flowrate ~~shall~~ must be determined using Reference Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D, as appropriate.

d) The net heating value of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i \, H_i$$

where:

H = Net heating value of the sample, MJ/ppm, where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25° C~~25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20°C~~20 °C, as in the definition of F (vent stream flowrate) ~~below~~in subsection (e)

K = Constant~~,~~ 1.740 X 10(-7) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (MJ/kcal) where standard temperature for mole/scm is ~~20°C~~20 °C

C[i] = Concentration of sample component i, reported on a wet basis, in ppm, as measured by Reference Method 18 or ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

H[i] = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/mole based on combustion at ~~25 C~~25 °C and 760 mm Hg. If published values are not available or cannot be calculated, the heats of combustion of vent stream components are required to be determined using ASTM D2382-76, incorporated by reference in Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

e) The emission rate of total organic compounds in the process vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K\,F \sum_{i=1}^{n} Ci\,Mi$$

where:

E = Emission rate of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the sample in kg/hr;

K = Constant 2.494 X 10(-6) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (kg/g) (min/hr), where standard temperature for (mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 °C;

Mi = Molecular weight of sample component i (g/mole)

F = Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of ~~20°C~~20 °C

f) The total vent stream concentration (by volume) of compounds containing halogens (ppmv, by compound) ~~shall~~ must be summed from the individual concentrations of compounds containing halogens which were measured by Reference Method 18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.APPENDIX D Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation

This Appendix contains values for the total resource effectiveness index (TRE) equation in Subpart V.

If a flow rate falls exactly on the boundary between the indicated ranges, the operator ~~shall~~ must use the row in which the flow rate is maximum.

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.0	13.5	48.73	0.	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.
13.5	700.	42.35	0.624	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0245

700.	1400.	84.38	0.678	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	126.41	0.712	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	168.44	0.747	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	210.47	0.758	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	47.76	0.	-0.292	0.	0.	0.
13.5	700.	41.58	0.605	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0245
700.	1400.	82.84	0.658	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	123.10	0.691	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	165.36	0.715	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	206.62	0.734	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.48 MJ/Scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.05	0.	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.
13.5	1350.	16.61	0.239	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	32.91	0.260	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0346
2700.	4050.	49.21	0.273	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 0.48 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.9 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.74	0.	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.
13.5	1350.	18.30	0.138	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	36.28	0.150	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0346
2700.	4050.	54.26	0.158	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 1.9 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.6 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min) Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
.0	13.5	15.24	0.	0.033	0.	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.157	0.033	0.	0.	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.171	0.033	0.	0.	0.0346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.179	0.033	0.	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.6 MG/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min) Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	15.24	0.	0.	0.0090	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0503	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0546	0.0346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0573	0.0424

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.APPENDIX E List of Affected Marine Terminals

The following table identifies the expected volatile organic material (VOM) emission reductions, in pounds per day in 1996, from the control of the marine vessel loading of gasoline and crude oil from the listed sources, their successors and assigns. ~~Such~~ The reduction of VOM emissions must occur after November 1990 and ~~may~~ must not include reductions resulting from compliance with any federally required controls or from any measures included in any State Implementation Plan adopted by the State of Illinois to satisfy any other Clean Air Act requirement.

Facility	Permit/Source	Reduction
Mobil-Joliet Refining Corp. Facility ID# 197800AAA	88010021045	1,595
Texaco Refining Facility ID # 197810AAA	84050048007	541
UNO-VEN Company	88010019055	549

Facility ID # 197090AAI

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.Appendix G TRE Index Measurements for SOCMI Reactors and Distillation Units

For purposes of ~~Subpart Q,~~ Sections 218.431 through 218.435, the following apply:

a) The following test methods ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance with the total resource effectiveness ("TRE") index value:

1) Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for selection of the sampling site.

A) The sampling site for the vent stream molar composition determination and flow rate ~~prescribed~~ in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Appendix shall~~must be, except for the situations ~~outlined~~ in subsection (a)(1)(B), after the final recovery device, if a recovery system is present, ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any control device, and ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor or post-distillation unit introduction of halogenated compounds into the vent stream. No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 10 cm in diameter.

B) If any gas stream other than the reactor or distillation unit vent stream is normally conducted through the final recovery device:

i) The sampling site for vent stream flow rate and molar composition ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the final recovery device and ~~prior to~~before the point at which any nonreactor or nondistillation unit vent stream or stream from a nonaffected reactor or distillation unit is introduced. Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure organic compound concentrations at this site.

ii) The efficiency of the final recovery device is determined by measuring the organic compound concentrations using Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, at the inlet to the final recovery device after the introduction of all vent streams and at the outlet of the final recovery device.

iii) The efficiency of the final recovery device determined according to subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) ~~of this Appendix~~

~~shall~~must be applied to the organic compound concentrations measured according to subsection (a) (1) (B) (i) ~~of this Appendix~~ to determine the concentrations of organic compounds from the final recovery device attributable to the reactor or distillation unit vent stream. The resulting organic compound concentrations are then used to perform the calculations ~~outlined~~ in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

2) The molar composition of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

A) Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of organic compounds including those containing halogens;

B) ASTM D1946-77, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen; and

C) Method 4, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the content of water vapor.

3) The volumetric flow rate ~~shall~~ must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate.

4) The emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) (E_{VOM}) in the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following formula:

$$E_{VOM} = K_2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j M_j Q_s$$

where:

E_{VOM} = Emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) in the sample, kg/hr.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494 x 10^{-6} (l/ppmv)(g-mole/scm)(kg/g)(min/hr), where standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 °C.

C_j = Concentration of compound j, on a dry basis, in ppmv as measured by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, as indicated in Section 218.433(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

M_j = Molecular weight of sample j, g/g-mole.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate (scm) at a temperature of ~~20°C~~20 °C.

5) The total vent stream concentration (by volume) of compounds containing halogens (ppmv, by compound) ~~shall~~ must be summed from the individual concentrations of compounds containing halogens which were measured by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

6) The net heating value of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following:

$$HT = K_1 \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j H_j \ (1\text{-}B_{WS})$$

where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample (MJ/scm), where the net ~~enthaply~~ enthalpy per mole of vent stream is based on combustion of ~~25°C~~25 °C and 760 mmHG, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20°C~~20 °C, as in the definition of Q_s (vent stream flow rate).

K_1 = Constant~~,~~ 1.740 x 10^{-7} $(ppmv)^{-1}$ (g-mole/scm), (MJ/KCal), where standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 °C.

B_{ws} = Water vapor content of the vent stream, proportion by volume; except that if the vent stream passes through a final stream jet and is not condensed, it ~~shall~~ must be assumed that B_{ws} = 0.023 in order to correct to 2.3 percent moisture.

C_j = Concentration on a dry basis of compound j in ppmv, as measured for all organic compounds by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by using ASTM D1946-77, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~.

H_j = Net heat of combustion of compound j, kCal/g-mole, based on combustion at ~~25°C~~25 °C and 760 mmHG. The heats of combustion of vent stream components ~~shall~~ must be determined using ASTM D2382-83, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

b) 1) The TRE index value of the vent ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following:

$$TRE = \frac{1\,[a + b\,(Q_s) + c\,(H_T) + d\,(E_{VOM})]}{E_{VOM}}$$

where:

TRE = TRE index value.

E_{VOM} = Hourly emission rate of VOM (kg/hr) as calculated in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate scm/min at a standard temperature of ~~20°C~~20 °C.

H_T = Vent stream net heating value (MJ/scm), as calculated in subsection (a)(6) ~~of this Appendix~~.

E_{VOM} = Hourly emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane), (kg/hr) as calculated in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

a,b, c,d = Value of coefficients presented below are:

		Value of Coefficients			
Type of Stream	**Control Device Basis**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**
Nonhalogenated	Flare	2.129	0.183	-0.005	0.359
Thermal incinerator zero (0) Percent heat Recovery		3.075	0.021	-0.037	0.018
Thermal incinerator70 Percent heat Recovery		3.803	0.032	-0.042	0.007
Halogenated	Thermal incinerator and scrubber	5.470	0.181	-0.040	0.004

2) Every owner or operator of a vent stream ~~shall~~ must use the applicable coefficients identified for values a, b, c, and d in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Appendix~~ to calculate the TRE index value based on a flare, a thermal incinerator with zero percent heat recovery, and a thermal incinerator with 70 percent heat recovery, and ~~shall~~ must select the lowest TRE index value.

3) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a halogenated vent stream, determined as any stream with a total concentration of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds of 200 ppmv or greater, ~~shall~~ must use the applicable coefficients identified for values a, b, c, and d in subsection (b) (1) ~~of this Appendix~~ to calculate the TRE index value based on a thermal incinerator and scrubber.

c) Every owner or operator of a source seeking to comply with Section 218.432 (b) ~~of this Part shall~~must recalculate the flow rate and VOM concentration for each affected vent stream whenever process changes are made. Examples of process changes include~~, but are not limited to,~~ changes in production capacity, feedstock type, or catalyst type, or whenever there is replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment. The flow rate and VOM concentration ~~shall~~ must be recalculated based on test data, or on best engineering estimates of the effects of the change to the recovery system.

d) Whenever a process change, as defined in Section 218.435(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, yields a TRE index value of 1.0 or less, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify and submit a report to the Agency ~~according to the requirements specified in~~under Section 218.435(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ within 180 calendar days after the process change and ~~shall~~ must conduct a performance test ~~according to the methods and procedures required by~~under Section 218.433 ~~of this Part~~.

e) For the purpose of demonstrating that a process vent stream has a VOM concentration below 500 ppmv, the following ~~shall~~ mustl be used:

1) The sampling site ~~shall~~ must be selected as specified in Section 218.433(c)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

2) Method 18 or Method 25A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure concentration; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~, may be used.

3) Where Method 18 is used, the following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate ppmv concentration:

i) The minimum sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples ~~shall~~ must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as ~~15 minute~~15-minute intervals during the run.

ii) The concentration of VOM ~~shall~~ must be calculated using Method 18 according to Section 218.433(c)(4) ~~of this Part~~.

4) Where Method 25A is used, the following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate ppmv VOM concentration:

i) Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be used only if a single VOM is greater than 50 percent of total VOM, by volume, in the process vent stream.

ii) The vent stream composition may be determined by either process knowledge, test data collected using an appropriate Reference Method, or a method of data collection validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 218.112 ~~of this Part~~. Examples of information that constitute process knowledge include calculations based on material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results ~~provided~~ if the results are still relevant to the current process vent stream conditions.

iii) The VOM used as the calibration gas for Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be the single VOM present at greater than 50 percent of the total VOM by volume.

iv) The span value for Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be 50 ppmv.

v) Use of Method 25A is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.

vi) The concentration of VOM ~~shall~~ must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen using the procedures and equation in Section 218.433(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

5) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that the concentration of VOM, including methane and ethane, measured by Method 25A is below 250 ppmv to qualify for the low concentration exclusion in Section 218.431 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 218.APPENDIX H Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 218.212 Cross-Line Averaging

This Appendix contains limitations for purposes of determining compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 218.212 ~~of this Part~~. A source must establish that, at very least, each

participating coating line used for purposes of cross-line averaging meets the Federal Implementation Plan level of VOM content, as listed below. The emission limitations for participating coating lines that must not be exceeded are as follows:

		kg/l	lb/gal
a)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Coating		
1)	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
2)	Primer surface coat	1.81	(15.1)

(Note: The primer surface coat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surface operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 does not apply to the primer surface limitation.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
3)	Topcoat	1.81	(15.1)

(Note: The topcoat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 218.105(b) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 218.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 218.205 ~~of this Part~~ does not apply to the topcoat limitation.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
4)	Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)

		kg/l	lb/gal
b)	Can Coating		
1)	Sheet basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)

	3)	Interior body spray coat	0.51	(4.2)
	4)	Exterior end coat	0.51	(4.2)
	5)	Side seam spray coat	0.66	(5.5)
	6)	End sealing compound coat	0.44	(3.7)

		kg/l	lb/gal
c)	Paper Coating	0.35	(2.9)

(Note: The paper coating limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply to any owner or operator of any paper coating line on which flexographic or rotogravure printing is performed if the paper coating line complies with the emissions limitations in Section 218.401 ~~of this Part~~. In addition, screen printing on paper is not regulated as paper coating~~,~~ but is regulated under Subpart TT ~~of this Part~~.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
d)	Coil Coating	0.31	(2.6)
e)	Fabric Coating	0.35	(2.9)
f)	Vinyl Coating	0.45	(3.8)
g)	Metal Furniture Coating		
	1) Air Dried	0.36	(3.0)
	2) Baked	0.36	(3.0)
h)	Large Appliance Coating		
	1) Air Dried	0.34	(2.8)
	2) Baked	0.34	(2.8)

(Note: The limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, ~~provided that~~if the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) in any one rolling eight-hour period.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Magnet Wire Coating	0.20	(1.7)
j)	Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating		

1)	Clear coating		0.52	(4.3)
2)	Extreme performance coating			
	A)	Air Dried	0.42	(3.5)
	B)	Baked	0.42	(3.5)
3)	Steel pail and drum interior coating		0.52	(4.3)
4)	All other coatings			
	A)	Air Dried	0.42	(3.5)
	B)	Baked	0.36	(3.0)

k)	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
2)	Extreme performance top- coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
4)	All other coatings are subject to the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings in subsection (j) ~~above~~.		

l)	Wood Furniture Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
2)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
3)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
4)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
5)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
6)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
7)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

(Note: An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating operation subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must apply all coatings, with the exception of no more

than 37.8 l (10 gal) of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc spray application system, heated airless spray application system, roller coating, brush or wipe coating application system, dip coating application system, or high volume low pressure (HVLP) application system.)

			kg/l	lb/gal
m)	Existing Diesel-Electric Locomotive Coating Lines in Cook County			
	1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	2)	Extreme performance topcoat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
	3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
	4)	High-temperature aluminum coating	0.72	(6.0)
	5)	All other coatings	0.36	(3.0)
n)	Plastic Parts Coating: Automotive/Transportation		kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	Interiors		
		A) Baked		
		i) Color Coat	0.49	(4.1)
		ii) Primer	0.46	(3.8)
		B) Air Dried		
		i) Color Coat	0.38	(3.2)
		ii) Primer	0.42	(3.5)
	2)	Exteriors (flexible and non-flexible)		
		A) Baked		
		i) Primer	0.60	(5.0)
		ii) Primer non-flexible	0.54	(4.5)

		iii)	Clear Coat	0.52	(4.3)
		iv)	Color Coat	0.55	(4.6)
	B)	Air Dried			
		i)	Primer	0.66	(5.5)
		ii)	Clear coat	0.54	(4.5)
		iii)	Color coat (red & black)	0.67	(5.6)
		iv)	Color coat (others)	0.61	(5.1)
3)	Specialty				
	A)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats, texture basecoats		0.66	(5.5)
	B)	Black coatings, reflective argent coatings, air bag cover coatings, and soft coatings		0.71	(5.9)
	C)	Gloss reducers, vacuum metallizing topcoats, and texture topcoats		0.77	(6.4)
	D)	Stencil coatings, adhesion primers, ink pad coatings, electrostatic prep coatings, and resist coatings		0.82	(6.8)
	E)	Head lamp lens coatings		0.89	(7.4)

o) Plastic Parts Coating: Business Machine	kg/l	lb/gal	
1) Primer	0.14	(1.2)	
2) Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28	(2.3)	
3) Color coat (texture coat)	0.28	(2.3)	
4) Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings	0.48	(4.0)	

5) Specialty Coatings

A)	Soft coat	0.52	(4.3)
B)	Plating resist	0.71	(5.9)
C)	Plating sensitizer	0.85	(7.1)*

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

ITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSIONS STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 219
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE METRO EAST AREA

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

SUBPART G: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

SUBPART H: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

SUBPART Q: SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING PLANT

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND

RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

SUBPART V: BATCH OPERATIONS AND AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

SUBPART FF: BAKERY OVENS (REPEALED)

SUBPART GG: MARINE TERMINALS

SUBPART HH: MOTOR VEHICLE REFINISHING

SUBPART II: FIBERGLASS BOAT MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

SUBPART JJ: MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

SUBPART TT: OTHER EMISSION UNITS

SUBPART UU: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

219.APPENDIX E List of Affected Marine Terminals
219.APPENDIX G TRE Index Measurements for SOCMI Reactors and Distillation Units
219.APPENDIX H Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 219.212 Cross-Line Averaging

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted in R91-8 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12491, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13883, effective August 24, 1992; emergency amendment in R93-12 at 17 Ill. Reg. 8295, effective May 24, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993 and October 21, 1993; amended in R93-28 at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective March 3, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14987, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994; emergency amendment in R95-10 at 19 Ill. Reg. 3059, effective February 28, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6958, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7385, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-2 at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996; amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7721, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3517, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7110, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5392, effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13676, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A), at 35 Ill. Reg. 18830, effective October 25, 2011); amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013, amended in R13-18 at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013; amended in R21-18 at 45 Ill. Reg. 3553, effective March 4, 2021; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 219.100 Introduction

a) This Part contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material and volatile organic material from stationary sources located in the Metro East area~~,~~ ~~which is~~ comprised of Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

b) Sources subject to this Part may be subject to ~~the following~~:

1) Permits required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and

2) Air quality standards under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.

c) This ~~part~~ Part is divided into Subparts ~~which are~~ grouped as follows:

1) Subpart A: General Provisions;

2) Subparts B-F: Emissions from equipment and operations in common to more than one industry;

3) Subpart G: Emissions from use of organic material;

4) Subparts H-RR: Rules for various industry groups~~.~~;

5) Subpart TT: Rules for emission units not otherwise addressed~~.~~; and

6) Subpart UU: Recordkeeping and reporting for equipment and operation addressed by Subparts PP, QQ, RR, and TT.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.101 Savings Clause

a) Every owner or operator of an emission unit formerly subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 ~~shall~~ must have complied with its standards and limitations by the dates and schedules applicable to the emission unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Part 215 or upon initial start-up. ~~All~~ No compliance dates or schedules ~~found in~~under Part 215 are ~~not~~ superseded by this Part and remain in full force and effect.

b) ~~Nothing in~~As this Part ~~as it~~ is amended, ~~from time to time shall~~nothing must relieve the owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Part of the obligation to have complied with applicable requirements by the compliance dates ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.106 ~~of this Subpart~~ or in specific Subparts of this Part, even though those compliance dates have been superseded by subsequent amendments.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.102 Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

The abbreviations and conversion factors ~~of~~ at 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~211~~ 211.102 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.103 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must apply to all sources located in Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.104 Definitions

The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 apply to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.105 Test Methods and Procedures

a) Coatings, Inks, and Fountain Solutions
The following test methods and procedures must be used to determine compliance of as applied coatings, inks, and fountain solutions with the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Part.

1) Sampling: Samples collected for analyses must be one-liter taken into a one-liter container at a location and time such that the sample will be representative of the coating as applied (i.e., the sample must include any dilution solvent or other VOM added during the manufacturing process). The container must be tightly sealed immediately after the sample is taken. Any solvent or other VOM added after the sample is taken must be measured and accounted for in the calculations in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~. For multiple package coatings, separate samples of each component must be obtained. A mixed sample must not be obtained as it will cure in the container. Sampling procedures must follow the guidelines ~~presented~~ in:

A) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985), ~~standard practice for sampling liquid paints and related pigment coating. This practice is~~Standard Practice for Sampling Liquid Paints and Related Pigment Coating, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) ASTM E 300-86, ~~standard practice for sampling industrial chemicals. This practice is~~Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

2) Analyses: The applicable analytical methods ~~specified~~ in this subsection (a)(2) must be used to determine the composition of coatings, inks, or fountain solutions as applied.

A) Method 24 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used to determine the VOM content and density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24 results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and a

facility's formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern.

B) Method 24A of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used to determine the VOM content and density of rotogravure printing inks and related coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that the plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24A results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24A test and formulation data, the Method 24A test will govern.

C) The following ASTM methods are the analytical procedures for determining VOM:

i) ASTM D 1475-85, "Standard Test Method for Density of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products",~~: Standard test method for density of paint, varnish, lacquer and related products. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

ii) ASTM D 2369-87, "Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of a Coating",~~: Standard test method for volatile content of a coating. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

iii) ASTM D 3792-86, "Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water Reducible Pains by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph",~~: Standard test method for water content of water-reducible paints by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

iv) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987), "Standard Test Method for Water Content in Paints and Paint Materials by the Karl Fischer Method", ~~: Standard test method for water content in paints and paint materials by the Karl Fischer method. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

v) ASTM D 4457-85, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1, Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112~~: Standard test method for determination of dichloromethane and 1,1,1, trichloroethane in paints and coatings by direct injection into a gas chromatograph.~~ (The

procedure ~~delineated above~~ can be used to develop protocols for any compounds specifically exempted from the definition of VOM.) ~~This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.~~

vi) ASTM D 2697-86, "Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings",~~: Standard test method for volume non-volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

vii) ASTM D 3980-87, "Standard Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials",~~: Standard practice for interlaboratory testing of paint and related materials. This practice is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

viii) ASTM E 180-85, "Standrd Practice for Determining the Precision Data of ASTM Methods for Analysis of and Testing of Industrial Chemicals",~~: Standard practice for determining the precision of ASTM methods for analysis of and testing of industrial chemicals. This practice is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

ix) ASTM D 2372-85, "Standard Method of Separation or Vehicle from Solvent-Reducible Paints",~~: Standard method of separation of vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

D) Use of an adaptation to any of the analytical methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) may not be used unless approved by the Agency and USEPA. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and USEPA to find that the analytical methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.

3) Calculations: Calculations for determining the VOM content, water content, and ~~the~~ content of any compounds ~~which are~~ specifically exempted from the definition of VOM of coatings, inks, and fountain solutions as applied must follow the guidance ~~provided~~ in the following documents:

A) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, EPA-340/1-86-016, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coatings" (revised June 1986), EPA-450/3-84-019, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

C) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, EPA-340/1-88-003, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

b) Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Test Protocol

1) The protocol for testing, including determining the transfer efficiency of coating applicators, at primer surfacer operations and topcoat operations at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly source must follow the procedures in the following:

A) ~~Prior to~~ Before May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"), December 1988, EPA-450/3-88-018, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) On and After May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"), September 2008, EPA-453/R-08-002, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

2) ~~Prior to~~Before testing ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable topcoat protocol, the owner or operator of a coating operation subject to the topcoat or primer surfacer limit in Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(E) must submit a detailed testing proposal specifying the method by which testing will be conducted and how compliance will be demonstrated consistent with the applicable topcoat protocol. The proposal must include~~;, at a minimum,~~

A) a comprehensive plan (including a rationale) for determining the transfer efficiency at each booth through ~~the use of~~ in-plant or pilot testing~~,~~;

B) the selection of coatings to be tested (for the purpose of determining transfer efficiency), including the rationale for coating groupings~~,~~;

C) the method for determining the analytic VOM content of as applied coatings and the formulation solvent content of as applied coatings~~,~~; and

D) a description of the records of coating VOM content as applied and coating's usage that will be kept to demonstrate compliance.

3) ~~Upon approval of the proposal by~~When the Agency and USEPA approve the proposal, the compliance demonstration for a coating line may proceed.

c) Capture System Efficiency Test Protocols

1) Applicability

~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (c)(2) must apply to all VOM emitting process emission units employing capture equipment (e.g., hoods, ducts), except those ~~cases noted~~ in this subsection (c)(1).

A) If an emission unit is equipped with ~~(~~or uses~~)~~ a permanent total enclosure (PTE) that meets Agency and USEPA specifications, and which directs all VOM to a control device, then the emission unit is exempted from the requirements ~~describe~~d in subsection (c)(2). The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a structure is considered a PTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. In this instance, the capture efficiency is assumed to be 100 percent, and the emission unit is still required to measure control efficiency using appropriate test methods ~~as specified~~ in subsection (d).

B) If an emission unit is equipped with ~~(~~or uses~~)~~ a control device designed to collect and recover VOM (e.g., carbon adsorber), an explicit measurement of capture efficiency is not necessary ~~provided that~~ if the conditions ~~given below~~in this subsection (c)(1)(B) are met. The overall control of the system can be determined by directly comparing the input liquid VOM to the recovered liquid VOM. The general procedure for use in this situation is ~~give~~n in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, with the following additional restrictions:

i) The source owner or operator must obtain data each operating day for the solvent usage and solvent recovery to permit ~~the determination of~~determining the solvent recovery efficiency of the system each operating day using a 7-day rolling period. The recovery efficiency for each operating day is computed as the ratio of the total recovered solvent for that day and the most recent prior 6 operating days to the total solvent usage for the same 7-day period

used for the recovered solvent, rather than a 30-day weighted average ~~as given in~~under 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. This ratio must be expressed as a percentage. The ratio must be computed within 72 hours ~~following~~ after each 7-day period. A source that believes that the 7-day rolling period is not appropriate may use an alternative multi-day rolling period not to exceed 30 days, with the approval of the Agency and USEPA. In addition, the criteria in subsection (c)(1)(B)(ii) or (c)(1)(B)(iii) must be met.

ii) The solvent recovery system (i.e., capture and control system) must be dedicated to a single coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard.

iii) ~~However if~~If the solvent recovery system controls more than one coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, the overall control (i.e., the total recovered VOM divided by the sum of liquid VOM input from all lines and other activities venting to the control system) must meet or exceed the most stringent standard applicable to any line or other discrete activity venting to the control system.

2) Capture Efficiency Protocols

The capture efficiency of an emission unit must be measured using one of the protocols ~~given below~~in this subsection (c)(2). Appropriate test methods to be ~~utilized~~ used in each of the capture efficiency protocols are ~~described~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. Any error margin associated with a test method or protocol may not be incorporated into the results of a capture efficiency test. If these techniques are not suitable for a particular process, then an alternative capture efficiency protocol may be used~~, pursuant to the provisions of~~under Section 219.108(b).

A) Gas/gas method using temporary total enclosure (TTE). The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G_w}{G_w + F_w}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

G_w = mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device using a TTE;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204B or 204C ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain G_w. Method 204D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain F_w.

B) Liquid/gas method using TTE. The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are ~~given~~ in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_W}{L}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204A or 204F ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain L. Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain F_w.

C) Gas/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line, or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure, as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, and in which "F_B" and "G" are measured while operating only the affected line or emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G}{G + F_B}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

G = mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device;

F_B = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204B or 204C ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain G. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain F_B.

D) Liquid/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line, or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, and in which "F_B" and "L" are measured while operating only the affected line emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_B}{L}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;

F_B = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204A or 204F ~~contained~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain L. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, is used to obtain F_B.

E) Mass balance using Data Quality Objective (DQO) or Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) protocol. For a liquid/gas input where an owner or operator is using the DQO/LCL protocol and not using an enclosure as described in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, the VOM content of the liquid input (L) must be determined using Method 204A or 204F in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. The VOM content of the captured gas stream (G) to the control device must be determined using Method 204B or 204C in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. The results of capture efficiency calculations (G/L) must satisfy the DQO or LCL statistical analysis methodology ~~as described~~ in Section 3 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. Where capture efficiency testing is done to determine emission reductions for the purpose of establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, the LCL protocol cannot be used for these applications. In enforcement cases, the LCL protocol cannot confirm non-compliance; capture efficiency must be determined using a protocol under subsection (c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D), the DQO protocol of this subsection (c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.108(b).

BOARD NOTE: Where LCL was used in testing emission units that are the subject of later requests for establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, prior LCL results may not be relied upon to determine the appropriate amount of credits. Instead, to establish the appropriate amount of credits, additional testing may be required that would satisfy the protocol of Section 219.105(c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D), the DQO protocol of Section 219.105(c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.108(b).

3) Simultaneous testing of multiple lines or emission units with a common control device. If an owner or operator has multiple lines sharing a common control device, the capture efficiency of the lines may be tested simultaneously, subject to the following provisions:

A) Multiple line testing must meet the criteria of Section 4 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", incorporated by reference at Section 219.112;

B) The most stringent capture efficiency required for any individual line or unit must be met by the aggregate of lines or units; and

C) Testing of all the lines of emission units must be performed with the same capture efficiency test protocol.

4) Recordkeeping and Reporting

A) All owners or operators ~~affected by~~to which this subsection applies must maintain on file a copy of the capture efficiency protocol submitted to the Agency and the USEPA ~~on file~~. All results of the appropriate test methods and capture efficiency protocols must be reported to the Agency within 60 days after the test date. A copy of the results must be kept on file with the source for ~~a period of~~ 3 years.

B) If any changes are made to capture or control equipment, then the source ~~is required to~~must notify the Agency and the USEPA of these changes and a new test may be required by the Agency or the USEPA.

C) The source must notify the Agency 30 days ~~prior to~~before performing any capture efficiency or control test. At that time, the source must notify the Agency which capture efficiency protocol and control device test methods will be used. Notification of the actual date and expected time of testing must be submitted a minimum of 5 working days ~~prior to~~before the actual date of the test. The Agency may at its discretion accept notification with shorter advance notice ~~provided that such~~if those arrangements do not interfere with the Agency's ability to review the protocol ~~and/or~~or observe testing.

D) Sources ~~utilizing~~ using a PTE must demonstrate that this enclosure meets the requirement ~~given in~~of Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, for a PTE during any testing of their control device.

E) Sources ~~utilizing~~ using a TTE must demonstrate that their TTE meets the requirements ~~given in~~of Method 204 in appendix M or 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, for a TTE during any testing of their control device. The source must also provide documentation that the quality assurance criteria for a TTE have been achieved.

F) Any source ~~utilizing~~ using the DQO or LCL protocol must submit the following information to the Agency with each test report:

i) A copy of all test methods, Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, and calibration procedures to be used

from those ~~described~~ in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112;

ii) A table with information on each sample taken, including the sample identification and the VOM content of the sample;

iii) The quantity of material used for each test run;

iv) The quantity of captured VOM for each test run;

v) The capture efficiency calculations and results for each test run;

vi) The DQO and/or LCL calculations and results; and

vii) The Quality Assurance/Quality Control results, including how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration results, and the calibration gases used.

d) Control Device Efficiency Testing and Monitoring

1) The control device efficiency must be determined by simultaneously measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas volumetric flow rates in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the gas phase test methods ~~specified~~ in subsection (f).

2) An owner or operator:

A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any ~~Section~~ section of this Part must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment which is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use except as provided in subsection (d)(3). The continuous monitoring equipment must monitor the following parameters:

i) For each afterburner which does not have a catalyst bed, the combustion chamber temperature of each afterburner.

ii) For each afterburner which has a catalyst bed, commonly known as a catalytic afterburner, the temperature rise across each catalytic afterburner bed or VOM concentration of exhaust.

iii) For each carbon adsorber, the VOM concentration of each

carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

B) Must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain~~,~~ in accordance with manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring device, such as a strip chart, recorder or computer, having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 0.5° C, whichever is greater.

C) Of an automobile or light-duty truck primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation subject to subsection (d)(2)(A) must keep a separate record of the following data for the control devices, unless alternative provisions are ~~stated~~ in a permit ~~pursuant to~~under Title V of the ~~Clean Air Act~~CAA:

i) For thermal afterburners for which combustion chamber temperature is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average combustion temperature was more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the average combustion temperature measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

ii) For catalytic afterburners for which temperature rise is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average gas temperature before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the average gas temperature immediately before the catalyst bed measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

iii) For catalytic afterburners and carbon adsorbers for which VOM concentration is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOM concentration or the reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the average exhaust gas concentration or reading measured by the organic monitoring device during the most recent determination of the recovery efficiency of a carbon adsorber or performance test for a catalytic afterburner, which determination or test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.

3) An owner or operator that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with Section 219.401 may operate the adsorber during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction~~, provided that~~ if:

A) The owner or operator notifies the Agency and USEPA in writing ~~the Agency and USEPA,~~ within 10 days after the conclusion of any 72 hour period during which the adsorber is operated and the associated monitoring equipment is not operational~~,~~ of ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment failure and provides the duration of the malfunction, a description of the repairs made to the equipment, and the total to date of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational;

B) During ~~such~~ the period of malfunction the adsorber is operated using timed sequences as the basis for periodic regeneration of the adsorber;

C) The period of such adsorber operation does not exceed 360 hours in any calendar year without the approval of the Agency and USEPA; and

D) The total of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational must be reported~~,~~ in writing~~,~~ to the Agency and USEPA by January 31 of the following calendar year.

e) Overall Efficiency

1) The overall efficiency of the emission control system must be determined as the product of the capture system efficiency and the control device efficiency or by the liquid/liquid test protocol ~~as specified~~ in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, (and revised by subsection (c)(1)(B)) for each solvent recovery system. ~~In those cases in which~~When the overall efficiency is being determined for an entire line, the capture efficiency used to calculate the product of the capture and control efficiency is the total capture efficiency over the entire line.

2) For coating lines which are both chosen by the owner or operator to comply with Section 219.207(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (l), or (m), or (n) by the alternative in Section 219.207(b)(2) and meet the criteria allowing them to comply with Section 219.207 instead of Section 219.204, the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device, as determined by the test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (c), (d), and (e)(1), must be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency ~~that must be~~ calculated by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{VOM_a - VOM_l}{VOM_a} \times 100$$

where:

E = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage;

VOM_a = Actual VOM content of a coating, or the daily-weighted average VOM content of two or more coatings (if more than one coating is used), as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(4)(i) ~~of this Part~~ in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied;

VOM_1 = The VOM emission limit ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.204 or 219.205 ~~of this Part~~ in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied.

f) Volatile Organic Material Gas Phase Source Test Methods
The methods in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, ~~of this Part delineated in this subsection (f)~~ must be used to determine control device efficiencies.

1) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 18, 25, or 25A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.11,2 as appropriate to the conditions at the site, must be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection must be based on ~~consideration of~~considering the diversity of organic species present and their total concentration and ~~on consideration of~~ the potential presence of interfering gases. Except as indicated in subsections (f)(1)(A) and (B) ~~below~~, the test must consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 ~~min~~minutes, unless the Agency and the USEPA determine that process variables dictate shorter sampling times.

A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual adsorber vessels, the test must consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all the individual adsorber vessels.

B) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each adsorber vessel, each adsorber vessel must be tested individually. The test for each adsorber vessel must consist of three separate runs. Each run must coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.

2) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference in

Section 219.112, must be used for sample and velocity traverses.

3) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

4) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 3, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used for gas analysis.

5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used for stack gas moisture.

6) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.

7) ~~Use of an~~An adaptation to any of the test methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) may not be used unless approved by the Agency and the USEPA on a ~~case by case~~case-by-case basis. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and the USEPA to find that the test methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.

g) Leak Detection Methods for Volatile Organic Material
Owners or operators required by this Part to carry out a leak detection monitoring program must comply with the following requirements:

1) Leak Detection Monitoring

A) Monitoring must comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) The detection instrument must meet the performance criteria of Method 21.

C) The instrument must be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the methods ~~specified~~ in Method 21.

D) Calibration gases must be:

i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but no less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

E) The instrument probe must be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

2) When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions as required, the test must comply with the following requirements:

A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) must apply.

B) The background level must be determined ~~as stated in~~under Method 21.

3) Leak detection tests must be performed consistent with:

A) "APTI Course SI 417 ~~controlling~~ Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", EPA-450/2-82-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring ~~VOM~~ VOC Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of ~~VOM~~ VOC and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

h) Bulk Gasoline Delivery System Test Protocol

1) The method for determining the emissions of gasoline from a vapor recovery system ~~are delineated in~~is at 40 CFR 60, subpart XX, section 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

2) Other tests must be performed consistent with:

A) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", EPA-340/1-80-012, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

B) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", EPA-450/2-77-026, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

i) Notwithstanding other requirements of this Part, upon request of the Agency where it is necessary to demonstrate compliance, an owner or operator of an emission unit ~~which is~~ subject to this Part must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specific~~ in this Part. Nothing in this Section limits the authority of the USEPA under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

j) Cleaning Solvents Subject to Section 219.219(g)

1) For aqueous and semiaqueous cleaning solvents, manufacturers' supplied data must be used to determine the water content.

2) For hand-wipe cleaning solvents required in Section 219.219(g)(2), manufacturers' supplied data or standard engineering reference texts or other equivalent methods must be used to determine the vapor pressure or VOM composite vapor pressure for blended cleaning solvents.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.106 Compliance Dates

a) Except as provided in subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f), compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Part is required by May 15, 1992, consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.103.

b) As this Part is amended ~~from time to time~~, compliance dates ~~included~~ in the specific Subparts supersede the requirements of this Section, except as limited by Section 219.101(b).

c) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.204(c)(2), 219.204(g)(2), or 219.204(h)(2) must comply with the applicable requirements in the applicable subsections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.218, by May 1, 2012.

d) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.204(o) must comply with the requirements in Section 219.204(o), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.211, 219.214, and 219.217 by August 1, 2010.

e) Any owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.204(a)(2) or 219.204(q) must comply with the applicable requirements in those Sections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.219, by May 1, 2011.

f) Any owner of operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.204(r) must comply with the requirements in Section 219.204(r), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205, 219.207, 219.208, 219.211, and 219.219 by July 1, 2021.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.107 ~~Operation of~~ Operating Afterburners

~~The operation of~~Operating any natural gas fired afterburner and capture system used to comply with this Part is not required ~~during the period of~~from November 1 of any year to April 1 of the following year ~~provided that the operation of such~~if operating the devices is not required for ~~purposes of~~ occupational safety or health, or for the control of toxic substances, odor nuisances, or other regulated pollutants.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.108 Exemptions, Variations, and Alternative Means of Control or Compliance Determinations

Notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ any other Sections of this Part:

a) Any exemptions, variations, or alternatives to the control requirements, emission limitations, or test methods ~~set forth~~ in this Part ~~shall~~ must be effective only when approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Any equivalent alternative control plans, equivalent device, or other equivalent practice authorized by the Agency where this Part provides for ~~such~~ the alternative or equivalent practice or equivalent variations or alterations to test methods approved by the Agency ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.109 Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids

a) If the VOL consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112~~ of this Part)~~ , or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) If the VOL is a mixture, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, ~~of this Part)~~ or by the following equation:

$$P_{vol} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i$$

where:

P_{vol} = Total vapor pressure of the mixture;

n = Number of components in the mixture;

I = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of a component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

X_i = Mole fraction of the component in the total mixture.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.110 Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent

a) If the organic material or solvent consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part~~)~~, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) Except as provided in subsection (d), if the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up of both organic material compounds and compounds which are not organic material, the vapor pressure must be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{om} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{om} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of organic material;

n = Number of organic material components in the mixture;

I = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of an organic material component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a);

X_i = Mole fraction of the organic material component of the total organic mixture.

c) If the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up only of organic material compounds, the vapor pressure must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112~~),~~ or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (b).

d) For hand-wipe cleaning solvents used at aerospace facilities subject to Section 219.219(g)(2), the composite vapor pressure of a cleaning solvent consisting of multiple components must be determined by the following equation:

$$PP_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\frac{W_i}{MW_1} \times VP_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{W_j}{MW_j} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{W_i}{MW_i}}$$

where:

PP_c = Composite vapor pressure of the cleaning solvent in mmHg at 20 °C;

n = Number of components in the cleaning solvent;

i = Subscript denoting an individual VOM-containing component;

j	=	Subscript denoting an individual non-VOM component;
W_i	=	Weight of a VOM-containing component in grams;
W_j	=	Weight of a non-VOM component in grams;
W_w	=	Weight of water in grams;
MW_i	=	Molecular weight a VOM-containing component in grams per gram-mole;
MW_j	=	Molecular weight of a non-VOM component in grams per gram-mole
MW_w	=	Molecular weight of water in grams per gram-mole;
VP_i	=	Vapor pressure of a VOM-containing component in mmHg at 20 °C.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.111 Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Material

a) If the VOM consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, ~~of this Part)~~ or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried, and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).

b) If the VOM is in a mixture made up of both VOM compounds and compounds which are not VOM, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{vom} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}$$

where:

P_{vom} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of VOM;

n = Number of VOM components in the mixture;

i = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of a VOM component determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

X_i = Mole fraction of the VOM component of the total organic mixture.

c) If the VOM is in a mixture made up of only VOM compounds, the vapor pressure ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, ~~of this Part)~~ or by the ~~above~~ equation in subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.112 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent additions or amendments:

a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken PA ~~19428-9555~~19428-2959

1) ASTM D 2879-86

2) ASTM D 323-08

3) ASTM D 86-82

4) ASTM D 369-69 (1971)

5) ASTM D 396-69

6) ASTM D 2880-71

7) ASTM D 975-68

8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)

9) ASTM E 300-86

10) ASTM D 1475-85

11) ASTM D 2369-87

12) ASTM D 3792-86

13) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987)

14) ASTM D 4457-85

15) ASTM D 2697-86

16) ASTM D 3980-87

17) ASTM E 180-85

18) ASTM D 2372-85

19) ASTM D 97-66

20) ASTM E 168-87 (1977)

21) ASTM E 169-87

22) ASTM E 260-91

23) ASTM D 2504-83

24) ASTM D 2382-83

b) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987.

c) American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks", Second ed., February 1980.

d) 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1991).

e) 40 CFR 61 (July 1, 1991).

f) 40 CFR 50 (July 1, 1991).

g) 40 CFR 51 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 51, appendix M, Methods 204-204F (July 1, 1999).

h) 40 CFR 52 (July 1, 1991).

i) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-016.

j) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coating" (revised June 1986), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-84-019.

k) "A ~~Guide~~ Guideline for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-340/1-88-003.

l) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", December 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-88-018.

m) "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", December 1978, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-029.

n) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", December 1978, Appendix B, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051.

o) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners", September 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA450/3-82-009.

p) "APTI Course SI417 Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-82-015.

q) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", June 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-015.

r) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", October 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-88-010.

s) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", March 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-008.

t) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-012.

u) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", December 1977, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026.

v) California Air Resources Board, Compliance Division. Compliance Assistance Program: Gasoline Marketing and Distribution: Gasoline Facilities Phase I & II (October 1988, rev. November 1993) (CARB Manual).

w) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.

x) Memorandum "Revised Capture Efficiency Guidance for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions", February1995, John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

y) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations", September 2008, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-453/R-08-002.

z) 40 CFR 63 subpart PPPP, appendix A (2008).

aa) 46 CFR subchapter Q (2007).

bb) 46 CFR subchapter T (2008).

cc) 40 CFR 82.4 (2020)

(Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013)

Section 219.113 Monitoring for Negligibly-Reactive Compounds

The requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.109, which allows the Agency to require testing and monitoring for negligibly-reactive compound as a precondition to ~~their exemption~~exempting them from the definition of "volatile organic compound", ~~shall apply~~applies to owners and operators of sources subject to this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section 219.119 Applicability for VOL

~~The limitations of~~ Section 219.120 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must apply to all storage containers of volatile organic liquid (VOL) with a maximum true vapor pressure of 0.5 psia or greater in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity or greater, except ~~to vessels as provided below~~:

a) Vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true pressure of less than 0.5 psia;

b) Vessels of coke oven by-product plants;

c) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 29.4 psia and without emissions to the atmosphere;

d) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, rail cars, barges, or ships;

e) Vessels storing petroleum liquids; or

f) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

g) Vessels with storage capacity less than 40,000 gallons must comply with Section 218.129(f).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.120 Control Requirements for Storage Containers of VOL

a) Every owner or operator storing VOL in a vessel of 40,000 gallons or greater with a maximum true vapor pressure equal to 0.75 psia but less than 11.1 psia ~~shall~~ must reduce VOM emissions from storage tanks, reservoirs, or other containers as follows:

1) Each fixed roof tank ~~shall~~ must be equipped with an internal floating roof that meets the following specifications or that is equipped with a vapor control system that meets the specifications ~~contained~~ in subsection (a)(4) ~~below~~:

A) The internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and ~~during those intervals~~ when the storage vessel is

completely emptied and subsequently refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling ~~shall~~ must be continuous and ~~shall~~ must be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

B) Each internal floating roof ~~shall~~ must be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

i) ~~A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal).~~ A liquid-mounted seal ~~means~~, which is a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank;

ii) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous; or

iii) A mechanical shoe seal, which is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

C) 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.

D) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well ~~shall~~ must be bolted except when they are in use.

E) Automatic bleeder vents ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

F) Rim space vents ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

G) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling ~~shall~~ must be a sample well. The sample well ~~shall~~ must have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

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

2) During the next scheduled tank cleaning or before March 15, 2004, whichever comes first, each internal floating roof tank ~~shall~~ must meet the specifications ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (H) ~~above~~.

3) Each external floating roof tank ~~shall~~ must meet the following specifications:

A) Each external floating roof ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

i) Except as provided in Section 219.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, the primary seal ~~shall~~ must completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall and ~~shall~~ must be either a liquid mounted seal or a shoe seal.

ii) The secondary seal ~~shall~~ must completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Section 219.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~.

iii) The tank ~~shall~~ must be equipped with the closure device after the next scheduled tank cleaning, but no later than March 15, 2004.

B) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof ~~shall~~ must provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible

gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automotive bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

C) The roof ~~shall~~ must be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports ~~shall~~ must be continuous and ~~shall~~ must be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

4) A closed vent system and control device ~~respectively shall~~must meet the following specifications:

A) The closed vent system ~~shall~~ must be designed to collect all VOM vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined by the methods ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 60.485(c), incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

B) The control device ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOM emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it ~~shall~~ must meet the specifications ~~described~~ in the general control device requirements of 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

5) An alternative emission control plan equivalent to the requirements of subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) ~~above~~ that has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity equal to or greater than 40,000 gallons which contains VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 11.1 psia ~~shall~~ must equip each storage vessel with a closed vent system and control device as specified in subsection (a)(4) ~~above~~.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, where an owner or operator can demonstrate that the control device installed on a storage vessel on or before December 31, 1992, was designed to reduce inlet VOM emission by greater than

or equal to 90 percent but less than 95 percent, the control device ~~shall~~ must be operated to reduce inlet VOM emission by 90 percent or greater.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.121 Storage Containers of VPL

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid (VPL) with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF) or any gaseous organic material in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal.) capacity unless ~~such~~ the tank, reservoir, or other container:

a) Is a pressure tank capable of withstanding the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the liquid or the pressure of the gas~~, so as~~ to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere at all times; or

b) Is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

1) A floating roof which rests on the surface of the VPL and is equipped with a closure seal or seals between the roof edge and the tank wall. ~~Such~~ The floating roof ~~shall~~ must not be permitted if the VPL has a vapor pressure of 86.19 kPa (12.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF). ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to such tanks, except during sampling or maintenance operations.

2) A vapor recovery system consisting of:

A) A vapor gathering system capable of collecting 85% or more of the uncontrolled VOM that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere; and

B) A vapor disposal system capable of processing ~~such~~ VOM ~~so as~~ to prevent its emission to the atmosphere. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of ~~a~~ air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to ~~such~~ a tank, reservoir, or other container except during sampling.

3) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 219.108 of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.122 Loading Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading area having through-put of greater than 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck, or trailer unless ~~such~~ the loading area is equipped with submerged loading pipes or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 946 1 (250 gal), unless ~~such~~ the tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe or an equivalent device approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~, or unless ~~such~~ the tank is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 219.121(a) ~~of this Part~~ or is fitted with a recovery system ~~as described in~~under Section 219.121(b)(2) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Exception: If no odor nuisance exists, ~~the limitations of~~ this Section ~~shall~~ applies only ~~apply~~ to ~~the~~ loading ~~of~~ VOL with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3° K (70 F°)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.123 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

a) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to any stationary storage tank:

1) Equipped before January 1, 1979, with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified~~ in Section 219.121(b) ~~of this Part~~, except Section 219.121(b)(1) ~~of this Part~~;

2) With a capacity of less than 151.42 cubic meters (40,000 gal);

3) With a capacity of less than 1,600 cubic meters (422,400 gal) and used to store produced crude oil and condensate ~~prior to~~before custody transfer;

4) With a capacity of less than 1,430 cubic meters (378,000 gal) and used to store produced oil or condensate in crude oil gathering;

5) Subject to new source performance standards for storage vessels of petroleum liquid, 40 CFR 60, as regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7411), as amended. *The provisions of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act . . . are applicable in this State and are enforceable under ~~the~~*

~~*Environmental Protection Act*~~the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111½, par. 1009.1(b))~~ [415 ILCS 5/9.1(b)];

6) In which volatile petroleum liquid is not stored; or

7) Which is a pressure tank ~~as described in~~under Section 219.121(a) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Subject to subsection (a), ~~of this Section no~~an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any VOL in the tank unless:

1) The tank is equipped with one of the vapor loss control devices ~~specified in~~under Section 219.121(b) ~~of this Part~~;

2) There are no visible holes, tears, or other defects in the seal or any seal fabric or material of any floating roof;

3) All openings of any floating roof deck, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

A) The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when petroleum liquid is transferred to or from the tank;

B) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and

C) Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting;

4) Routine inspections of floating roof seals are conducted through roof hatches once every six months;

5) A complete inspection of the cover and seal of any floating roof tank is made whenever the tank is emptied for reasons other than the transfer of petroleum liquid during the normal operation of the tank, or whenever repairs are made as a result of any semi-annual inspection or incidence of roof damage or defect; and

6) A record of the results of each inspection conducted under subsection (b)(4) or (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~ is maintained.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.124 External Floating Roofs

a) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 219.123(b) ~~of this Part~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

1) The tank has been fitted:

A) With a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted secondary seal), or

B) With any other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~ under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~further~~ processed consistent with Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~.

2) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:

A) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and

B) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall ~~shall~~ must not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter (1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter). Compliance with this requirement ~~shall~~ must be determined by:

i) Physically measuring the length and width of all gaps around the entire circumference of the secondary seal in each place where a 0.32 cm (0.125 in.) uniform diameter probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the tank wall; and

ii) Summing the area of the individual gaps.

3) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;

4) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;

5) Inspections are conducted ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year to ~~insure~~ ensure compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

6) The secondary seal gap is measured ~~prior to~~before May 1 of each year and within 30 days ~~of~~ after a written request to demonstrate compliance with subsection (2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

7) Records of the types of volatile petroleum liquid stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, the results of the inspections, and the results of the secondary seal gap measurements are maintained and available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

b) Subsection (a) ~~above~~ does not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

1) Exempted under Section 219.123(a)(2) through 219.123(a)(6) ~~of this Part~~;

2) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);

3) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at ~~294.3° K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF) is stored; or

4) Used to store crude oil with a pour point of ~~50°F~~50 ºF or higher as determined by ASTM Standard D97-66, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.125 Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a VOL or VPL storage vessel subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~accordance with the compliance schedule specified~~by the deadline in the applicable subsection ~~below~~:

a) Every owner or operator of a VPL storage vessel ~~of the type included in~~under Sections 219.121, 219.123, and 219.124 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must have complied with ~~the requirements of~~ Sections 219.121, 219.123, and 219.124 by the date ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.106(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Every owner or operator of a VOL storage vessel ~~of the type identified in~~under Section 219.119 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.120 ~~of this Subpart~~ as follows:

1) For fixed roof tanks (Section 219.120(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~), by March 15, 1996.

2) For internal floating roof tanks (Section 219.120(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~), either during the next scheduled tank cleaning or by March 15, 2004, whichever comes first;

3) For external floating roof tanks (Section 219.120(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~), either during the next scheduled tank cleaning or by March 15, 2004, whichever comes first; and

4) For closed vent system and control device equipped tanks (Section 219.120(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~), by March 15, 1996.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.126 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.127 Testing VOL Operations

The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 219.119 ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~below~~. The applicable subsection for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of this Subpart.

a) After installing the control equipment necessary for the source to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.120(a)(1) or (2) ~~of this Subpart~~ (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service) ~~prior to~~before filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

2) For vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or if there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or if the seal is detached, or if there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or

operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this subsection cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may request a 30-day extension from the Agency in the inspection report required in Section 219.129(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such a~~The request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the owner or operator will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied within 30 days.

3) For vessels equipped with both primary and secondary seals:

A) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in subsection (a)(4) ~~below~~ at least every 5 years; or

B) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in subsection (a)(2) ~~above~~.

4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal, or if the seal fabric or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal, or if the seal fabric or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or if the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions ~~specified~~ in this subsection exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event ~~shall~~ must inspections conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this ~~provision~~ subsection occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels subject to the annual visual inspection ~~as specified in~~under subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3)(B) ~~above~~ and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels ~~specified in~~under subsection (a)(3)(A) ~~above~~.

5) Notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~prior to the~~befpre filling or refilling ~~of~~ each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(4) ~~above~~ to afford the Agency the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by subsection (a)(4) ~~above~~ is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days ~~in advance of~~before refilling the tank, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to the~~before refilling ~~of~~ the storage vessel. Notification ~~shall~~ must be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing

and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to the~~before refilling.

b) The owner or operator of external floating roof tanks ~~shall~~must:

1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel.

A) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) ~~shall~~ must be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days after the initial fill with VOL and then at least once every 5 years ~~thereafter~~.

B) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal ~~shall~~ must be performed within 60 days after the initial fill with VOL and then at least once per year ~~thereafter~~.

C) If any source ceases to store VOL for ~~a period of 1~~one year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel ~~shall~~ must be considered an initial fill for the purposes of subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(B) ~~above~~.

2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually according to the following procedures:

A) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports;

B) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 1/8 inch in diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each ~~such~~ location; and

C) Determine the total surface area of each gap described in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~above~~ by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each ~~such~~ width by its respective circumferential distance.

3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the ~~respective~~ standards in subsection (b)(4) ~~below~~.

4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days after identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements ~~listed~~ in subsections (b)(4)(A) and (B) ~~below~~:

A) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 in. ~~(2)~~ per foot of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap ~~shall~~ must not exceed 1.5 in. There ~~are to~~must not be ~~no~~ holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

B) The secondary seal ~~is to~~must meet the following requirements:

i) The secondary seal ~~is to~~must be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(C) ~~above~~.

ii) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a metallic shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal ~~shall~~ must not exceed 1.0 in.~~(2)~~ per foot of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.5 in. There ~~shall~~ must not be ~~no~~ gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal when used in combination with vapor mounted primary seal.

iii) There ~~are to~~must not be ~~no~~ holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

C) If a failure ~~that i~~s detected during inspections required in Section 219.127(b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, the owner or operator may request a 30-day extension from the Agency in the inspection report required in Section 219.129(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and ~~a specification of~~ a specific schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

5) Notify the Agency 30 days ~~in advance of~~before any gap measurements required by subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ to afford the Agency the opportunity to have an observer present.

6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, ~~the~~ primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

A) If the external floating roof has defects~~,~~; if the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric~~,~~; or if the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions ~~specified~~ in this subsection exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

B) For all the inspections required by subsection (b)(6) ~~above~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing at least 30 days ~~prior to the~~before filling or refilling ~~of~~ each storage vessel to afford the Agency the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel ~~prior to~~before refilling. If the inspection required by subsection (b)(6) ~~above~~ is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days ~~in advance of~~before refilling the tank, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to the~~before refilling ~~of~~ the storage vessel. Notification ~~shall~~ must be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be sent by express mail so that it is received by the Agency at least 7 days ~~prior to~~ the refilling.

c) The owner or operator of each source ~~that is~~ equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements of Section 219.120(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must meet ~~the requirements specified in~~ the general control device requirements of 40 CFR 60.18(e) and (f), incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(d) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.128 Monitoring VOL Operations

a) Except as provided in subsection (d), the owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 0.75 psia ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds 0.75 psia.

b) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure.

1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated

at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

2) For other liquids, the vapor pressure must be:

A) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(a) ~~of this Part~~;

B) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Agency and USEPA; or

C) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Agency and USEPA.

c) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a mixture of indeterminate or variable composition ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following:

1) ~~Prior to~~Before the initial filling of the vessel, the maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored ~~will~~ must be determined using the methods ~~described~~ in subsection (b).

2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is 0.5 psia or greater but less than 0.75 psia, an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; then a physical test is required at least once every 6 months ~~thereafter is required as determined by~~using one of the following methods:

A) ASTM Method D2879-83, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(a) ~~of this Part~~;

B) ASTM Method D323-08, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(a) ~~of this Part~~; or

C) ~~As measured by an~~An appropriate method approved by the Agency.

d) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of Section 219.120 ~~of this Subpart~~ is exempt from the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.129 Recordkeeping and Reporting for VOL Operations

The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 219.120(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~mujst maintain records and furnish reports as required by subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~below~~ as appropriate for the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of Section 219.120. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep copies of all reports and records required by this Section, except for the records required by subsection (c)(1) ~~below~~, for at least 3 years. The records required by subsection (c)(1) ~~below shall~~must be kept for the life of the control equipment.

a) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.120(a)(1) or (2) ~~of this Subpart~~ (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Furnish the Agency with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of Sections 219.120(a)(1) and 219.127(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Section 219.127(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~. Each record ~~shall~~ must identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and ~~shall~~ must contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings);

3) If any of the conditions ~~described~~ in Section 219.127(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ are detected during the annual visual inspection required by Section 219.127(a)(2), report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection the identity of the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made; and

4) After each inspection required by Section 219.127(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ where holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects ~~listed~~ in Section 219.127(a)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ are discovered, report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection the identity of the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of Section 219.120(a)(1) or (2) or Section 219.127(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, and list each repair made.

b) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.120(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ (external floating roof), the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Furnish the Agency with a report that describes the control equipment and certify that the control equipment meets the specifications of Sections 219.120(a)(3) and 219.127(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Within 60 days after performing the seal gap measurements required by Section 219.127(b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, furnish the Agency with a report that contains:

A) The date of measurement;

B) The raw data obtained in the measurement; and

C) The calculations ~~of this Subpart~~ described in Section 219.127(b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Maintain records of each gap measurement performed as required by Section 219.127(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The records ~~shall~~ must identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and ~~shall~~ must contain:

A) The date of measurement;

B) The raw data obtained in the measurement; and

C) The calculations described in Section 219.127(b)(2) and (b)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations ~~specified by~~at Section 219.127(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, submit a report to the Agency within 30 days after the inspection identifying the vessel and containing the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(2) ~~above~~ and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs were made and the date of repair.

c) After installing control equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.127(a)(4) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~the following records~~:

1) A copy of the operating plan; and

2) The measured values of the parameters monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.127(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with Section 219.127 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Provide the Agency with a report containing the measurements required by 40 CFR 60.18(f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), incorporated by reference

at Section 219.112(d) ~~of this Part~~, within 6 months after the initial start-up date;

2) Maintain records of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent; and

3) Report semiannually all periods recorded under 40 CFR 60.115b(d)(2), incorporated by reference at Section 219.112(d) ~~of this Part~~, in which the pilot flame was absent.

e) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section, except for the records required by subsection (f) ~~below~~, for at least 3 years. The records required by subsection (f) ~~below shall~~must be kept for the life of the source.

f) The owner or operator of each storage vessel specified in Section 219.119 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain readily accessible records of the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis of the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 40,000 gallons is not subject to ~~no provision of~~ this Part other than ~~those required by maintaining~~the requirement to maintain readily accessible records of the dimensions of the storage vessel and analysis of the capacity of the storage vessel.

g) Except as provided in Section 219.128(c) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of each storage vessel subject to ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.120 with a design capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.5 psia but less than 0.75 psia ~~shall~~ must maintain a record of the VOL storage, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of the VOL during the ~~respective~~ torage period.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section 219.141 Separation Operations

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not use any single or multiple compartment effluent water separator which receives effluent water containing 757 1/day (200 gal/day) or more of organic material from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling organic material unless ~~such~~ the effluent water separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. Exception: If no odor nuisance exists, the limitations of this subsection ~~shall~~ do not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 º.F)

b) Subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to water and crude oil separation in the production of Illinois crude oil, if the vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the crude oil is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psia).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.142 Pumps and Compressors

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 32.8 ml (2 cu in) of VOL with vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3° K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 º F) into the atmosphere from any pump or compressor in any 15 minute period at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.143 Vapor Blowdown

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of organic material into the atmosphere from any vapor blowdown system or any safety relief valve, except ~~such~~ safety relief valves not capable of causing an excessive release, unless ~~such~~ the emission is controlled:

a) To 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) or less; or,

b) By combustion in a smokeless flare; or,

c) By other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency ~~according to the provisions of~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.144 Safety Relief Valves

Section 219.143 ~~of this Part shall~~must not apply to any set of unregulated safety relief valves capable of causing excessive releases~~, provided~~ if the owner or operator ~~thereof,~~ by October 1, 1972, supplied the Agency with ~~the following~~:

a) A historical record of each ~~such~~ set (or, if ~~such~~ the records were unavailable, of similar sets which, by virtue of operation under similar circumstances, may reasonably have been presumed to have the same or greater frequency of excessive releases) for a three-year period immediately preceding October 1, 1972, indicating:

1) Dates on which excessive releases occurred from each ~~such~~ set; and

2) Duration in minutes of each ~~such~~ excessive release; and

3) Quantities ~~(~~in pounds~~)~~ of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide emitted into the atmosphere during each ~~such~~ excessive release.

b) Proof, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that no excessive release is likely to occur from any ~~such~~ set either alone or in combination with ~~such~~ excessive releases from other sets owned or operated by the same person and located within a ten-mile radius from the center point of any ~~such~~ set, more frequently than ~~3~~ three times in any ~~12 month~~12-month period;

c) Accurate maintenance records ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~; and,

d) Proof, at three-year intervals, using ~~such~~ three-year historical records, that ~~such~~ the set conforms to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 219.181 Solvent Cleaning Degreasing Operations

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 219.182, 219.183, 219.184, and 219.186 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must apply to all cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing, and conveyorized degreasing operations which use volatile organic materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.182 Cold Cleaning

a) Operating Procedures: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

2) The cover of the degreaser is closed when parts are not being handled; and

3) Parts are drained until dripping ceases.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover which is closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover ~~shall~~ must be designed to be easily operated with one hand or with the mechanical assistance of

springs, counter-weights, or a powered system if:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is greater than 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at ~~38° C (100° F)~~38 °C (100 °F);

B) The solvent is agitated; or

C) The solvent is heated above ambient room temperature.

2) The degreaser is equipped with a device for draining cleaned parts. The drainage device ~~shall~~ must be constructed so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining unless:

A) The solvent vapor pressure is less than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at ~~38° C (100° F)~~38 °C (100 °F); or

B) An internal drainage device cannot be fitted into the cleaning system, in which case the drainage device may be external.

3) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at ~~38° C (100° F)~~38 °C (100 °F) or if the solvent is heated above ~~50° C (120° F)~~50 °C (120 °F) or its boiling point:

A) A freeboard height of 7/10 of the inside width of the tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such a~~The system may include a water cover, refrigerated chiller, or carbon adsorber.

4) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser; and

5) If a solvent spray is used, the degreaser is equipped with a solid fluid stream spray, rather than a fine, atomized, or shower spray.

c) Material and Control Requirements:

1) On and after March 15, 1999, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 2.0 mmHg (0.038 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in

Section 219.103 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 2.0 mmHg (0.038 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F).

2) On and after March 15, 2001, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in Section 219.103 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at 20° C (68° F).

3) On and after May 30, 2007, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~must not:

A) Cause or allow the sale of solvent with a vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F) in units greater than five gallons~~,~~ for use in cold cleaning degreasing operations ~~located~~ in the area ~~covered by~~described in Section 219.103 ~~of this Part~~, unless the purchaser provides a copy of a valid State or federal construction or operating permit or a copy of the Federal Register demonstrating that the purchaser is in compliance with ~~the control requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~ or is exempt under subsection (f) or (g) ~~of this Section~~.

B) Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure which exceeds 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F), unless the person is in compliance with ~~the control requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~ or is exempt under subsection (f) or (g) ~~of this Section~~.

4) Control Requirements:

A) A person may operate a cold cleaning degreaser using solvent with a vapor pressure greater than 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) but less than 56 mmHg (1.064 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 °C (68 °F) ~~provided~~ if add-on control devices demonstrating at least 95 percent overall capture and control of emissions are used. The add-on controls may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ carbon adsorbers or afterburners.

B) An equivalent alternative control plan may be used to meet the control requirements of this Section ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Pursuant to~~Under the material requirements of subsection (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~, a solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.0 mmHg (0.019 psi) measured at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) ~~shall~~ must be the basis for assessment of equivalent emissions from any equivalent alternative control plan. If used as an equivalent alternative control plan, an add-on control must demonstrate at least a 95 percent overall capture and control efficiency. A control plan approved by the Agency ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~.

C) Add-on controls operating at a source ~~prior to~~before May 30, 2007, ~~shall~~ must be tested by August 31, 2007. Add-on controls constructed on or after May 30, 2007, ~~shall~~ must be tested within 90 days after initial startup. Testing procedures and recordkeeping for add-on controls and equivalent alternative controls subject to subsections (c)(4)(A) and (B) ~~of this Section~~ are to be performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.105 (c), (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Part~~.

d) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements: On and after March 15, 1999:

1) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (c)(1)(A), (c)(2)(A), and (c)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~ must maintain records which include for each sale:

A) The name and address of the solvent purchaser;

B) The date of sale;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The unit volume of solvent;

E) The total volume of solvent; and

F) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20º C (68º F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

2) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (c)(1)(B), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~ must maintain records which include for each purchase:

A) The name and address of the solvent supplier;

B) The date of purchase;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF); and

E) For any mixture of solvents, the vapor pressure of the mixture, as used, measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

3) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~ must maintain records~~,~~ which include for each purchase:

A) The name and address of the solvent supplier;

B) The date of purchase;

C) The type of solvent;

D) The unit volume of solvent;

E) The total volume of solvent;

F) The vapor pressure of the solvent measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF); and

G) For any mixture of solvents, the vapor pressure of the mixture, as used, measured in mmHg at ~~20° C (68° F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF).

4) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must maintain records documenting the use of good operating practices consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications for the cold cleaning degreasers and add-on control equipment. At a minimum these records ~~shall~~ must include:

A) Records for periodic inspection of the cold cleaning degreasers and add-on control equipment with date of inspection, individual performing the inspection, and nature of inspection;

B) Records for repair of malfunctions and breakdowns with identification and description of incident, date identified, date repaired, nature of repair, and the amount of VOM that escaped into the atmosphere as a result of the incident;

C) Control device monitoring and recording data; and

D) A daily log of operating time for the control device, monitoring equipment, and all associated degreasers.

5) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must notify the Agency at least 30 days before changing the method of compliance between subsection (c)(3) and (c)(4) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include compliance with the newly applicable subsection.

6) All persons subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must notify the Agency of any violation of subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section~~ by sending a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violations to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the occurrence of the violation.

e) All records required by subsection (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must be retained for three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

f) The cleaning of electronic components as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code ~~Section~~ 211.1885 is exempt from the requirements of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

g) Any cold cleaning taking place in a Detrex cold batch degreaser Model #2D-CC-SPL Size 24-4-10, or substantial equivalent, including automated loading of parts~~,~~ and totally enclosed operation (excluding loading and unloading) and permitted by the Agency, is exempt from the requirements of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.183 Open Top Vapor Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not being processed through the degreaser;

2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts to allow complete drainage;

B) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

C) Holding the parts in the vapor zone until condensation ceases;

D) Tipping out any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone; and

E) Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry.

3) Porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope are not degreased;

4) Less than half of the degreaser's open top area is occupied with a workload;

5) The degreaser is not loaded to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 10 cm (4 in) when the workload is removed from the vapor zone;

6) Spraying is done below the vapor level only;

7) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

8) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

9) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

10) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of degreaser open area is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.).

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover designed to open and close easily without disturbing the vapor zone;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) One which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level; ~~and~~

B) One which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) One which shuts off the sump heat when the vapor level exceeds the design level.

3) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser;

4) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following devices:

A) A freeboard height of 3/4 of the inside width of the degreaser tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; and if the degreaser opening is greater than 1 square meter (10.8 ft^2), a powered or mechanically assisted cover; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller, an enclosed design, or a carbon adsorption system.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.184 Conveyorized Degreasing

a) Operating Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) Exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of area of loading and unloading opening is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 ~~U.S.C. Section~~USC 651 et seq.);

2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

A) Racking parts for best drainage; and

B) Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);

3) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

4) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

5) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

6) Downtime covers are placed over entrances and exits of conveyorized degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and not removed until just before start-up.

b) Equipment Requirements: ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

1) The degreaser is equipped with a drying tunnel, rotating (tumbling) basket, or other equipment sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor;

2) The degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

A) One which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level;

B) One which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 10 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and

C) One which shuts off the sump heat when the vapor level exceeds the design level;

3) The degreaser is equipped with openings for entrances and exits that silhouette workloads so that the average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is less than 10 cm (4 in) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening;

4) The degreaser is equipped with downtime covers for closing off entrances and exits when the degreaser is shut down; and

5) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices, if the air/vapor interface is larger than 2.0 square meters (21.6 ft^2):

A) A carbon adsorption system with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of air/vapor area when downtime covers are open, and exhausting less than 25 ppm of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

B) Any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control ~~as~~ approved by the Agency~~,~~ and ~~further~~ processed ~~consistent~~

~~with~~under Section 219.108 ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.185 Compliance Schedule (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.186 Test Methods

The following test methods ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart:

a) Vapor pressures ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedure ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Exhaust ventilation rates ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(f)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

c) The performance of control devices ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(f) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.187 Other Industrial Solvent Cleaning Operations

a) Applicability. On and after January 1, 2012:

1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), the requirements of this Section apply to all cleaning operations that use organic materials at sources that emit a total of 226.8 kg per calendar month (500 lbs per calendar month) or more of VOM~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment~~,~~ from cleaning operations at the source other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2). For purposes of this Section, "cleaning operation" means the process of cleaning products, product components, tools, equipment, or general work areas during production, repair, maintenance, or servicing, including ~~but not limited to~~ spray gun cleaning, spray booth cleaning, large and small manufactured components cleaning, parts cleaning, equipment cleaning, line cleaning, floor cleaning, and tank cleaning~~,~~ at sources with emission units;

2) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1):

A) The following cleaning operations are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g):

i) Cleaning operations subject to ~~the limitations in~~ Sections 219.182, 219.183, or 219.184;

ii) Janitorial cleaning;

iii) Stripping of cured coatings, inks, or adhesives;

iv) Cleaning operations in printing pre-press areas, including the cleaning of film processors, color scanners, plate processors, film cleaning, and plate cleaning;

B) Cleaning operations for emission units within the following categories are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g):

i) Flexible package printing;

ii) Lithographic printing;

iii) Letterpress printing;

iv) Flat wood paneling coating;

v) Large appliance coating;

vi) Metal furniture coating;

vii) Paper, film, and foil coating;

viii) Wood furniture coating;

ix) Plastic parts coating;

x) Miscellaneous metal parts coating;

xi) Fiberglass boat manufacturing;

xii) Miscellaneous industrial adhesives;

xiii) Auto and light-duty truck assembly coating; and

xiv) Aerospace facilities;

C) The following cleaning operations are exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (f), and (g):

i) Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, and high-precision optics;

ii) Cleaning conducted as part of performance laboratory tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks; research and development operations; or laboratory tests in quality assurance laboratories;

iii) Cleaning of paper-based gaskets and clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive;

iv) Cleaning of cotton swabs to remove cottonseed oil before cleaning of high-precision optics;

v) Cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for ~~such~~ that cleaning;

vi) Cleaning of adhesive application equipment used for thin metal laminating;

vii) Cleaning of electronic or electrical cables;

viii) Touch-up cleaning performed on printed circuit boards where surface mounted devices have already been attached;

ix) Cleaning of coating and adhesive application processes ~~utilized~~ used to manufacture transdermal drug delivery products using no more than three gallons per day of ethyl acetate;

x) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply coatings on satellites and radiation effect coatings;

xi) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply solvent-borne fluoropolymer coatings;

xii) Cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam adhesive application;

xiii) Cleaning of sterilization indicating ink application equipment if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for ~~such~~ that cleaning;

xiv) Cleaning of metering rollers, dampening rollers, and printing plates;

xv) Cleaning of numismatic dies; and

xvi) Cleaning operations associated with digital printing;

xvii) Cleaning with aerosol products if the facility uses no more than 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day of those products;

xviii) Cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems;

xix) Cleaning conducted as part of performance tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks that are in research and development and that are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested. This exemption is limited to the use of up to a total of 90.9 liters (24 gallons) per calendar month and 416.3 liters (110 gallons) of cleaning solvent per calendar year for that cleaning.

b) Material and Control Requirements. An owner or operator of a source subject to this Section, other than manufacturers of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, must not perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3). An owner or operator of a source that manufactures coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins must not perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in at least one of the following subsections: (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), or (b)(5).

1) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solutions does not exceed the following emissions limitations:

A) Product cleaning during manufacturing process or surface preparation for coating, adhesive, or ink application:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic components	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing	0.80	6.7

B) Repair and maintenance cleaning:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic components	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing: tools, equipment, and machinery	0.80	6.7
iii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing: general work surfaces	0.60	5.0

C) Cleaning of ink application equipment:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Rotogravure printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83
ii)	Screen printing, including screen reclamation activities	0.50	4.2
iii)	Ultraviolet ink and electron beam ink application equipment, except screen printing	0.65	5.4
iv)	Flexographic printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83

		kg/l	lb/gal
D)	Cleaning of equipment used in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins	0.20	1.67

		kg/l	lb/gal
E)	All other cleaning operations not subject to a specific limitation in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(D)	0.050	0.42

2) The VOM composite vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution used does not exceed 8.0 mmHg measured at 20 ^{o}C (68 ^{o}F);

3) An afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 85 percent overall, or for sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or

resins, an afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 80 percent overall and has a 90 percent efficiency. The owner or operator may use an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber if ~~such~~ the device reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable capture and control requirements of this subsection (b)(3), the owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for ~~such~~ the control device, and ~~such~~ the plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA within federally enforceable permit conditions;

4) For sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, the owner or operator complies with the following work practices:

A) Equipment being cleaned is maintained leak-free;

B) VOM-containing cleaning materials are drained from the cleaned equipment upon ~~completion of~~completing cleaning;

C) VOM-containing cleaning materials, including waste solvent, are not stored or disposed of in ~~such~~ a manner that will cause or allow evaporation into the atmosphere; and

D) VOM-containing cleaning materials are stored in closed containers;

5) Sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins may ~~utilize~~ use solvents that do not comply with subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~provided that~~if all of the following requirements are met:

A) No more than 228 l (60 gal) of fresh solvent is used per calendar month. Solvent that is reused or recycled, either onsite or offsite, for further use in equipment cleaning or in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, must not be included in this limit;

B) Solvents, including cleanup solvents, are collected and stored in closed containers; and

C) Records are maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (e)(6).

c) The owner or operator of a subject source must demonstrate compliance with this Section by using the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in

subsection (g) and by complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in subsection (e).

d) Operating Requirements. The owner or operator of a source subject to this Section must comply with the following for each subject cleaning operation. These requirements are in addition to work practices ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5), as applicable:

1) Cover open containers and properly cover and store applicators used to apply cleaning solvents;

2) Minimize air circulation around the cleaning operation;

3) Dispose of all used cleaning solutions, cleaning towels, and applicators used to apply cleaning solvents in closed containers;

4) ~~Utilize~~ Use equipment practices that minimize emissions;

5) When using cleaning solvent for wipe cleaning, sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins must:

A) Cover open containers used for the storage of spent or fresh organic compounds used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal; and

B) Cover open containers used for the storage or disposal of cloth or paper impregnated with organic compounds that are used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal.

e) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

1) The owner or operator of a source exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1) must comply with the following:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1);

ii) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2), never

equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month)~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment. An emission adjustment factor of 0.50 must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF) and the used shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressure ~~of~~ equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at 20 ºC (68 ºF) and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, an emission adjustment factor must not be used;

B) On and after January 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each month for each cleaning operation, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2):

i) The name and identification of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

iii) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each as-used cleaning solution; and

iv) The total monthly VOM emissions from cleaning operations at the source;

C) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations ~~identified~~ in subsection (a)(2), ever equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs.

2) All sources subject to this Section must:

A) By January 1, 2012 or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that all subject cleaning operations are in compliance with this Section;

ii) Identification of each subject cleaning operation and each VOM-containing cleaning solution used as of the date of certification in ~~such~~ the operation;

iii) If complying with the emissions control system requirement, what type of emissions control system will be used;

iv) Initial documentation that each subject cleaning operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

v) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

vi) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ subsection (d)~~,~~ and, if applicable, subsection (b)(4); and

vii) A description of each cleaning operation exempt under subsection (a)(2), if any, and a listing of the emission units on which the exempt cleaning operation is performed;

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance between subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(5) and subsection (b)(3), notify the Agency in writing of the change. The notification must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) All sources complying with this Section under subsection (b)(1) must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:

A) For each cleaning solution that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the site but are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a);

4) All sources complying with this Section under ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;

C) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~

compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110;

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110;

5) All sources complying with this Section under subsection (b)(3) must comply with the following:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new emissions control system, include in the certification required by subsection (e)(3) a declaration that the monitoring equipment required under subsection (f) has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

B) If testing of an emissions control system is conducted under subsection (g), the owner or operator must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

i) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (b)(3) have been properly performed;

ii) A statement whether the subject cleaning operation is or is not in compliance with subsection (b)(3);

iii) The operating parameters of the emissions control system during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f);

C) Collect and record daily the following information for each cleaning operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3):

i) Emissions control system monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f), as applicable;

ii) A log of operating time for the emissions control system, monitoring equipment, and associated cleaning equipment;

iii) A maintenance log for the emissions control system and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages;

D) Maintain records documenting the use of good operating practices consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications for the cleaning equipment being used and the emissions control system equipment. At a minimum, these records must include:

i) Records for periodic inspection of the cleaning equipment and emissions control system equipment with date of inspection, individual performing the inspection, and nature of inspection;

ii) Records for repair of malfunctions and breakdowns with identification and description of incident, date identified, date repaired, nature of repair, and the amount of VOM released into the atmosphere as a result of the incident;

6) All sources complying with this Section under subsection (b)(5) must collect and record monthly the following information for each cleaning operation subject to subsection (b)(5):

A) The name, identification, and volume of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;

B) The volume of each fresh cleaning solvent used for cleaning coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;

C) The volume of cleaning solvent recovered for either offsite or onsite reuse or recycling for further use in the cleaning of coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;

7) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii) or (a)(2)(C)(xvii), including sources exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Section ~~because of the criteria in~~under subsection (a)(1), must:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii) or (a)(2)(C)(xvii), and a statement identifying each

such cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;

B) Collect and record the name, identification, and volume of each cleaning solvent as applied each day in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii), or (a)(2)(C)(xvii); and

C) Notify the Agency in writing if the amount of cleaning solvent used in the cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations or of sterilization indicating ink application equipment at the source ever exceeds 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day, or if the amount of aerosol cleaning products used at the source ever exceeds 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day, within 30 days after the exceedance occurs;

8) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), including sources exempt from ~~the limitations of t~~this Section ~~because of the criteria in~~under subsection (a)(1), must:

A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), and a statement identifying each ~~such~~ cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;

B) Collect and record the name identification, volume, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent as applied each month in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix);

C) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for the cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems; and

D) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xix), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for production line performance testing of coatings that

are in research and development and are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested;

9) All sources subject to subsections (b) and (d) must notify the Agency of any violation of subsection (b) or (d) by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following~~ after the occurrence of the violation;

10) All records required by this subsection (e) must be ~~kept~~ retained by the source for at least three years and must be made available to the Agency upon request.

f) Monitoring Requirements

1) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection(b)(3) must:

A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of 3 °C or 5 °F on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.105(d)(2) and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

B) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain~~,~~ in accordance with manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer~~,~~ with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor;

2) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment must monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed;

3) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as stated in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA under subsection (b)(3).

g) Testing Requirements

1) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Section must be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Section. The testing must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during the testing;

2) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in subsection (b)(1)~~,~~ and to determine the VOM content of cleaning solvents and cleaning solutions~~,~~ must be conducted as follows:

A) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

B) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for cleaning solvents may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a); ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 must be used to determine compliance. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and the manufacturer's specifications, the Method 24 test must govern;

3) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110;

4) For afterburners and carbon adsorbers, the methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) through (f) must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3), as follows:

A) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112;

B) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112;

C) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the emissions control system, Method 25 or

25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

i) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the emissions control system is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

ii) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the emissions control system and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

iii) Due to the high efficiency of the emissions control system, the anticipated VOM concentration at the emissions control system exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

D) During testing, the cleaning equipment must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates;

5) An owner or operator using an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(3) ~~as stated in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions under subsection (b)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.204 Emission Limitations

Except as provided in Sections 219.205, 219.207, 219.208, 219.212, 219.215, and 219.216, an owner or operator of a coating line must not apply at any time any coating in which the VOM content exceeds the following emission limitations for the specified coating. Except as otherwise

provided in subsections (a), (c), (g), (h), (j), (l), (n), (o), (q), and (r), compliance with the emission limitations marked with an asterisk in this Section is required on and after March 15, 1996, and compliance with emission limitations not marked with an asterisk is required until March 15, 1996. The following emission limitations are expressed in units of VOM per volume of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied at each coating applicator, except where noted. Compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM should be treated as water for the purpose of calculating the "less water" part of the coating composition. Compliance with this Subpart must be demonstrated through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(c) except where noted. (Note: The equation ~~presented~~ in Section 219.206 must be used to calculate emission limitations for determining compliance by add-on controls, credits for transfer efficiency, emissions trades and cross-line averaging.) The emission limitations are as follows:

a)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Coating		kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012:		
		A) Prime coat	0.14 0.14*	(1.2) (1.2)*
		B) Primer surface coat	1.81 1.81*	(15.1) (15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The primer surface coat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surface operation. Compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the primer surface limitation.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
C)	Topcoat	1.81 1.81*	(15.1) (15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The topcoat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing

proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the topcoat limitation.)

D)	Final repair coat	kg/l 0.58 0.58*	lb/gal (4.8) (4.8)*

2) On and after May 1, 2012, subject automobile and light-duty truck coating lines must comply with the following limitations. These limitations must not apply to materials supplied in containers with a net volume of 0.47 liters (16 oz) or less, or a net weight of 0.45 kg (1 lb) or less:

A) Electrodeposition primer (EDP) operations. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(A), "electrodeposition" means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created.

		kg VOM/l coating solids applied	lb VOM/gal coating solids applied
i)	When solids turnover ratio (R_T) is greater than or equal to 0.160	0.084	(0.7)
ii)	When R_T is greater than or equal to 0.040 and less than 0.160	$0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$	$(0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T} \times 8.34)$

B) Primer surfacer operations

		kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surfacer operation. Compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the

recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the primer surfacer limitation.

C) Topcoat operations

		kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation in subsection (a)(2)(C)(i) must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the topcoat limitation.

D) Combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations

		kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
i)	VOM content limitation	1.44	(12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation in subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) must be based on the daily-weighted average from the combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations. Compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must be performed in ~~accordance~~

compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the combined primer surfacer and topcoat limitation.

E) Final repair coat operations

		kg/l coatings	lb/gal coatings
i)	VOM content limitation	0.58	(4.8)

ii) Compliance with the final repair operations limitation in subsection (a)(2)(E)(i) must be on an occurrence-weighted average basis, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation below, in which clear coatings must have a weighting factor of 2 and all other coatings must have a weighting factor of 1. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(E)(ii), an "occurrence" is the application of the combination of coatings that constitute a final repair coat for a single automobile or light-duty truck. Section 219.205 does not apply to the final repair coat limitation.

$$VOM_{tot} = \frac{2VOM_{cc} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} VOM_i}{n+2}$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM content of all coatings, as applied, on an occurrence weighted average basis, and used to determine compliance with this subsection (a)(2)(E).

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied.

n = Total number of coatings applied in the final repair operation, other than clear coatings.

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, of the clear coat used in the final repair operation.

VOM_i = The VOM content of each coating used in the final repair operation, as applied, other than clear coatings.

F) Miscellaneous Materials. For reactive adhesives subject to this subsection (a)(2)(F), compliance must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112.

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Glass bonding primer	0.90	(7.51)
ii)	Adhesive	0.25	(2.09)
iii)	Cavity wax	0.65	(5.42)
iv)	Trunk sealer	0.65	(5.42)
v)	Deadener	0.65	(5.42)
vi)	Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20	(1.67)
vii)	Underbody coating	0.65	(5.42)
viii)	Trunk interior coating	0.65	(5.42)
ix)	Bedliner	0.20	(1.67)
x)	Weatherstrip adhesive	0.75	(6.26)
xi)	Lubricating wax/compound	0.70	(5.84)

b) Can Coating		kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Sheet basecoat and overvarnish		
	A) Sheet basecoat	0.34 0.26*	(2.8) (2.2)*
	B) Overvarnish	0.34 0.34	(2.8) (2.8)*
2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34 0.25*	(2.8) (2.1)*
3)	Interior body spray coat		
	A) Two piece	0.51	(4.2)

		0.44*	(3.7)*
	B) Three piece	0.51 0.51*	(4.2) (4.2)*
4)	Exterior end coat	0.51 0.51*	(4.2) (4.2)*
5)	Side seam spray coat	0.66 0.66*	(5.5) (5.5)*
6)	End sealing compound coat	0.44 0.44*	(3.7) (3.7)*

c) Paper Coating

1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:	kg/l 0.28	lb/gal (2.3)
2)	On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per weight of solids applied or weight of VOM per weight of coatigs applied:	kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) solids applied	kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) coatings applied
	A) Pressure sensitive tape and label surface coatings	0.20 (0.20)	(0.067) (0.067)
	B) All other paper coatings	0.40 (0.40)	(0.08) (0.08)

3) The paper coating limitation in this subsection (c) does not apply to any owner or operator of any paper coating line on which flexographic, rotogravure, lithographic, or letterpress printing is performed if the paper coating line complies with the applicable emissions limitations in Subpart H. In addition, screen printing on paper is not regulated as paper coating~~,~~ but is regulated under Subpart TT. On and after May 1, 2011, the paper coating limitation also does not apply to coating performed on or in-line with any digital printing press, or to size presses and on-machine coaters on papermaking machines applying sizing or water-based clays.

d)	Coil Coating		kg/l 0.31 0.20*	lb/gal (2.6) (1.7)*
e)	Fabric Coating		0.35 0.28*	(2.9) (2.3)*
f)	Vinyl Coating		0.45 0.28*	(3.8) (2.3)*
g)	Metal Furniture Coating			
	1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
		A) Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
		B) Baked	0.28	(2.3)
	2)	On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied:	kg/l (lb/gal) (coatings applied)	kg/l (lb/gal) solids applied
		A) General, One Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
		B) General, Multi-Component		
		i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
		ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
		C) Extreme High Gloss		
		i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
		ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
		D) Extreme Performance		
		i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
		ii) Baked	0.360	0.61

		(3.0)	(5.1)
E)	Heat Resistant		
i)	Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii)	Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
F)	Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
G)	Pretreatment Coatings	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
H)	Solar Absorbent		
i)	Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
ii)	Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)

3) On and after May 1, 2011, the limitations in this subsection (g) do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications ~~utilizing~~ using hand-held aerosol cans.

h) Large Appliance Coating

1)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
B)	Baked	0.28	(2.3)

2)	On and after May 1, 2011, the owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied of weight of VOM per volume of solids applied:	kg/l (lb/gal) (coatings applied)	kg/l (lb/gal) solids applied
A)	General, One Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
B)	General, Multi-Component		
i)	Air dried	0.340	0.55

		(2.8)	(4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
C)	Extreme High Gloss		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
D)	Extreme Performance		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
E)	Heat Resistant		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
F)	Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
G)	Pretreatment Coatings	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
H)	Solar Absorbent		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360	0.61

3) The limitations in this subsection (h) do not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, ~~provided that~~if the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 1 (1 quart) in any one rolling eight-hour period. On and after May 1, 2011, these limitations also do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications ~~utilizing~~ using hand-held aerosol cans.

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Magnet Wire Coating	0.20	(1.7)
		0.20*	(1.7)*
j)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating		
	1) Clear coating	0.52	(4.3)
		0.52*	(4.3)*
	2) Extreme performance coating		
	A) Air dried	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
	B) Baked	0.42	(3.5)
		0.40*	(3.3)*
	3) Steel pail and drum interior coating	0.52	(4.3)
		0.52*	(4.3)*
	4) All other coatings		
	A) Air dried	0.42	(3.5)
		0.40*	(3.3)*
	B) Baked	0.36	(3.0)
		0.34*	(2.8)*
	5) Metallic Coating		
	A) Air dried	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
	B) Baked	0.36	(3.0)
		0.36	(3.0)*

6) For purposes of subsection (j)(5), "metallic coating" means a coating which contains more than ¼ lb/gal of metal particles, as applied.

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) apply to this category of coating.

		kg/l	lb/gal
k)	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating		
	1) Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*

2)	Extreme performance topcoat (air dried)	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*

4) All other coatings are subject to the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings in subsection (j).

l) Wood Furniture Coating

1) Limitations before March 15, 1998:

		kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
B)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
C)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
D)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
E)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
F)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
G)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

BOARD NOTE: ~~Prior to~~Before March 15, 1998, an owner or operator of a wood furniture coating operation subject to this Section must apply all coatings, with the exception of no more than 37.8 l (10 gal) of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc spray application system, heated airless spray application system, roller coating, brush or wipe coating application system, dip coating application system, or high volume low pressure (HVLP) application system.)

2) On and after March 15, 1998, wood furniture sealers and topcoats must comply with one of the limitations specified in subsections (l)(2)(A) through (E):

		kg VOM/kg solids	lb VOM/lb solids
A)	Topcoat	0.8	(0.8)
B)	Sealers and topcoats with the following limits:		

i)	Sealer other than acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	1.9	(1.9)
ii)	Topcoat other than acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	1.8	(1.8)
iii)	Acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	2.3	(2.3)
iv)	Acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	2.0	(2.0)

C) Meet the provisions of Section 219.215 for use of an averaging approach;

D) Achieve a reduction in emissions equivalent to the requirements of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B), as calculated using Section 219.216; or

E) Use a combination of the methods specified in subsections (l)(2)(A) through (D).

3) Other wood furniture coating limitations on and after March 15, 1998:

		kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
B)	Non-topcoat pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
C)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
D)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
E)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

4) Other wood furniture coating requirements on and after March 15, 1998:

A) A source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)~~,~~ (2) or (3) and ~~utilizing~~ using one or more wood furniture coating spray booths must not use strippable spray booth coatings containing more than 0.8 kg VOM/kg solids (0.8 lb VOM/lb solids), as applied.

B) Any source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)~~,~~ (2) or (3) must comply with Section 219.217.

C) Any source subject to the limitations of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B) and ~~utilizing~~ using one or more continuous coaters, must for each continuous coater, use an initial coating which complies with the

limitations of subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B). The viscosity of the coating in each reservoir must always be greater than or equal to the viscosity of the initial coating in the reservoir. The owner or operator must:

i) Monitor the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added;

ii) Collect and record the reservoir viscosity and the amount and weight of VOM per weight of solids of coating and solvent each time coating or solvent is added; and

iii) Maintain these records at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years.

m)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Plastic Parts Coating: Automotive/Transportation		kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Interiors			
	A)	Baked		
		i) Color coat	0.49*	(4.1)*
		ii) Primer	0.46*	(3.8)*
	B)	Air dried		
		i) Color coat	0.38*	(3.2)*
		ii) Primer	0.42*	(3.5)*
2)	Exteriors (flexible and non-flexible)			
	A)	Baked		
		i) Primer	0.60*	(5.0)*
		ii) Primer non-flexible	0.54*	(4.5)*
		iii) Clear coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
		iv) Color coat	0.55*	(4.6)*
	B)	Air dried		
		i) Primer	0.66*	(5.5)*

	ii)	Clear coat	0.54*	(4.5)*
	iii)	Color coat (red & black)	0.67*	(5.6)*
	iv)	Color coat (others)	0.61*	(5.1)*
3)	Specialty			
	A)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats, texture basecoats	0.66*	(5.5)*
	B)	Black coatings, reflective argent coatings, air bag cover coatings, and soft coatings	0.71*	(5.9)*
	C)	Gloss reducers, vacuum metallizing topcoats, and texture topcoats	0.77*	(6.4)*
	D)	Stencil coatings, adhesion primers, ink pad coatings, electrostatic prep coatings, and resist coatings	0.82*	(6.8)*
	E)	Head lamp lens coatings	0.89*	(7.4)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) apply to this category of coating.

n)	~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012: Plastic Parts Coating: Business Machine		kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Primer		0.14*	(1.2)*
2)	Color coat (non-texture coat)		0.28*	(2.3)*
3)	Color coat (texture coat)		0.28*	(2.3)*
4)	Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings		0.48*	(4.0)*
5)	Specialty Coatings			
	A)	Soft coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
	B)	Plating resist	0.71*	(5.9)*
	C)	Plating sensitizer	0.85*	(7.1)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) apply to this category of coating.

o) Flat Wood Paneling Coatings. On and after August 1, 2010, flat wood paneling coatings must comply with one of the following limitations:

1) 0.25 kg VOM/l of coatings (2.1 lb VOM/gal coatings); or

2) 0.35 kg VOM/l solids (2.9 lb VOM/gal solids).

BOARD NOTE: The Board has omitted subsection (p) and adopted a subsection (q) ~~in order~~ to ~~preserve consistent labeling with similar requirements in~~be consistent with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.

q) Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coatings and Plastic Parts and Products Coatings On and after May 1, 2012. On and after May 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal or plastic parts coating line must comply with the limitations in subsection (q). The limitations in subsection (q) do not apply to ~~aerosol coating products, powder coatings, or~~ primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing, aerosol coating products, or powder coatings. Primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants are regulated under Subpart TT.

1) Metal Parts and Products. For purposes of this subsection (q)(1), "corrosion resistant basecoat" means a water-borne epoxy coating applied via an electrodeposition process to a metal surface ~~prior to~~before spray coating, for the purpose of enhancing corrosion resistance. The limitations in this subsection (q)(1) do not apply to stencil coats, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating. The limitations in Section 219.219 apply to these coatings unless specifically excluded. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applies or weight of VOM per volume os solids applied.

		kg/L (lb/gal) coating ~~kg VOM/l coating solids applied~~	kg/L (lb/gal) solids ~~lb VOM/gal coating solids applied~~
A)	General one component coating		
i)	Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)

	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component coating		
	i) Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
C)	Camouflage coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)	Electric-insulating varnish	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
E)	Etching filler	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Extreme high-gloss coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
G)	Extreme performance coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
H)	Heat-resistant coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
I)	High performance architectural coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

J)	High temperature coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
K)	Metallic coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
L)	Military specification coating		
	i) Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
M)	Mold-seal coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
N)	Pan backing coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
O)	Prefabricated architectural coating: multi-component		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
P)	Prefabricated architectural coating: one-component		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
Q)	Pretreatment coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

R)	Repair coats and touch-up coatings		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.01)	
S)	Silicone release coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
T)	Solar-absorbent coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
U)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
V)	Drum coating, new, exterior	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
W)	Drum coating, new, interior	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
X)	Drum coating, reconditioned, exterior	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
Y)	Drum coating, reconditioned, interior	0.50 (4.2)	1.17 (9.78)
Z)	Ammunition sealants		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
AA)	Electrical switchgear compartment coatings		

i)	Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
ii)	Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)

~~BB) All other coatings~~

~~i)~~	~~Air dried~~	~~0.40~~ ~~(3.3)~~	~~0.73~~ ~~(5.98)~~
~~ii)~~	~~Baked: primer/topcoat~~	~~0.34~~ ~~(2.8)~~	~~0.54~~ ~~(4.52)~~

2) Plastic Parts and Products: Miscellaneous. For purposes of this subsection (q)(2), miscellaneous plastic parts and products are plastic parts and products that are not subject to subsection (q)(3), (q)(4), (q)(5), or (q)(6). The limitations in subsection (q)(2) do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings; stencil coats applied on clear or transparent substrates; clear or translucent coatings; coatings applied at a paint manufacturing facility while conducting performance tests on the coatings; any individual coating category used in volumes less than 189.2 liters (50 gallons) in any one calendar year, if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 756.9 liters (200 gallons) per calendar year per source and substitute compliant coatings are not available; reflective coatings applied to highway cones; mask coatings that are less than 0.5 mm thick (dried) if the area coated is less than 25 square inches; electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings; and heparin-benzalkonium chloride (HBAC)-containing coatings applied to medical devices if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 378.4 liters (100 gallons) per calendar year per source. The limitations in Section 219.219 apply to these coatings unless specifically excluded. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	General one component coating	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

C)	Electric dissipating coatings and shock-free coatings	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
D)	Extreme performance (2-pack coatings)	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
E)	Metallic coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Military specification coating		
	i) 1-pack coatings	0.28 (2.3)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) 2-pack coatings	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
G)	Mold-seal coating	0.76 (6.3)	5.24 (43.7)
H)	Multi-colored coating	0.68 (5.7)	3.04 (25.3)
I)	Optical coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
J)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)

3) Plastic Parts and Products: Automotive/Transportation. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	High bake coatings − interior and exterior parts		
	i) Flexible primer	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)
	ii) Non-flexible primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

iii)	Basecoats	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
iv)	Clear coat	0.48 (4.0)	1.05 (8.76)
v)	Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
B)	Low bake/air dried coatings − exterior parts		
i)	Primers	0.58 (4.8)	1.66 (13.80)
ii)	Basecoat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
iii)	Clear coats	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)
iv)	Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
C)	Low bake/air dried coatings − interior parts		
i)	Color coat	0.38 (3.2)	0.67 (5.66)
ii)	Primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)	Touchup and repair coatings	0.62 (5.2)	2.13 (17.72)
E)	Specialty		
i)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats	0.66 (5.5)	2.62 (21.8)
ii)	Vacuum metallizing topcoats	0.77 (6.4)	6.06 (49.1)

F) Red, yellow, and black coatings: Subject coating lines must comply with a limit determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in subsections (q)(3)(A) through (q)(3)(C) by 1.15.

4) Plastic Parts and Products: Business Machine. The limitations of this subsection (q)(4) do not apply to vacuum metallizing coatings, gloss reducers, texture topcoats, adhesion primers, electrostatic preparation coatings, stencil coats, and resist coats other than plating resist coats. The limitations in Section 219.219 apply to these coatings unless specifically excluded. The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of coatings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Primers	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
B)	Topcoat	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
C)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
D)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
E)	Texture coats other than color texture coats	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
F)	EMI/RFI shielding coatings	0.48 (4.0)	1.05 (8.76)
G)	Fog coat	0.26 (2.2)	0.38 (3.14)
H)	Touchup and repair	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)

5) Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings: The owner or operator must comply with either the limit in weight of VOM per volume of catings applied or weight of VOM per volume of solids applied.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Extreme high gloss coating − topcoat	0.60 (5.0)	1.88 (15.6)
B)	High gloss coating − topcoat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
C)	Pretreatment wash primer	0.78 (6.5)	6.67 (55.6)
D)	Finish primer surfacer		
	~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2014	0.60 (5.0)	1.88 (15.6)
	On and after January 1, 2014	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
E)	High build primer/surfacer	0.34 (2.8)	0.55 (4.6)
F)	Aluminum substrate antifoulant coating	0.56 (4.7)	1.53 (12.8)
G)	Other substrate antifoulant coating	0.40 (3.3)	0.73 (5.8)
H)	Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
I)	All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)

6) Motor Vehicle Materials

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings
A)	Cavity wax	0.65 (5.42)
B)	Sealer	0.65

		(5.42)
C)	Deadener	0.65 (5.42)
D)	Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20 (1.67)
E)	Underbody coating	0.65 (5.42)
F)	Trunk interior coating	0.65 (5.42)
G)	Bedliner	0.20 (1.67)
H)	Lubricating wax/compound	0.70 (5.84)

r) Aerospace Facilities. On and after July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must comply with the coating limitations in this subsection (r). The limitations in this subsection (r) do not apply to the following activities in which coating of aerospace components and vehicles may take place: research and development, quality control, laboratory testing, and electronic parts and assemblies (except for coating of completed assemblies). The limitations in this subsection (r) also do not apply to aerospace facility operations involving space vehicles or rework operations performed on antique aerospace vehicles or components. The coating limitations in subsection (r)(2) do not apply to aerosol coatings, Department of Defense classified coatings, or the use of separate formulations of aerospace specialty coatings in volumes of less than 50 gallons per year, subject to a maximum exemption of 200 gallons for all such formulations applied annually.

1) VOM Content Limitations for Primers, Topcoats, and Chemical Milling Maskants

		kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Aerospace primer	0.350	(2.9)
B)	Primer for general aviation rework facility	0.540	(4.5)
C)	Exterior primer for large commercial aircraft (components or fully assembled)	0.650	(5.4)

D)	Topcoat	0.420	(3.5)
E)	Topcoat for general aviation rework facility	0.540	(4.5)
F)	Self-priming topcoat for aerospace applications	0.420	(3.5)
G)	Self-priming topcoat for general aviation rework facility	0.540	(4.5)
H)	Chemical milling maskant, type I	0.662	(5.2)
I)	Chemical milling maskant, type II	0.160	(1.3)

2) VOM Content Limitations for Aerospace Specialty Coatings

		kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Ablative coating	0.600	(5.0)
B)	Adhesion promoter for aerospace applications	0.890	(7.4)
C)	Adhesive bonding primer cured above 250 °F	1.030	(8.6)
D)	Adhesive bonding primer cured at or below 250 °F	0.850	(7.1)
E)	Aerospace flexible primer	0.640	(5.3)
F)	Aerospace pretreatment coating	0.780	(6.5)
G)	Antichafe coating	0.660	(5.5)
H)	Bearing coating	0.620	(5.2)
I)	Bonding maskant	1.230	(10.3)
J)	Caulking and smoothing compounds	0.850	(7.1)
K)	Chemical agent-resistant coating	0.550	(4.6)

L)	Clear coating for aerospace applications	0.720	(6.0)
M)	Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer	0.650	(5.4)
N)	Commercial interior adhesive	0.760	(6.3)
O)	Compatible substrate primer	0.780	(6.5)
P)	Corrosion prevention system	0.710	(5.9)
Q)	Critical use and line sealer maskant	1.020	(8.5)
R)	Cryogenic flexible primer	0.645	(5.4)
S)	Cryoprotective coating	0.600	(5.0)
T)	Cyanoacrylate adhesive	1.020	(8.5)
U)	Dry lubricative material for aerospace applications	0.880	(7.3)
V)	Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference coating	0.800	(6.7)
W)	Elevated temperature Skydrol-resistant commercial primer	0.740	(6.2)
X)	Epoxy-polyamide topcoat	0.660	(5.5)
Y)	Extrudable, rollable, or brushable sealant for aerospace applications	0.280	(2.3)
Z)	Fire-resistant interior coating	0.800	(6.7)
AA)	Flight test coatings: missile or single use aircraft	0.420	(3.5)
BB)	Flight test coatings: all other	0.840	(7.0)
CC)	Fuel tank adhesive for aerospace applications	0.620	(5.2)

DD)	Fuel tank coating for aerospace applications	0.720	(6.0)
EE)	High temperature coating	0.850	(7.1)
FF)	Insulation covering	0.740	(6.2)
GG)	Intermediate release coating	0.750	(6.3)
HH)	Lacquer	0.830	(6.9)
II)	Metallized epoxy coating	0.740	(6.2)
JJ)	Mold release coating for aerospace applications	0.780	(6.5)
KK)	Nonstructural adhesive for aerospace applications	0.360	(3.0)
LL)	Optical anti-reflective coating	0.750	(6.3)
MM)	Part marking aerospace coating	0.850	(7.1)
NN)	Radiation-effect or electric coating	0.800	(6.7)
OO)	Rain erosion-resistant coating	0.850	(7.1)
PP)	Rocket motor bonding adhesive	0.890	(7.4)
QQ)	Rocket motor nozzle coating	0.660	(5.5)
RR)	Rubber-based adhesive	0.850	(7.1)
SS)	Scale inhibitor	0.880	(7.3)
TT)	Screen print ink for aerospace applications	0.840	(7.0)
UU)	Seal coat maskant	1.230	(10.3)
VV)	Sprayable sealant for aerospace applications	0.600	(5.0)
WW)	Silicone insulation material	0.850	(7.1)
XX)	Solid film lubricant	0.880	(7.3)

YY)	Specialized function coating	0.890	(7.4)
ZZ)	Structural autoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications	0.060	(0.5)
AAA)	Structural nonautoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications	0.850	(7.1)
BBB)	Temporary protective coating for aerospace applications	0.320	(2.7)
CCC)	Thermal control coating for aerospace applications	0.800	(6.7)
DDD)	Wet fastener installation coating	0.675	(5.6)
EEE)	Wing coating	0.850	(7.1)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.205 Daily-Weighted Average Limitations

An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 and complying by means of this Section must not operate the subject coating line unless the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) (depending upon the category of coating) through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(d):

a) An owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the limitations from among Section 219.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), (i), or (o) must not apply coatings on any such coating line, during any day, whose daily-weighted average VOM content exceeds the emission limitation to which the coatings are subject.

b) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(j) must not apply coatings to miscellaneous metal parts or products on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met.

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(j) during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to

the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(j), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

c) An owner or operator of a can coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(b) must not operate the subject coating line using a coating with a VOM content in excess of the limitations ~~specified~~ in Section 219.204(b) unless all of the following requirements are met:

1) An alternative daily emission limitation for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must be determined according to subsection (c)(2). Actual daily emissions must never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and must be calculated by use of the following equation.

$$E_b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i$$

where:

E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied in the can coating operation, i.e., all can coating lines at the source;

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

2) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) must be determined for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i L_i \frac{(D_i - C_i)}{(D_i - L_i)}$$

where:

A_d = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of surface coatings applied in the can coating operation;

C_i = The VOM content of each surface coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

D_i = The density of VOM in each coating applied. For the purposes of calculating A_d, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_i = Volume of each surface coating applied for the day in units of l (gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

L_i = The VOM emission limitation for each surface coating applied as specified in Section 219.204(b) in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

d) An owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(k) must not apply coatings to heavy off-highway vehicle products on the subject coating line unless the requirements ~~of~~ subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) are met.

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(k)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(k), during the same day,

the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

e) An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) must not apply coatings to wood furniture on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2), in addition to the requirements ~~specified~~ in the note to Section 219.204(l)(1), are met.

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

f) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, an owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(m) or (n) must not apply coatings to business machine or automotive/transportation plastic parts on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (f)(1) or (f)(2) are met.

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(m) or (n)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(m) or (n), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

g) An owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g) must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (g)(1) or (g)(2) are met:

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(g)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(g), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

h) An owner or operator of a large appliance coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(h) must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this Section are met.

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(h)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(h), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

i) On and after May 1, 2011, an owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c) must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (i)(1) or (i)(2) are met:

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(c) during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are

subject to 0.40 kg/kg solids (0.08 kg/kg coatings)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(c) during the same day, the owner or operator must have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

j) On and after May 1, 2012, an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts or products coating line, pleasure craft surface coating line, or motor vehicle materials coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) must not apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (j)(1) or (j)(2) are met:

1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(q)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(q), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

k) An owner or operator of an aerospace facility subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(r) must not apply coatings at the subject facility unless the requirements of subsection (k)(1) or (k)(2) are met:

1) For each averaging plan that involves multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(r)~~,~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used;

2) For each averaging plan that involves coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(r), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a ~~site specific~~site-specific proposal

approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.206 Solids Basis Calculation

Limitations in terms of kg (lbs) of VOM emissions per 1 (gal) of solids as applied at each coating applicator ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following equation:

$$S = \frac{C}{1 - (C/D)}$$

where:

S = The limitation on VOM emissions in terms of kg VOM/1 (lbsVOM/gal) of solids;

C = The limitation on VOM emissions in terms of kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically excluded from the definition of VOM) ~~specified~~ in Section 219.204;

D = The density of VOM in the coating. For the purposes of calculating S, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.207 Alternative Emission Limitations

a) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 219.204, except coating lines subject to Section 219.204(q)(6), may comply with this Section~~,~~ rather than with Section 219.204~~,~~ if a capture system and control device are operated at all times the coating line is in operation and the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), or (n) (depending upon the source category) through the applicable coating analysis and capture system and control device efficiency test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105 and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(e); and the control device is equipped with the applicable monitoring equipment specified in Section 219.105(d) and the monitoring equipment is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. A capture system and control device~~,~~ which does not demonstrate compliance with subsection (c),

(d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), or (n) may be used as an alternative to compliance with Section 219.204 only if the alternative is approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Alternative Add-On Control Methodologies

1) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provides 81 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency; or

2) The system used to control VOM from the coating line is demonstrated to have an overall efficiency sufficient to limit VOM emissions to no more than what is allowed under Section 219.204. Use of any control system other than an afterburner, carbon adsorption, condensation, or absorption scrubber system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. The use of transfer efficiency credits can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. Baseline transfer efficiencies and transfer efficiency test methods must be approved by the Agency and the USEPA. ~~Such~~ The overall efficiency is to be determined as follows:

A) Obtain the emission limitation from the appropriate subsection in Section 219.204;

B) Unless complying with an emission limitation in Section 219.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, calculate "S" according to the equation in Section 219.206. For coating lines subject to an emission limitation in Section 219.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, "S" is equal to ~~such~~ the emission limitation;

C) Calculate the overall efficiency required according to Section 219.105(e). For the purposes of calculating this value, according to the equation in Section 219.105(e)(2), VOM_1 is equal to the value of "S" as determined in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~. If the coating line is subject to an emission limitation in Section 219.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, VOM_1 is equal to that emission limitation.

c) An owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the emission limitations from among Section 219.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A),(a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), or (i) and equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met. An owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 219.204(a)(1)(B) (a) (1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) and equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the coating

line unless the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with ~~such~~ the limitation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), as applicable.

d) An owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(j) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2).

e) An owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(k) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met.

f) An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(l) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met. If compliance is achieved by meeting the requirements in subsection (b)(2), then the provisions in the note to Section 219.204(l) must also be met.

g) An owner or operator of a can coating line equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (g)(1) or (g)(2) are met.

1) An alternative daily emission limitation for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must be determined according to Section 219.205(c)(2). Actual daily emissions must not exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and must be calculated by use of the following equation:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i \left(1 - F_i\right)$$

where:

E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting the specific coating applied;

n = Total number of surface coatings as applied in the can coating operation;

V_i = Volume of each coating as applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

F_i = Fraction, by weight, of VOM emissions from the surface coating, reduced or prevented from being emitted to the ambient air. This is the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device.

2) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provide 75 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line, and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency.

h) An owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(m) or (n) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met.

i) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011, an owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(g) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2).

j) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2011, an owner or operator of a large appliance coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(h) (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) are met.

k) On and after May 1, 2011, an owner or operator of a paper coating line, metal furniture coating line, or large appliance coating line that is equipped with a

capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless either:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator complies with the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.204 by ~~utilizing~~ using a combination of low-VOM coatings and a capture system and control device.

l) An owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless either:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator of the flat wood paneling coating line complies with all requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(2).

m) On and after May 1, 2011, an owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts and products coating line, or pleasure craft surface coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject coating line unless:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or

2) The owner or operator of the coating line complies with all requirements in subsection (b)(2).

n) An owner or operator of an aerospace facility that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject aerospace coating operation unless:

1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the aerospace coating operation; or

2) The owner or operator of the aerospace coating operation complies with all requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(2).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.208 Exemptions From Emission Limitations

a) Exemptions for all coating categories except wood furniture coating and aerospace facilities. The limitations of this Subpart do not apply to coating lines within a source~~,~~ that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 219.204 (because they belong to the same coating category, e.g., can coating), ~~provided that~~if combined actual emissions of VOM from all lines at the source subject to that subsection never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before ~~the application of~~applying capture systems and control devices. (For example, can coating lines within a source would not be subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(b) if the combined actual emissions of VOM from the can coating lines never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before the application of capture systems and control devices.) ~~Prior to~~Before May 2012, volatile organic material emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines must be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. On and after May 1, 2012, VOM emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines must be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines and plastic parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. Any owner or operator of a coating source must comply with the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(a) if total VOM emissions from the subject coating lines are always less than or equal to 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before ~~the application of~~applying capture systems and control devices and~~, therefore,~~ are not subject to the limitations of Section 219.204. Once a category of coating lines at a source is subject to the limitations in Section 219.204 the coating lines are always subject to the limitations in Section 219.204.

b) Applicability for Wood Furniture Coating

1) The limitations of this Subpart apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines if the source contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(l)), H (excluding Section 219.405), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486), V, X, Y, Z or BB, which as a group both:

A) Have ~~a~~ maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

B) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM per calendar year if no air pollution control equipment were used, through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.

2) The limitations of this Subpart apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines~~,~~ on and after March 15, 1996, if the source contains process emission

units~~,~~ which~~,~~ as a group, have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per calendar year and have not limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable operating permit or SIP revision, and that:

A) Are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(l)), H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486), V, X, Y, Z or BB; and

B) Are not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks and clean-up solvents operations.

3) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), the limitations of Section 219.204(l) continue to apply to any wood furniture coating line which was ever subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l).

4) For the purposes of this subsection (b), an emission unit is considered to be regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limitations of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

5) Any owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line to which the limitations of this Subpart are not applicable due to the criteria in this subsection (b) must, upon request by the Agency or the USEPA, submit records to the Agency and the USEPA within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request that document that the coating line is exempt from the limitations of this Subpart.

c) On and after March 15, 1996, the limitations of this Subpart do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 219.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (q)(5)~~; provided that~~if the source-wide volume of these coatings used does not exceed 0.95 1 (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 1/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12 month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings must be consistent with subsection (d).

d) ~~Prior to~~Before May 1, 2012, the limitations of this Subpart do not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 219.204(j), (m), and (n)~~, provided that~~ if the source-wide volume of the coatings used does

not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling ~~twelve month~~12-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings must be consistent with subsection (e).

e) On and after March 15, 1996, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines using touch-up and repair coatings that are exempted from the limitations of Section 219.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), (j), (m), (n), and (q)(5) ~~because of the provisions of~~by subsection (c) or (d) must:

1) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume used of each touch-up and repair coating, as applied on each coating line, per eight-hour period and per month;

2) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source records of ~~such~~ the calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for each eight-hour period;

3) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source records of ~~such~~ the calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for the month and the rolling 12 month period;

4) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled under subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) on or before January 31 of the following year;

5) Maintain at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (e) and make the records available to the Agency upon request;

6) Notify the Agency in writing if the use of touch-up and repair coatings at the source ever exceeds a volume of 0.95 1 (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceeds 209 1/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling ~~12 month~~12-month period within 30 days after any such exceedance. The notification must include a copy of any records of the exceedance; and

7) "Touch-up and repair coatings" means, for purposes of ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code~~Section 219.208, any coating used to cover minor scratches and nicks that occur during manufacturing and assembly processes.

f) Applicability for Aerospace Facilities

1) Except as provided in subsection (f)(4), the requirements of this Subpart apply to an aerospace facility's aerospace coating operations and cleaning operations on and after July 1, 2021, if the source contains process emission units that, as a group, have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons)

or more of VOM per calendar year and have not limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.

2) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (f)(1), the requirements of this Subpart continue to apply to any aerospace facility that was ever subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

3) The limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) do not apply to touch-up coatings at aerospace facilities~~, provided that~~ if the combined source-wide volume of the coatings that do not comply with the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used at an aerospace facility does not exceed 2.85 l (3 quarts) per 24-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up coatings must be consistent with Section 219.211(j)(2).

4) The requirements in Section 219.211(k) apply to an aerospace facility's aerospace coating operations and cleaning operations on and after July 1, 2021, if the source contains process emission units that, as a group, have a potential to emit less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year or have limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.209 Exemption From General Rule on Use of Organic Material

No owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Part~~ is required to meet the limitations of ~~Subpart G (~~Section 219.301 or 219.302~~) of this Part,~~ after the date by which the coating line is required to meet Section 219.204 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.210 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a coating line (of a type included within Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~) ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements of Section 219.204, 219.205, 219.207, or 219.208 and Section 219.211 or Sections 219.212 and 219.213 ~~of this Subpart~~ in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the appropriate compliance schedule ~~as specified~~ in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i) ~~of this Section~~:

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line that is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.208(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date

consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.211(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 219.204 and 219.211(c) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 219.205 and 219.211(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line complying by means of Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Sections 219.207 and 219.211(e) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to one or more of the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on or after March 15, 1996, choosing to comply ~~by means of~~under Section 219.204, 219.205, or 219.207 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after March 15, 1996, unless the owner or operator complies with and continues to comply with~~, respectively,~~ the applicable requirements in Section 219.204~~,~~ or the alternative control options in Section 219.205 or 219.207 and the requirements of Section 219.211.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to one or more of the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on or after March 15, 1996, choosing to comply ~~by means of~~under Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ the coating line on or after March 15, 1996, unless the owner or operator complies with and continues to comply with the requirements of Sections 219.212 and 219.213 ~~of this Subpart~~.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the emission limitations in Section 219.204(c)(2), (g)(2), or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate that coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106(c) ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.204(c)(2), (g)(2), or (h)(2), as applicable, or the alternative control options in Section 219.205 or 219.207, and all applicable requirements in Sections 219.211 and 219.218 ~~of this Subpart~~.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the emission limitations ~~contained~~ in Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not operate that coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106(d) ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.204(o) or the alternative control options in Section 219.205 or 219.207, and the requirements of Sections 219.211 and 219.217 ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

i) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a coating line subject to the emission limitations in Section 219.204(a)(2) or (q) ~~of this Subpart~~, or subject to the limitations in Section 219.219 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must not operate the coating line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106(e) ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.204(a)(2) or (q), if applicable, or the alternative control options in Section 219.205 or 219.207, and all applicable requirements in Sections 219.211 and 219.219 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.211 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The VOM content of each coating and the efficiency of each capture system and control device must be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 to establish the records required under this Section.

b) Any owner or operator of a coating line that is exempted from the limitations of Section 219.204 because of Section 219.208(a) or (b) must comply with the following:

1) For sources exempt from Section 219.208(a), by a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) must certify to the Agency that the coating line or group of coating lines is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.208(a). The certification must include:

A) A declaration that the coating line is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204 because of Section 219.208(a); and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the combined VOM emissions from the coating line and all other coating lines in the same category never exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) per day before the application of capture systems and control devices. The following equation must be used to calculate total VOM emissions:

$$T_e = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_i B_i\right)_j$$

where:

T_e = Total VOM emissions from coating lines each day before the application of capture systems and control devices in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

m = Number of coating lines at the source that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 219.104 (because they belong to the same category, e.g., can coating);

j = Subscript denoting an individual coating line;

n = Number of different coatings as applied each day on each coating line;

i = Subscript denoting an individual coating;

A_i = Weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal); and

B_i = Volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of l/day (gal/day). The instrument or method by which the owner or operator accurately measured or calculated the volume of each coating as applied on each coating line each day must be described in the certification to the Agency.

2) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(b), by March 15, 1998, or upon initial start-up, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) must certify to the Agency that the source is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.208(b). The certification must include:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204(l) because of Section 219.208(b); and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the source meets the criteria of exemption because of Section 219.208(b).

3) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(a), on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a coating line or

group of lines referenced in this subsection (b) must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

4) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(b), on and after March 15, 1998, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in this subsection (b) must collect and record all of the following information for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on each coating line on a monthly basis.

5) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines exempted from the limitations of Section 219.204 because of Section 219.208(a) must notify the Agency of any record showing that total VOM emissions from the coating line or group of coating lines exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) in any day before the application of capture systems and control devices by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

6) On and after March 15, 1998, any owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204(l) because of Section 219.208(b) must notify the Agency if the source's VOM emissions exceed the limitations of Section 219.208(b) by sending a copy of calculations showing ~~such an~~the exceedance within 30 days after the change occurs.

c) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 other than Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), (a)(2)(D), or (r) and complying by means of Section 219.204 must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance from an existing subject coating line from Section 219.205, Section 219.207, Section 219.215, or Section 219.216 to Section 219.204; the owner or operator of a subject coating line must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with Section 219.204 on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification must include:

   A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

   B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;

   C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B), the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

   D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2), the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

   E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2), the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line and the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line;

   F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o), the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating as applied each day on each coating line;

   G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A), the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and the solids turnover ratio of the EDP operation, with supporting calculations;

   H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, and the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis;

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applied, as applied each day on each coating line.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must collect and record all of the following information each day, unless otherwise specified, for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;

B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;

C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B), the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line and certified product data sheets for each coating;

D) On and after March 15, 1998, for wood furniture coating spray booths subject to the limitation of Section 219.204(l)(4)(A), the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each strippable spray booth coating as applied each day on each spray booth and certified product data sheets for each coating;

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2), the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or 219.204(h)(2), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o), the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line;

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A), the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, certified product data sheets for each coating, and the solid turnover ratio for the EDP operation, calculated on a calendar monthly basis, with supporting calculations;

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis, and certified product data sheets for each coating;

J) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.204 must be reported by sending a copy of the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance from Section 219.204 to Section 219.205 or Section 219.207, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (e)(1), as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance from Section 219.204 to Section 219.205 or Section 219.207, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (d) or (e), as applicable.

d) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 and complying by means of Section 219.205 must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing subject coating line from Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 to Section 219.205; the owner or operator of the subject coating line must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with Section

219.205 on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating line which will comply by means of Section 219.205.

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

D) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B), the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A), the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2), the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o), the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.

I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

J) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

K) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (d)(2).

L) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) will be kept.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B), the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A), the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2), the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.

G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o), the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.

H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q), the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of

VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

I) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined in Section 219.104.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.205 must be reported by sending a copy of the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.205 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (e)(1), as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.205 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (e), as applicable.

e) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.207 and complying by means of Section 219.207(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (k), (l), (m), or (n) must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing coating line from Section 219.204 or Section 219.205 to Section 219.207, the owner or operator of the subject coating line must perform all tests and submit to the Agency the results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject coating line will be in compliance with Section 219.207 on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The weight of VOM per volume of coating solids as applied each day on each coating line, if complying ~~with~~ under Section 219.207(b)(2).

B) Control device monitoring data.

C) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated coating line.

D) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.207 must be reported by sending a copy of the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.207 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.205, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1), respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.207 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.205, the owner or operator must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (d), respectively.

f) Any owner or operator of a primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation, or combined primer surfacer and topcoat operation, subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106, or upon initial start-up of a new coating operation, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must certify to the Agency that the operation will be in compliance with Section 219.204 on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating operation that will comply by means of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) and the name and identification number of each coating line in each coating operation.

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line in the coating operation.

C) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

D) The transfer efficiency and control efficiency measured for each coating line.

E) Test reports, including raw data and calculations documenting the testing performed to measure transfer efficiency and control efficiency.

F) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

G) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (f)(2).

H) An example format for presenting the records required in subsection (f)(2).

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must collect and record all of the following information each day for each topcoat or primer surfacer coating operation and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) All information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and to calculate the daily-weighted average VOM emissions from the coating operations in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the proposal submitted, and approved under Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) including:

i) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating operation.

ii) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating operation.

B) If a control device or devices are used to control VOM emissions, control device monitoring data; a log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment and the

associated coating operation; and a maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment, detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must determine and record the daily VOM emissions in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the proposal submitted and approved under Section 219.204 (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) within 10 days ~~from~~ after the end of the month and maintain this information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years.

4) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing a violation of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) must be reported by sending a copy of the record to the Agency within 15 days ~~from~~ afterr the end of the month in which the violation occurred.

B) The owner or operator must notify the Agency of any change to the operation at least 30 days before the change is effected. The Agency must determine whether or not compliance testing is required. If the Agency determines that compliance testing is required, then the owner or operator must submit a testing proposal to the Agency within 30 days and test within 30 days after the approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA.

g) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106(c), or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 219.218 must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2011, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.218;

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.218 by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation; and

3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (g) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

h) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.219, except aerospace facilities, must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.219;

B) For sources subject to Section 219.219(a)(6), the work practices plan specified in that Section;

C) For sources subject to Section 219.219(b)(6), the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line;

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.219 by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation; and

3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (h) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

i) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106(d), or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line subject to the requirements in Section 219.217 must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.217(c) and (d); and

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.217 by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

j) On and after July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility subject to the requirements of this Subpart under Section 219.208(f)(1) must comply with the following:

1) Each owner or operator using coatings listed in Section 219.204(r) must:

A) Maintain a current list of coatings in use, with category and VOM content as applied; and

B) Record coating usage on an annual basis.

2) Each owner or operator using touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) must:

A) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume used of each touch-up coating that does not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2), as applied in each aerospace coating operation, per 24-hour period and per month;

B) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source records of those calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used source-wide for each 24-hour period;

C) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source records of those calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used source-wide for the month and the rolling 12-month period;

D) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled under subsections (j)(2)(A), (j)(2)(B), and (j)(2)(C) on or before January 31 of the following year;

E) Maintain at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (j)(2) and make those records available to the Agency upon request; and

F) Notify the Agency in writing, within 30 days after any exceedance, if the combined use of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) at the source ever exceeds a volume of 2.85 l (3 quarts) per 24-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12-month period. The notification must include a copy of any records of the exceedance.

3) Each owner or operator using cleaning solvents required by Section 219.219(e) or (g) must:

A) For aqueous and semiaqueous hand-wipe cleaning solvents, maintain a list of materials used, with corresponding water contents;

B) For vapor pressure compliant hand-wipe cleaning solvents:

i) Maintain a current list of cleaning solvents in use with their respective vapor pressures or, for blended solvents, VOM composite vapor pressures; and

ii) Record cleaning solvent usage on an annual basis; and

C) For cleaning solvents with a vapor pressure greater than 45 mmHg used in exempt hand-wipe cleaning operations:

i) Maintain a list of exempt hand-wipe cleaning processes; and

ii) Record cleaning solvent usage on an annual basis.

4) Each owner or operator using control equipment under Section 219.207(n) must meet all applicable testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of Section 219.105(c), (d), and (e).

5) By July 1, 2021, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 219.219(e) and (g).

6) Each owner and operator of an aerospace facility must notify the Agency of any violation of this Part by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

k) Exempt Aerospace Facilities

1) For aerospace facilities that are exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1), by July 1, 2021, or upon initial start-up, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must certify to the Agency that the source is exempt under that subsection. The certification must include:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt under Section

219.208(f)(1); and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that the source meets the criteria for exemption.

2) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1), on and after July 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must collect and record all of the following information for each aerospace coating operation and cleaning operation, as applicable, and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years. The owner or operator must, upon request by the Agency or USEPA, submit the information to the Agency and USEPA within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request, along with any other documentation necessary to demonstrate that the aerospace facility is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart:

A) The name and identification number of each coating applied and cleaning solvent used; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) applied and cleaning solvent used on a monthly basis.

3) On and after July 1, 2021, any owner or operator of an aerospace facility exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1) must notify the Agency if the source's VOM emissions exceed the criteria in Section 219.208(f)(1) by sending a copy of calculations showing the exceedance within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.212 Cross-Line Averaging to Establish Compliance for Coating Lines

a) On and after March 15, 1996, any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, except coating lines subject to the limitations in Section 219.204(a)(2), (c)(2), (g)(2), (h)(2), (o) or (q) ~~of this Subpart~~, and with coating lines in operation ~~prior to~~before January 1, 1991 (pre-existing coating lines), may, for pre-existing coating lines only, elect to comply with the requirements of this Section, rather than complying with the applicable emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.204, if an operational change of the type described ~~below~~ in this subsection has been made after January 1, 1991, to one or more pre-existing coating lines at the source. An operational change occurs when a pre-existing coating line is replaced with a line using lower VOM coating for the same purpose as the replaced line (replacement line). A source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must operate ~~pursuant to~~under federally

enforceable permit conditions approved by the Agency and USEPA.

b) An owner or operator of pre-existing coating lines subject to a VOM content limitation in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must establish, by use of the equations in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~, that the calculated actual daily VOM emissions from all participating coating lines, as defined in this subsection, are less than the calculated daily allowable VOM emissions from the same group of coating lines. For any pre-existing coating line to be aggregated for the purposes of Section 219.212, 219.213, or 219.214 ~~of this Subpart~~ (participating coating lines), the source must establish that:

1) All coatings applied on the participating coating line ~~shall,~~must at all times~~,~~ have a VOM content less than or equal to the applicable VOM content limitation for ~~such~~ the coating listed in Appendix H ~~of this Part~~; and

2) On the date the source elects to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, all coatings applied on the participating coating line are not already in compliance with the VOM content limitation for ~~such~~ the coating effective on or after March 15, 1996; or the participating coating line is a replacement line~~,~~ as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ with an operational change occurring on or after January 1, 1991.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, may also include as a participating coating line, until December 31, 1999, only, any replacement line that satisfies all of the following conditions:

1) The replacement line is operated as a powder coating line;

2) The replacement line was added after July 1, 1988; and

3) The owner or operator also includes as a participating coating line one or more coating lines that satisfy the criteria of a replacement line, as described in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

d) To demonstrate compliance with this Section, a source ~~shall~~ must establish the following:

1) An alternative daily emission limitation ~~shall~~ must be determined for all participating coating lines at the source ~~according to~~under subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~. All participating coating lines ~~shall~~ must be factored in each day to demonstrate compliance. ~~Provided~~ If compliance

is established ~~pursuant to the requirements in~~under this subsection, nothing in this Section requires daily operation of each participating line. Actual daily emissions from all participating coating lines (E_d) ~~shall~~ must never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) and ~~shall~~ must be calculated by ~~use of~~ the following equation:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i C_i$$

where:

E_d = Actual daily VOM emissions from participating coating lines in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied by all participating coating lines at the source;

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

2) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all participating coating lines at the source on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = A_i + A_p$$

where A_i and A_p are defined in subsections (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

A) The portion of the alternative daily emissions limitation for coating operations at a source using non-powder coating (A_i) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all ~~such~~ participating non-powder coating lines on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i L_i \frac{(D_i - C_i)}{(D_i - L_i)}$$

where:

A_i = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;

n = Total number of coatings applied by all participating coating lines at the source;

C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

D_i = The density of VOM in each coating applied. For the purposes of calculating A_i, the density is 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l (gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

L_i = The VOM emission limitation for each coating applied, as specified in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

B) The portion of the alternative daily emission limitation for coating operations at a source using powdered coating (A_p) ~~shall~~ must be determined for all ~~such~~ participating powder coating lines at the source on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_p = \sum_{h=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{V_j L_j D_j K_h}{\left(D_j - L_j\right)}$$

where:

A_p = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);

h = Subscript denoting a specific powder coating line;

j = Subscript denoting a specific powder coating applied;

m = Total number of participating powder coating lines;

n = Total number of powder coatings applied in the participating coating lines;

D_j = The assumed density of VOM in liquid coating, 0.882 kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_j = Volume of each powder coating consumed for the day in units of l (gal) of coating;

L_j = The VOM emission limitation for each coating applied, as specified in Section 219.204 of this Subpart, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and

K = A constant for each individual coating line representing the ratio of the volume of coating solids consumed on the liquid coating system that has been replaced to the volume of powder coating consumed on the replacement line to accomplish the same coating job. This value ~~shall~~ must be determined by the source based on tests conducted and records maintained ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 219.213 ~~of this Subpart~~ demonstrating the amount of coating solids consumed as both liquid and powder. Tests methods and recordkeeping requirements ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA and ~~contained~~ must be in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions, subject to the following restrictions:

i) K cannot exceed 0.9 for non-recycled powder coating systems; or

ii) K cannot exceed 2.0 for recycled powder coating systems.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.213 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Cross-Line Averaging Participating Coating Lines

Any owner or operator of a coating line that elects to comply by means of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must establish the following:

a) By the date consistent with Section 219.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line replacing a pre-existing coating line, as defined in Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, or upon changing the method of compliance for a pre-existing coating line from the requirements of Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ to the requirements of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of the source ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that each participating coating line, as determined in Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~, will be in compliance with Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or on and after the initial start-up date of ~~such~~ the participating coating lines. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must also include:

1) The name and identification number of each participating coating line;

2) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

3) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each participating coating line;

4) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each participating coating line;

5) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~;

6) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept;

7) A statement that all coatings used on participating coating lines have a VOM content less than or equal to the applicable VOM limitation for ~~such~~ the coating ~~set forth~~ in Appendix H ~~of this Part~~, and that all lines either:

A) Underwent a change in operations incorporating a lower VOM coating on each applicable participating coating line after ~~the date of~~ January 1, 1991; or

B) Are not in compliance and continued compliance with the coating limitations in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, compliance with which is required on or after March 15, 1996.

8) The method by which the owner or operator has calculated K, for the equation ~~contained~~ in Section 219.212(d)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, if applicable.

b) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to comply with the requirements of this Subpart by means of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information on a daily basis for each participating coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on each participating coating line on a daily basis; and

3) The daily weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.1230.

c) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.210(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of participating coating lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 days ~~following an occurrence of~~after a violation of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.214 Changing Compliance Methods

a) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on Section 219.212 to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more pre-existing coating lines ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of Section 219.211 (c)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Subpart, respectively~~.

b) Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.212 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a

source ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements of Section 219.211(c) or (e) ~~of this Subpart, respectively~~.

c) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must certify that all remaining participating coating lines, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of Section 219.212 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.215 Wood Furniture Coating Averaging Approach

a) On and after March 15, 1998, any owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ may elect to comply with the requirements of this Section rather than complying with the applicable emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~. The source must continue to comply with the limitations ~~set forth~~ in Sections 219.204(l)(3) and (4) ~~of this Subpart~~. A source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must operate ~~pursuant to~~under federally enforceable permit conditions approved by the Agency and USEPA.

b) An owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ and electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must establish, by use of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, that, on a daily basis, actual emissions from the affected source are less than or equal to ninety percent of the allowable emissions, that is $V_a \leq V_p$:

1) Option I:

A) $$V_a = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(ER_{TC_i} \times TC_i\right); \text{ and}$$

B) $$V_p = 0.9 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(0.8 \times TC_i\right)$$

2) Option II:

A) $$V_a = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\Big[\ \left(ER_{TC_i} \times TC_i\right) + \left(ER_{SE_i} \times SE_i\right) + \left(ER_{WC_i} \times WC_i\right) + \left(ER_{PC_i} \times PC_i\right) + \left(ER_{ST_i} \times ST_i\right)\ \Big]; and$$

B) $$V_p = 0.9 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(1.8 \times TC_i\right) + \left(1.9 \times SE_i\right) + \left(9.0 \times WC_i\right) + \left(1.2 \times PC_i\right) + \left(0.791 \times ST_i\right) \right]$$

where:

V_a = Actual VOM emissions from the source;

V_p = 90% of the allowable VOM emissions from the source;

n = Number of different wood furniture coatings as applied each day on each coating line;

i = Subscript denoting an individual coating;

TC_i = kilograms of solids in topcoat "i" used;

SE_i = kilograms of solids in sealer "i" used;

WC_i = kilograms of solids in wash coat "i" used;

PC_i = kilograms of solids in non-topcoat pigmented coat "i" used;

ST_i = liters of stain "i" used;

ER_{TCi} = VOM content of topcoat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{SEi} = VOM content of sealer "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{WCi} = VOM content of washcoat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{PCi} = VOM content of non-topcoat pigmented coat "i" in kg VOM/kg solids, as applied;

ER_{STi} = VOM content of stain "i" in kg VOM/liter (kg/l), as applied;

c) Within ~~the structure of~~ the source's federally enforceable permit conditions, an owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must provide to the Agency:

1) The name and identification number of each participating coating line;

2) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each participating coating line;

3) A summary of how averaging will be used to meet the emission limitations;

4) Documentation that $V_a \leq V_p$, as calculated in subsection (b)(1) or (2) ~~of this Section~~;

5) A description of which types of coating materials will be included in the source's averaging program, which may include stains, basecoats, washcoats, sealers, and topcoats. Coating materials that are applied using continuous coaters may be used in an averaging program only if the source can determine the amount of coating used each day;

6) A description of methods and procedures for quantifying emissions on a daily basis, including methods to determine the VOM content of each coating and the daily usage of each coating; and

7) A summary of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting procedures that will be used to demonstrate daily compliance with the ~~inequalities~~ options in subsections (b)(1) and (2) ~~of this Section~~. These procedures ~~shall be structured such that~~must allow the Agency and the owner or operator of the source ~~can~~ to determine the source's compliance status for any given day.

d) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for each coating line relying on this Section, collect and record the following information on a daily basis and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on the coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per weight of solids (kg VOM/kg solids) and the weight of solids (kg) of each coating as applied on each coating line on a daily basis;

3) Certified product data sheets for each finishing material; and

4) The calculations showing the source has met the conditions of the ~~inequalities~~ options in subsection (b)(1) or (2) ~~of this Section~~.

e) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~following an occurrence~~

~~of~~after a violation of this Section; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of this Section within 30 calendar days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

f) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from ~~reliance on~~ this Section to ~~reliance on~~ Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more wood furniture coating lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Comply with all requirements of Section 219.211(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Certify that all remaining coating lines relying on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.216 Wood Furniture Coating Add-On Control Use

The owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(l)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ may choose to comply with those limitations ~~by relying on~~under Section 219.204(l)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ if the owner or operator of the source meets all of the following requirements:

a) For each coating applied, determine the overall control efficiency needed to demonstrate compliance using the following equation:

$$R = \left[\frac{(C - L)}{C}\right] \times 100$$

where:

R = the necessary overall capture and control efficiency of the control system, as a percentage;

C = the VOM content of the coating, in kilograms of VOM per kilograms of coating solids (kg VOM/kg solids), as applied;

L = the emission limitation for that coating~~, as given in~~ under Section 219.204(l)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Calculate the equivalent overall capture and control efficiency of the control device using the procedures of subsections 219.105(c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Part~~.

c) Demonstrate that the equivalent overall capture and control efficiency calculated using the procedures in subsections 219.105(c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Part~~ is equal to or greater than the largest value of R calculated for each coating by the equation in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the applicable monitoring equipment for the control device ~~as specified in~~under Section 219.105(d) ~~of this Part~~.

e) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for each coating line relying on this Section, collect and record the following information on a daily basis and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

1) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on the coating line;

2) The weight of VOM per weight of solids (kg VOM/kg solids) of each coating as applied on each coating line on a daily basis;

3) Certified product data sheets for each coating;

4) Control device monitoring data;

5) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated coating line; and

6) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

f) On and after March 15, 1998, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a source electing to rely on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~following an occurrence of~~after a violation of this Section; and

2) Send to the Agency any record showing a violation of this Section within 30 calendar days ~~following the occurrence of~~after a violation.

g) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from ~~reliance on~~ this Section to ~~reliance on~~ Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a source relying on this Section to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart for one or more wood furniture coating

lines ~~shall~~must:

1) Comply with all requirements of Section 219.211(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Certify that all remaining coating lines relying on this Section to comply with the requirements of this Subpart, if any, comply and continue to comply with the requirements of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.217 Wood Furniture Coating and Flat Wood Paneling Coating Work Practice Standards

a) Spray booth cleaning. Each owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not use compounds containing more than 8.0 percent~~,~~ by weight~~,~~ of VOM for cleaning spray booth components other than conveyors, continuous coaters and their enclosures, and metal filters, unless the spray booth is being refurbished. If the spray booth is being refurbished~~, that is,~~ by replacing the spray booth coating or other material used to cover the booth ~~is being replaced~~, the affected source ~~shall~~ must use no more than 1.0 gallon of organic solvent to prepare the booth ~~prior to~~before applying the booth coating.

b) Application equipment requirements. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not use conventional air spray guns to apply coating materials to wood furniture except under the circumstances ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1) through (4) ~~of this Section~~:

1) To apply coating materials that have a VOM content no greater than 1.0 kg VOM/kg solids (1.0 lb VOM/lb solids), as applied;

2) For repair coating under the following circumstances:

A) The coating materials are applied after the completion of the coating operation; or

B) The coating materials are applied after the stain and before any other type of coating material is applied, and the coating materials are applied from a container that has a volume of no more than 2.0 gallons;

3) If the spray gun is aimed and triggered automatically, rather than manually; or

4) If emissions from the finishing application station are directed to a control device ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.216 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Cleaning and storage requirements. Each owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l) or (o) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Keep, store, and dispose of all coating, cleaning, and washoff materials in closed containers;

2) Pump or drain all organic solvent used for line cleaning into closed containers;

3) Collect all organic solvent used to clean spray guns in closed containers; and

4) Control emissions from washoff operations by using closed tanks.

d) Additional cleaning and storage requirements for flat wood paneling coating lines. Every owner or operator of a source subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials and clean up spills immediately;

2) Minimize emissions of VOM during the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment; and

3) Keep mixing vessels that contain VOM-containing coatings and other VOM-containing materials closed except when specifically in use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.218 Work Practice Standards for Paper Coatings, Metal Furniture Coatings, and Large Appliance Coatings

a) On and after May 1, 2011, every owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing cleaning materials in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes; and

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

b) On and after May 1, 2011, every owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(g) or 219.204(h) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials, and clean up spills immediately;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment; and

6) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:

A) Electrostatic spray;

B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (b), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

D) Roll coating;

E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (b), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

F) Brush coating, if subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(h); or

G) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if ~~such~~ the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.219 Work Practice Standards for Aerospace Facilities, Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings and Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings

a) Every owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(a)(2) must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOM emissions from cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment;

6) Develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize VOM emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with coating lines subject to the limitations in Section 219.204(a)(2). The plan must specify practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure that VOM emissions from the operations listed in this subsection (a)(6) are minimized. If the owner or operator of the subject coating line has already implemented a work practice plan for the coating line under Subpart IIII of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, the owner or operator may revise the plan as necessary to comply with this Section.

A) Vehicle body wiping;

B) Coating line purging;

C) Flushing of coating systems;

D) Cleaning of spray booth grates, walls, and equipment; and

F) Cleaning of external spray booth areas.

b) Except as provided in subsection (c), every owner or operator of a coating line described in Section 219.204(q) must:

1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

5) Minimize VOC emissions from cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers; and

6) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:

A) Electrostatic spray;

B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(C), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

D) Roll coating;

E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(E), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the

substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

F) Airless spray;

G) Air-assisted airless spray; or

H) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the application method limitations in subsection (b)(6) do not apply to the following:

1) Coating lines complying with Section 219.207(m)(1);

2) For metal parts and products coating operations: touch-up coatings, repair coatings, textured finishes, stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating;

3) For pleasure craft surface coating operations: extreme high gloss coatings;

4) For plastic parts and products coating operations: airbrush operations using 18.9 liters (5 gallons) or less of coating per year.

5) For ammunition sealant operations: cap sealants and mouth waterproofing sealants.

d) Subsections (e) and (g) do not apply to the following activities in which cleaning of aerospace components and vehicles may take place: research and development, quality control, laboratory testing, and cleaning of electronic parts and assemblies (except for cleaning of completed assemblies). Subsections (e) and (g) also do not apply to aerospace facility operations involving space vehicles or rework operations performed on antique aerospace vehicles or components. Subsections (e) and (g) also do not apply to aqueous cleaning solvents.

e) Except as provided in subsections (d) and (f), every owner or operator of an aerospace facility must:

1) Ensure that all fresh and used cleaning solvents, except semi-aqueous cleaning solvents, used in solvent cleaning operations are stored in containers that must be kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials;

3) Ensure that cloth and paper, or other absorbent applicators, moistened with cleaning solvents are stored in closed containers (cotton-tipped swabs used for very small cleaning operations are exempt);

4) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;

5) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;

6) Minimize VOM emissions from cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers; and

7) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:

A) Electrostatic spray;

B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(7)(C), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

D) Roll coating;

E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (e)(7)(E), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

F) Brush coating;

G) Cotton-tipped swab application; or

H) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer

efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

f) The application method limitations in subsection (e)(7) do not apply to the following:

1) Any situation that normally requires the use of an airbrush or an extension on the spray gun to properly reach limited access spaces;

2) The application of aerospace specialty coatings;

3) The application of coatings that contain fillers that adversely affect atomization with HVLP spray guns and that the Agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods ~~specified~~ in subsection (e)(7);

4) The application of coatings that normally have a dried film thickness of less than 0.0013 centimeter (0.0005 inch) and that the Agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods ~~specified~~ in subsection (e)(7);

5) The use of airbrush application methods for stenciling, lettering, and other identification markings;

6) The use of hand-held spray can application methods; and

7) Application of touch-up and repair coatings.

g) Cleaning Operations at Aerospace Facilities

1) Hand-wipe Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities. Hand-wipe cleaning (excluding cleaning of spray gun equipment performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(3)) must use cleaning solvents that meet the definition of aqueous cleaning solvent or have a composite vapor pressure of 45 mmHg (24.1 in. H_2O) or less at 20 °C (68 °F).

2) The following cleaning operations are exempt from the requirements of subsection (g)(1):

A) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of components of breathing oxygen systems that are exposed to the breathing oxygen;

B) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of parts, subassemblies, or assemblies that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers (e.g., nitrogen

tetroxide, liquid oxygen, hydrazine);

C) Cleaning and surface activation ~~prior to~~before adhesive bonding;

D) Cleaning of electronic parts and assemblies containing electronic parts;

E) Cleaning of aircraft fluid systems and ground support equipment fluid systems that are exposed to the fluid, including air-to-air heat exchangers and hydraulic fluid systems;

F) Cleaning of fuel cells, fuel tanks, and confined spaces;

G) Surface cleaning of solar cells, coated optics, and thermal control surfaces;

H) Cleaning during fabrication, assembly, installation, and maintenance of upholstery, curtains, carpet, and other textile materials used on the interior of the aircraft;

I) Cleaning of metallic and nonmetallic materials used in honeycomb cores during the manufacture or maintenance of these cores, and cleaning of the completed cores used in the manufacture of aerospace vehicles or components;

J) Cleaning of aircraft transparencies, polycarbonate, or glass substrates;

K) Cleaning and solvent usage associated with research and development, quality control, or laboratory testing;

L) Cleaning operations, using nonflammable liquids, conducted within 5 feet of energized electrical systems. Energized electrical systems means any AC or DC electrical circuit on an assembled aircraft once electrical power is connected, including interior passenger and cargo areas, wheel wells, and tail sections; and

M) Cleaning operations identified as essential uses under the Montreal Protocol for which the USEPA Administrator has allocated essential use allowances or exemptions in 40 CFR 82.4.

3) Spray Gun Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities. Spray gun cleaning, in which spray guns are used for the application of coatings or any other materials that require the spray guns to be cleaned, must be cleaned by one or more of the following methods:

A) Enclosed System

i) Clean the spray gun in an enclosed system that is closed at all times except when inserting or removing the spray gun. Cleaning must consist of forcing solvent through the gun.

ii) Each owner or operator using an enclosed spray gun cleaner must visually inspect the seals and all other potential sources of leaks at least once per month. Each inspection must occur while the spray gun cleaner is in operation. If leaks are found in the enclosed system, the enclosed cleaner must be shut down until the leak is repaired or its use is permanently discontinued.

B) Nonatomized cleaning. Clean the spray gun by placing cleaning solvent in the pressure pot and forcing it through the gun with the atomizing cap in place. Atomizing air must not be used. Direct the cleaning solvent from the spray gun into a vat, drum, or other waste container that is closed when not in use.

C) Disassembled spray gun cleaning. Disassemble the spray gun and clean the components by hand in a vat, which must remain closed at all times except when in use. Alternatively, soak the components in a vat, which must remain closed during the soaking period and when not inserting or removing components.

D) Atomizing cleaning. Clean the spray gun by forcing the cleaning solvent through the gun and direct the resulting atomized spray into a waste container that is fitted with a device designed to capture the atomized cleaning solvent emissions.

4) Flush Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities. For cleaning solvents used in flush cleaning of parts, assemblies, and coating line components, the used cleaning solvent (except for semiaqueous cleaning solvents) must be emptied into an enclosed container or collection system that is kept closed when not in use or captured with wipers, ~~provided~~ if they comply with the housekeeping requirements of subsections (e)(1) through (3). Aqueous cleaning solvents are exempt from these requirements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART G: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

Section 219.301 Use of Organic Material

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission unit, except as provided in Sections 219.302, 219.303, 219.304 ~~of this Part~~ and the ~~following~~ exception~~: If~~ that, if no odor nuisance exists, then the limitation of this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies only to photochemically reactive material.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.302 Alternative Standard

Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by Section 219.301 ~~of this Part~~ are allowable if ~~such~~ the emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

a) Flame, thermal, or catalytic incineration ~~so as~~ either ~~to reduce such~~reducing the emissions to 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16) or less, or ~~to convert~~converting 85 percent of the hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water; or,

b) A vapor recovery system which adsorbs and/or condenses at least 85 percent of the total uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere; or,

c) Any other air pollution control equipment ~~approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision~~ capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere that is approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.303 Fuel Combustion Emission Units

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.301 and 219.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to fuel combustion emission units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.304 Operations with Compliance Program

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.301 and 219.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to any owner, operator, user, or manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, coatings, or printing ink whose compliance program and project completion schedule, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, provided for ~~the reduction of~~reducing organic material used in ~~such~~ the process to 20 percent or less of total volume by May 30, 1977.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section 219.401 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must not apply at any time any coating or ink unless the VOM content does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), as applicable. Compliance with this Section must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(c) ~~of this Part~~. As an alternative to compliance with this subsection, a subject printing line may meet the requirements of subsection (b) or (c).

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, either:

A) Forty percent VOM by volume of the coating and ink (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); or

B) Twenty-five percent VOM by volume of the volatile content in the coating and ink; and

2) On and after August 1, 2010:

A) For owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that do not print flexible packaging, either:

i) Forty percent VOM by volume of the coating and ink (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); or

ii) Twenty-five percent VOM by volume of the volatile content in the coating and ink;

B) For owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging, or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, either:

i) 0.8 kg VOM/kg (0.8 lbs VOM/lb) solids applied; or

ii) 0.16 kg VOM/kg (0.16 lbs VOM/lb) inks and coatings applied.

b) Weighted Averaging Alternative

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject

flexographic or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by volume~~.~~, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(1)(A) (as determined by subsection (b)(1)(A)) or subsection (a)(1)(B) (as determined by subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~). Compliance with this subsection must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(d) ~~of this Part~~.

A) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(i)(A)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i L_i (V_{si} + V_{VOMi})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_i (V_{si} + V_{VOMi})}$$

where:

$VOM_{(i)(A)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of all coatings and inks (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) used each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on a printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of each coating or ink as applied (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

L_i = The liquid volume of each coating or ink as applied in units of l (gal);

V_{si} = The volume fraction of solids in each coating or ink as applied;

V_{VOMi} = The volume fraction of VOM in each coating or ink as applied.

B) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(i)(B)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i L_i V_{VMi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_i V_{VMi}}$$

where:

$VOM_{(i)(B)}$ = The weighted average VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of the volatile content of all coatings and inks used each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;

n = The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on a printing line;

C_i = The VOM content in units of percent VOM by volume of the volatile matter in each coating or ink as applied;

L_i = The liquid volume of each coating or ink as applied in units of l (gal);

V_{VMi} = The volume fraction of volatile matter in each coating or ink as applied.

2) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line that does not print flexible packaging ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by weight, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(1)(A)) or (a)(2)(A)(ii) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(1)(B)) of this Section. Compliance with this subsection (b)(2) ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of~~

~~this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, ~~shall~~ must not apply coatings or inks on the subject printing line unless the weighted average, by weight, VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line does not exceed the limitation ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(3)(A)) or subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) (calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation in subsection (b)(3)(B)) ~~of this Section~~. Compliance with this subsection (b)(3) ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated through the applicable coating or ink analysis test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

A) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(A)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i W_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i}$$

where:

$VOM_{(A)}$	=	The weighted average VOM content in units of kg VOM per kg (lbs VOM per lb) solids of all coatings and inks used each day;
i	=	Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;
n	=	The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on a printing line;
C_i	=	The VOM content in units of kg VOM per kg (lbs VOM per lb) solids of each coating or ink as applied;
W_i	=	Weight of solids in each coating or ink, as applied, in units of kg (lb).

B) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to determine if the weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied each day on the subject printing line exceeds the limitation ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii) ~~of this Section~~.

$$VOM_{(B)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_i}$$

where:

$VOM_{(B)}$	=	The weighted average VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per weight in kg (lbs) of all coatings or inks as applied each day;
i	=	Subscript denoting a specific coating or ink as applied;
n	=	The number of different coatings and/or inks as applied each day on each printing line;
C_i	=	The VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per weight in kg (lbs) of each coating or ink as applied;
L_i	=	The weight of each coating or ink, as applied, in units of kg (lb).

c) Capture System and Control Device Requirements

1) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a subject flexographic or rotogravure printing line equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (c)(1)(A)(i), (c)(1)(A)(ii), or (c)(1)(A)(iii), as well as subsections (c)(1)(B), (c)(5), and (c)(6).

A) One of:

i) A carbon adsorption system is used that reduces the captured VOM emissions by at least 90 percent by weight; or

ii) An incineration system is used that reduces the captured

VOM emissions by at least 90 percent by weight; or

iii) An alternative VOM emission reduction system is used that is demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent control device efficiency, approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision; and

B) The printing line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provides an overall reduction in VOM emissions of at least:

i) 75 percent where a publication rotogravure printing line is employed; or

ii) 65 percent where a packaging rotogravure printing line is employed; or

iii) 60 percent where a flexographic printing line is employed;

2) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that does not print flexible packaging and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (c)(1)(A)(i), (c)(1)(A)(ii), or (c)(1)(A)(iii), as well as subsections (c)(1)(B), (c)(5), and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~;

3) On and after August 1, 2010, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging and that is equipped with a capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must not operate the subject printing line unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~ and the capture system and control device provides an overall reduction in VOM emissions of at least:

A) 65 percent in cases in which a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; or

B) 70 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source on or after January 1, 2010; or

C) 75 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source on or after March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a

control device that was first constructed at the subject source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; or

D) 80 percent when a subject printing line was first constructed at the subject source on or after March 14, 1995, and ~~utilizes~~ uses a control device that was first constructed at the subject source on or after January 1, 2010;

4) On and after August 1, 2010, the owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line and that is equipped with a control device ~~shall be~~is subject to the requirements of ~~either~~ subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~, whichever is more stringent, as well as subsections (c)(5) and (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~;

5) The control device is equipped with the applicable monitoring equipment ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and, except as provided in Section 219.105(d)(3) ~~of this Part~~, the monitoring equipment is installed, calibrated, operated ,and maintained according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use; and

6) The capture system and control device are operated at all times when the subject printing line is in operation. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with this subsection by using the applicable capture system and control device test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(c) ~~of this Part~~ through ~~Section~~ 219.105(f) ~~of this Part~~ and by complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(e) ~~of this Part~~. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in subsection (c)(1)(B) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ that performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (c)(1)(B) ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010, is not required to retest ~~pursuant to~~under this subsection (c)(6). The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in subsection (c)(3) ~~shall~~ must perform testing in compliance with this subsection (c)(6), even if the owner or operator already performed ~~such~~ the testing ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010, unless the ~~following~~ testing meets the conditions ~~are met~~in subsections (A) through (E). Nothing in this subsection (c)(6), however, ~~shall limit~~limits the Agency's ability to require that the owner or operator perform testing ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.282:

A) On or after May 1, 2000, the owner or operator of the subject printing line performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (c)(1)(B);

B) ~~Such~~ The testing also demonstrated an overall control efficiency equal to or greater than the applicable control efficiency requirements in subsection (c)(3);

C) The owner or operator submitted the results of ~~such~~ the tests to the Agency, and the Agency did not reject the tests ~~were not rejected by the Agency~~;

D) The same capture system and control device subject to the tests referenced in subsection (c)(6)(A) ~~of this Section~~ is still being used by the subject printing line; and

E) The owner or operator complies with all recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 219.404(e)(1)(B).

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of subject flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow VOM containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with the subject flexographic or rotogravure printing lines to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, or conveyed from one location to another in any manner other than in closed containers or pipes, except when specifically in use.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.402 Applicability

a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 219.401, the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Subpart~~ apply to all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at a subject source. All sources with flexographic-and/or rotogravure printing lines are subject sources unless:

1) Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines), at the source never exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices, or

2) A federally enforceable permit or SIP revision for all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at a source requires the owner or operator to limit production or capacity of these printing lines to reduce total VOM emissions from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines to 90.7 Mg (100 tons) or less per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices.

b) The limitations of Section 219.401(d) ~~shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging, or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, at a source where the combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines total 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with flexographic and rotogravure printing lines), in the absence of air pollution control equipment.

c) Upon achieving compliance with this Subpart, the flexographic and rotogravure printing lines are not required to meet ~~Subpart G (~~Section 219.301 or 219.302 ~~of this Part)~~. Flexographic and rotogravure printing lines exempt from this Subpart are subject to ~~Subpart G (~~Section 219.301 or 219.302 ~~of this Part)~~. Rotogravure or flexographic equipment used for both roll printing and paper coating is subject to this Subpart.

d) Once subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~, a flexographic or rotogravure printing line is always subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~.

e) Any owner or operator of any flexographic or rotogravure printing line that is exempt from any of the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in this Section is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.404(b) and (f) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.403 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a flexographic and/or rotogravure printing line ~~shall~~ must comply with the applicable requirements of Section 219.401 and Section 219.404 ~~of this Part in accordance with~~according to the applicable compliance schedule or schedules ~~specified~~ in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g):

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.402(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.404(b) ~~of this Part~~.

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 219.401(a)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.401(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~ and Section 219.404(c) ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 219.401(b)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.401(b)(1) and Section 219.404(d) ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 219.401(c)(1)(B) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate ~~said~~ that printing line on or after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, the applicable provisions in Sections 219.401(c) and 219.404(e) ~~of this Part~~.

e) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line complying by means of Section 219.401(a)(2), (b)(2), or (b)(3) or ~~complying by means of~~ Section 219.401(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4), ~~shall~~ must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.401(a)(2), (b)(2) or (b)(3), and Section 219.401(c), as applicable, and all applicable provisions in Section 219.404 ~~of this Part~~.

f) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, ~~shall~~ must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.401(d) and Section 219.404(g) ~~of this Part~~.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, and that is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 219.402(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must not operate the printing line on or after August 1, 2010, unless the owner or operator has complied with, and continues to comply with, Section 219.402(b) and Section 219.404(f) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.404 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The VOM content of each coating and ink and the efficiency of each capture system and control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~ to establish the records required under this Section.

b) Any owner or operator of a printing line which is exempted from any of the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.402(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, by January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a flexographic and rotogravure printing line to which this subsection (b) ~~is applicable shall~~applies must certify to the Agency that the flexographic and rotogravure printing line is exempt under ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.402(a) ~~of this Part~~. ~~Such~~ The certification shall include:

A) A declaration that the flexographic and rotogravure printing line is exempt from the limitations of the criteria in Section 219.401 because of Section 219.402(a) ~~of this Part~~; and

B) Calculations that demonstrate that total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines at the source never exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices. Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for a flexographic or rotogravure printing source is the sum of maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from each flexographic and rotogravure printing line at the source. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices for each flexographic and rotogravure printing line at the source:

$$E_p = A \times B + 1095\left(C \times D \times F\right)$$

where:

E_p = Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from one flexographic or rotogravure printing line in units of kg/year (lbs/year);

A = Weight of VOM per volume of solids of the coating or ink with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating or ink solids;

B = Total volume of solids for all coatings and inks that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line in units of 1/year (gal/year). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each coating and ink as applied and the amount that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described

in the certification to the Agency;

C = Weight of VOM per volume of material for the cleanup material or solvent with the highest VOM content as used each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lbs VOM/gal) of ~~such~~ the material;

D = The greatest volume of cleanup material or solvent used in any 8-hour period;

F = The highest fraction of cleanup material or solvent which is not recycled or recovered for offsite disposal during any 8-hour period.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, on and after January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a facility referenced in this subsection ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each year for each printing line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content and the volume of each coating and ink as applied each year on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or, for flexographic or rotogravure printing lines that print flexible packaging or that print flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, on and after January 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a facility exempted from the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.402(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must notify the Agency of any record showing that total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all printing lines exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) in any calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

c) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 219.401(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or

upon changing the method of compliance ~~from~~ for an existing subject printing line from Section 219.401(b) or Section 219.401(c) to Section 219.401(a) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the printing line will be in compliance with Section 219.401(a) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part,~~ or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 219.401(a)(2)(B) ~~shall~~ must certify in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection (c)(1) even if the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the line submitted a certification ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 219.401(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.401(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(a) to Section 219.401(b) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the

method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(a) to Section 219.401(b) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (d) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

d) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing subject printing line from Section 219.401(a) or (c) to Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject printing line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the printing line will be in compliance with Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, on and after the initial start-up date. The owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 219.401(b)(3) ~~shall~~ must certify in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection (d)(1) even if the owner or operator of ~~such~~ the line submitted a certification ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each printing line which will comply by means of Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part~~.

B) The name and identification number of each coating and ink available for use on each printing line.

C) The VOM content of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line.

D) The method by which the owner or operator will accurately calculate the volume~~,~~ or weight of solids, as applicable, of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line, and on and after January 1, 2012, the weight of each coating or ink.

E) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

F) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the

owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 and complying by means of Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each printing line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating and ink as applied on each printing line.

B) The VOM content and the volume~~,~~ or weight of solids, as applicable, of each coating and ink as applied each day on each printing line, and on and after January 1, 2012, the weight of each coating or ink.

C) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings and inks as applied on each printing line.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.401(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(b) to Section 219.401(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (e)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(b) to Section 219.401(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

e) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 219.401(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing printing line from Section 219.401(a) or (b) to Section 219.401(c) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of the subject printing line ~~shall~~ must either:

A) Perform all tests and submit to the Agency the results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject printing line will be in compliance with Section 219.401(c) ~~of this Part~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date; or

B) If not required to perform such testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.401(c)(6), submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

i) A declaration that the owner or operator is not required to perform testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.401(c)(6);

ii) The dates that testing demonstrating compliance with Section 219.401(c)(3) was performed; and

iii) The dates that the results of such testing were submitted to the Agency.

2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ and complying by means of Section 219.401(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must collect and record all of the following information each day for each printing line and maintain the information at the facility for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Control device monitoring data.

B) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line.

C) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or Section 219.403(e), as applicable, the owner or operator of a subject printing line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.401(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(c) to Section 219.401(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ mustl comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ from Section 219.401(c) to Section 219.401(a) or (b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.

4) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a printing line subject to the requirements in Section 219.401(c)(3) or (c)(4) ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency records documenting the date the printing line was constructed at the subject source and the date the control device for ~~such~~ the printing line was constructed at the subject source.

f) Any owner or operator of a flexographic or rotogravure printing line that prints flexible packaging, or that prints flexible packaging and non-flexible packaging on the same line, and that is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 219.402(b) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the requirements in Section 219.401(d) because of the criteria in Section 219.402(b);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with ~~such~~ the printing lines) at the source never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment;

2) On and after January 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each day for each subject printing line:

A) The name and identification number of each coating, ink, and cleaning solvent as applied each day on each printing line;

B) The VOM content of each coating and ink (measured in weight of VOM per volume of coating or ink, or in weight of VOM per weight of coating or ink) as applied each day on each printing line, and the volume or weight of each coating or ink, as applicable;

C) The weight of VOM per volume of each cleaning solvent and the volume of each cleaning solvent used each day on each printing line;

D) The total daily emissions of VOM from each printing line (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the printing line) and the sum of daily emissions from all subject printing lines at the source; and

3) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all flexographic and rotogravure printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the flexographic and rotogravure lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs.

g) Any owner or operator of a printing line subject to the limitations of Section 219.401(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency describing the practices and procedures that the owner or operator will follow to ensure compliance with the limitations of Section 219.401(d); and

2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.401(d) by sending a description of the violation and copies of records documenting ~~such~~ the violations to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

h) All records required by subsections (f) and (g) ~~of this Section shall~~must be retained for at least three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.405 Lithographic Printing: Applicability

a) Every owner or operator of lithographic printing lines is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 219.411 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, Sections 219.407 through 219.410 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must apply to:

1) All owners or operators of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines unless:

A) Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with heatset web offset lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices. To determine a source's total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for the purposes of this subsection (b)(1)(A), the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use the calculations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.411(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) Federally enforceable permit conditions or SIP revision for all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines at the source requires the owner or operator to limit production or capacity of these printing lines to total VOM emissions of 90.7 Mg/yr (100 TPY) or less, before the application of capture systems and control devices;

2) All owners or operators of lithographic printing lines, unless the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(a)(1)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices.

c) On and after August 1, 2010:

1) The requirements in Section 219.407(a)(1)(B) through (a)(1)(E) and 219.407(b) and all applicable provisions in Sections 219.409 through 219.411 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines, if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(b)(2)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices;

2) The requirements in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) through (a)(5) and all applicable provisions in Sections 219.409 through 219.411 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of lithographic printing lines if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(b)(1)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices;

3) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~, at sources where the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) but do not exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(b)(1)(B), before the application of capture systems and control devices, the following exclusions ~~shall~~ apply unless the owner or operator of the source certifies ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.411(g)(1)(B) that the source will not make use of any ~~such~~ the exclusions:

A) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to lithographic printing lines with a total fountain solution reservoir of less than 3.8 liters (1 gallon);

B) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to sheet-fed offset lithographic printing lines with maximum sheet size of 11x17 inches or smaller;

C) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart shall~~does not apply to up to a total of 416.3 liters (110 gallons) per year of cleaning materials used on all lithographic printing lines at the source;

D) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(4)(A)(i) ~~shall~~ does not apply to lithographic printing lines at the source. Instead, ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(4)(A)(ii) ~~shall apply~~applies to ~~such~~ those lines.

d) If a lithographic printing line at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~, the lithographic printing lines at the source are always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.406 Provisions Applying to Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Prior to March 15, 1996 (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010

Section 219.407 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Lithographic Printing Lines

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~must not:

1) Cause or allow the operation of any heatset web offset lithographic printing line unless:

A) The total VOM content in the as-applied fountain solution meets one of the following conditions:

i) 1.6 percent or less, by weight;

ii) 3 percent or less, by weight, and the temperature of the fountain solution is maintained below ~~15.6°C (60°F)~~15.6 ºC (60 ºF), measured at the reservoir or the fountain tray; or

iii) 5 percent or less, by weight, and the as-applied fountain solution contains no alcohol;

B) The air pressure in the dryer is maintained lower than the air pressure of the press room, such that air flow through all openings in the dryer, other than the exhaust, is into the dryer at all times when the printing line is operating;

C) An afterburner is installed and operated so that VOM emissions (excluding methane and ethane) from the press dryer exhausts are reduced as follows:

i) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, by 90 percent, by weight, or to a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon); and

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, by at least 90 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010; by at least 95 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or to a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

D) The afterburner complies with all monitoring provisions ~~specified~~ in Section 219.410(c) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

E) The afterburner is operated at all times when the printing line is in operation, except the afterburner may be shut down between November 1 and April 1 ~~as provided in~~under Section 219.107 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Cause or allow the operation of any non-heatset web offset lithographic printing line unless the VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 5 percent or less, by weight, and the as-applied fountain solution contains

no alcohol;

3) Cause or allow the operation of any sheet-fed offset lithographic printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 5 percent or less, by weight; or

B) The VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution is 8.5 percent or less, by weight, and the temperature of the fountain solution is maintained below ~~15.6°C (60°F)~~15.6 ºC (60 ºF), measured at the reservoir or the fountain tray;

4) Cause or allow the use of a cleaning solution on any lithographic printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution is less than or equal to:

i) 30 percent, by weight; or

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, for owners or operators of sources that meet the applicability criteria in Section 219.405(c)(3) and do not certify ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.411(g)(1)(B) that the source will not make use of any of the exclusions in Section 219.405(c)(3), 70 percent, by weight; or

B) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of the as-used cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF);

5) Cause or allow VOM containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with any lithographic printing line to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, except when specifically in use.

b) An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to the requirements of ~~Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) of this Subpart~~subsection (a)(1)(C) may use a control device other than an afterburner, if:

1) The control device reduces VOM emissions from the press dryer exhausts as follows:

A) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, by at least 90 percent, by weight, or to a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon); and

B) On and after August 1, 2010:

i) By at least 90 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

ii) By at least 95 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

iii) To a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

2) The owner or operator submits to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; and

3) The use of the control device with testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.408 Compliance Schedule for Lithographic Printing On and After March 15, 1996 (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010)

Section 219.409 Testing for Lithographic Printing

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by January 1, 2012, unless ~~such~~ the testing was conducted on or after May 9, 1995, the test was conducted ~~pursuant to~~under a test method approved by USEPA, the current operating conditions and operating capacity of the press are consistent with the operation of the press during ~~such~~ the testing, and the test results were submitted to the Agency. If an owner or operator of a printing line performed ~~such~~ the testing ~~prior to~~before May 9, 1995, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must either retest ~~pursuant to~~under this Section or submit to the Agency all information necessary to demonstrate that the prior testing was conducted ~~pursuant to~~under a test method approved by USEPA, and that the current operating conditions and operating capacity of the press are consistent with the operation of the press during prior testing. ~~Thereafter, testing shall~~Testing must then be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. ~~Such~~ The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting ~~such~~ the testing to allow the Agency to be present during

~~such~~ the testing.

b) The methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

C) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

4) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25 that ~~specifies~~ specify a minimum probe temperature of ~~129ºC (265ºF)~~129 ºC (265 ºF), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7ºC (350ºF)~~176.7 ºC (350 ºF);

5) During testing, the printing lines ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates; and

6) During testing, an air flow direction indicating device, such as a smoke stick, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate 100 percent emissions capture efficiency for the dryer in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.407(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, and to determine the VOM content of fountain solutions, fountain solution additives, cleaning solvents, cleaning solutions, and inks (~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 219.411(a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable), ~~shall~~ must be conducted upon request of the Agency or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for fountain solution additives, cleaning solvents, and inks may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance.

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 219.407(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ complaince with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.410 Monitoring Requirements for Lithographic Printing

a) Fountain Solution Temperature

1) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing lines relying on the temperature of the fountain solution to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, and continuously operate a temperature monitor of the fountain solution in the reservoir or fountain tray, as applicable.

2) The temperature monitor must be capable of reading with an accuracy of ~~1°C or 2°F~~1 ºC or 2 ºF, and must be attached to an automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer~~,~~ with at least the same accuracy~~,~~ that is installed, calibrated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. If the automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device malfunctions, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record the temperature of the fountain solution at least once every two operating hours. The automatic~~,~~ continuous recording device ~~shall~~ must be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable.

b) Fountain Solution VOM Content. The owner or operator of any lithographic printing lines subject to Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) or (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must:

1) For a fountain solution to which VOM is not added automatically:

A) Maintain records of the VOM content of the fountain solution in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(e)(2)(C); or

B) Take a sample of the as-applied fountain solution from the fountain tray or reservoir, as applicable, each time a fresh batch of fountain solution is prepared or each time VOM is added to an existing batch of fountain solution in the fountain tray or reservoir, and ~~shall~~ determine compliance with the VOM content limitation of the as-applied fountain solution by using one of the following options:

i) With a refractometer or hydrometer with a visual, analog, or digital readout and with an accuracy of 0.5 percent. The refractometer or hydrometer must be calibrated with a standard solution for the type of VOM used in the fountain solution, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer~~'~~'s specifications, against measurements performed to determine compliance. The refractometer or hydrometer must be corrected for temperature at least once per 8-hour shift or once per batch of fountain solution prepared or modified, whichever is longer; or

ii) With a conductivity meter if it is demonstrated that a

refractometer and hydrometer cannot distinguish between compliant and noncompliant fountain solution for the type and amount of VOM in the fountain solution. A source may use a conductivity meter if it demonstrates that both hydrometers and refractometers fail to provide significantly different measurements for standard solutions containing 95 percent, 100 percent, and 105 percent of the applicable VOM content limit. The conductivity meter reading for the fountain solution must be referenced to the conductivity of the incoming water. A standard solution ~~shall~~ must be used to calibrate the conductivity meter for the type of VOM used in the fountain solution, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications;

2) For fountain solutions to which VOM is added at the source with automatic feed equipment, determine the VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution based on the setting of the automatic feed equipment which makes additions of VOM up to a pre-set level. Records ~~must be retained~~ of the VOM content of the fountain solution must be retained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(e)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~. The equipment used to make automatic additions must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications.

c) Afterburners for Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Lines. If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C or 5F°~~3 ºC or 5 ºF on the afterburner in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the afterburner is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer~~'~~'s specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

d) Other Control Devices for Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Lines. If a control device other than an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by

the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Cleaning Solution

1) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing line relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 219.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ must:

A) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

i) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

ii) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 219.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the ~~usage~~ user of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 219.411(f)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) The owner or operator of any lithographic printing line relying on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 219.407(a)(4)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ must keep records for ~~such~~ the cleaning solutions used on any such lines ~~as set forth in~~under Section 219.411(f)(2)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.411 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Lithographic Printing

a) Exempt Units ~~prior to~~before August 1, 2010. An owner or operator of lithographic printing lines exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart prior to~~before August 1, 2010, because of the criteria in Section 219.405(b) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must comply with the following:

1) Upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, and upon modification of a lithographic printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 219.407 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.405(b) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, the tests methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ musr be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from fountain solutions and cleaning solvents used on lithographic printing lines at the source, no retention factor is used;

C) Either a declaration that the source, through federally enforceable permit conditions, has limited its maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from all heatset web offset lithographic printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with

heatset web offset printing lines) at the source to no more than 90.7 Mg (100 tons) per calendar year before the application of capture systems and control devices or calculations which demonstrate that the source's total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM do not exceed 90.7 Mg/yr (100 tons/yr). Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM for a heatset web offset lithographic printing source is the sum of maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment for each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source:

$$E_p = (R \times A \times B) + (C \times D) + 1095\,(F \times G \times H)$$

where:

E_d = Total maximum theoretical emissions of VOM from one heatset web offset printing line in units of kg/yr (lb/yr);

A = Weight of VOM per volume of solids of ink with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal) of solids;

B = Total volume of solids for all inks that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line in units of l/yr (gal/yr). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each ink as applied and the amount that can potentially be applied each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency;

C = Weight of VOM per volume of fountain solution with the highest VOM content as applied each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal);

D = The total volume of fountain solution that can potentially be used each year on the printing line in units of l/yr (gal/yr). The method by which the owner or operator accurately calculated the volume of each fountain solution used and the amount that can potentially be used each year on the printing line ~~shall~~ must be described in the certification to the Agency;

F = Weight of VOM per volume of material for the cleanup

material or solvent with the highest VOM content as used each year on the printing line in units of kg/l (lb/gal) of ~~such~~ the material;

G = The greatest volume of cleanup material or solvent used in any 8-hour period;

H = The highest fraction of cleanup material or solvent that is not recycled or recovered for offsite disposal during any 8-hour period;

R = The multiplier representing the amount of VOM not retained in the substrate being used. For paper, R = 0.8. For metal, plastic, or other impervious substrates, R = 1.0;

D) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all such tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs. ~~Such~~ This notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the event.

b) Exempt Units on and after August 1, 2010

1) Lithographic Printing Lines Exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.405(c)(2). By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a lithographic printing line, an owner or operator of lithographic printing lines exempt from ~~the limitations in~~ Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in either subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~, or subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable. An owner or operator complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(1)(E) ~~of this Section~~. An owner or operator complying with subsection (b)(1)(C) ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source do not equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives and cleaning solvents, the test methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg

measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, no emission adjustment factor is used;

C) As an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B), a statement that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(1)(C)(i) or (ii), as applicable, during each calendar month. A source may determine that it emits ~~below~~ less than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM based upon compliance with ~~such~~ the material use limitations. If the source exceeds this amount of material use in a ~~given~~ calendar month, the owner or operator must, within 15 days after the end of that month, complete the emissions calculations of subsection (b)(1)(B) to determine daily emissions for applicability purposes. If the source ever exceeds this amount of material use for six consecutive calendar months, it is no longer eligible to use this subsection (b)(1)(C) as an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B). If a source has both heatset web offset and either nonheatset web offset or sheetfed lithographic printing operations, or has all three types of printing operations, the owner or operator may not ~~make~~ use ~~of~~ this alternative and must use the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B).

i) The sum of all sheetfed and nonheatset web offset lithographic printing operations at the source: 242.3liters (64 gallons) of cleaning solvent and fountain solution additives, combined; or

ii) The sum of all heatset web offset lithographic printing operations at the source: 204.1 kg (450 lbs) of ink, cleaning solvent, and fountain solution additives, combined;

D) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all ~~such~~ tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

E) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs. If ~~such~~ emissions of VOM at the source equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15

lbs/day) but do not exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), the source ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~;

F) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, comply with the following:

i) Maintain material use records showing that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1)(C)(i) and (b)(1)(C)(ii) during each calendar month, or, if the source exceeds the material use limitations, records showing that the source exceeded the limitations but did not emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM, and provide ~~such~~ the records to the Agency upon request. On and after January 1, 2012, ~~such~~ the records ~~shall~~ must include the name, identification number, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent and fountain solution additive used per calendar month, the volume of each cleaning solvent and fountain solution additive used per calendar month for each sheetfed and nonheatset web offset lithographic printing operation, and the weight of each cleaning solvent, ink, and fountain solution additive used per calendar month for each heatset web offset lithographic printing operation;

ii) Notify the Agency in writing if the source exceeds the material use limitations for six consecutive calendar months, or if the source changes its method of compliance from subsection (b)(1)(C) to subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, within 30 days after the event occurs;

2) Heatset web offset lithographic printing lines exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.405(c)(1) but not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.405(c)(2). By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new heatset web offset lithographic printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line, an owner or operator of heatset web offset lithographic printing lines that are exempt from ~~the limitations in~~ Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart pursuant to the criteria in~~under Section 219.405(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, but that are not exempt ~~pursuant to the criteria in~~under Section 219.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must also comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b)(2)(D) ~~of this Section~~:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the

criteria in Section 219.405(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, but is not exempt ~~pursuant to~~under the criteria in Section 219.405(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, as follows (the following methodology ~~shall~~ must also be used to calculate whether a source exceeds 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) for ~~purposes of~~ determining eligibility for the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3), in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.411(g)(2)(A)(i)):

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that lithographic printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, the test methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.409(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines;

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solvents used on lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from cleaning solution in shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of ~~such~~ the cleaning

solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, no emission adjustment factor is used;

C) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks, fountain solution additives, and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all ~~such~~ tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ complaince with Section 219.409(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs.

c) Unless complying with subsections (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(F) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section shall~~must collect and record either the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for all lithographic printing lines at the source:

1) Standard recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name and identification of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

B) A daily record which shows whether a lithographic printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

C) The VOM content and the volume of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

D) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and lithographic ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month; and

E) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable;

2) Purchase and inventory recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name, identification, and VOM content of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line, recorded each month;

B) Inventory records from the beginning and end of each month indicating the total volume of each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent to be used on any lithographic printing line at the source;

C) Monthly purchase records for each fountain solution additive, lithographic ink, and cleaning solvent used on any lithographic printing line at the source;

D) A daily record which shows whether a lithographic printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

E) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each fountain solution additive, cleaning solvent, and lithographic ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month based on the monthly inventory and purchase records required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~;

F) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

d) An owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to the control requirements of Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, upon initial start-up of a new printing line, and upon initial start-up of a new control device for a heatset web offset printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) An identification of each heatset web offset lithographic printing line at the source;

B) A declaration that each heatset web offset lithographic printing line

is in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407 (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D) and (a)(1)(E) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as appropriate;

C) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the date that ~~such~~ the device was first constructed at the source;

D) The control requirements in Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ with which the lithographic printing line is complying;

E) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

F) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 219.407(a)(1)(D) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) If testing of the afterburner or other approved control device is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.409(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the lithographic printing lines are in compliance with Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the lithographic printing lines are or are not in compliance with Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.410(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

3) Except as provided in subsection (d)(3)(D)(ii) ~~of this Section~~, collect and record daily the following information for each heatset web offset lithographic printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~:

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.410(c) or (d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line;

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages; and

D) A log detailing checks on the air flow direction or air pressure of the dryer and press room to ensure compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ as follows:

i) ~~Prior to~~Before August 1, 2010, at least once per 24-hour period while the line is operating; and

ii) On and after August 1, 2010, at least once per calendar month while the line is operating;

4) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 219.407(a)(1)(C) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the occurrence of ~~such~~ the violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation;

5) If changing its method of compliance between subsections (a)(1)(C) and (b) of Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~, certify compliance for the new method of compliance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~ at least 30 days before making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), and (a)(1)(E) ~~of this Subpart~~, or Section 219.407(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

e) An owner or operator of a lithographic printing line subject to Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, and upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, certify to the Agency that fountain solutions used on each lithographic printing line will be in compliance with the applicable VOM content limitation. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) Identification of each lithographic printing line at the source, by type, e.g., heatset web offset, non-heatset web offset, or sheet-fed offset;

B) Identification of each centralized fountain solution reservoir and each lithographic printing line that it serves;

C) A statement that the fountain solution will comply with the VOM content limitations in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3), as applicable;

D) Initial documentation that each type of fountain solution will comply with the applicable VOM content limitations, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, ~~test results, if any,~~ formulation data and calculations, and any test results;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitation, e.g., a refractometer, hydrometer, conductivity meter, or recordkeeping procedures with detailed description of the compliance methodology; and

F) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Collect and record the following information for each fountain solution:

A) The name and identification of each batch of fountain solution prepared for use on one or more lithographic printing lines, the lithographic printing lines or centralized reservoir using ~~such~~ the batch of fountain solution, and the applicable VOM content limitation for the batch;

B) If an owner or operator uses a hydrometer, refractometer, or conductivity meter~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 219.410(b)(1)(B)~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limit in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2), or (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

ii) The results of each measurement taken in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.410(b) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iii) Documentation of the periodic calibration of the meter in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications,

including date and time of calibration, personnel conducting the calibration, identity of standard solution, and resultant reading; and

iv) Documentation of the periodic temperature adjustment of the meter, including date and time of adjustment, personnel conducting the adjustment, and results;

C) If the VOM content of the fountain solution is determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.410(b)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, for each batch of as-applied fountain solution:

i) Date and time of preparation and each subsequent modification of the batch;

ii) Volume or weight, as applicable, and VOM content of each component used in, or subsequently added to, the fountain solution batch;

iii) Calculated VOM content of the as-applied fountain solution; and

iv) Any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limits in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, as specified in the source's operating permit;

D) If the VOM content of the fountain solution is determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.410(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, for each setting:

i) VOM content limit corresponding to each setting;

ii) Date and time of initial setting and each subsequent setting;

iii) Documentation of the periodic calibration of the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications; and

iv) Any other information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable VOM content limits in Section 219.407(a)(1)(A), (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, as specified in the source's operating permit.

E) If the owner or operator relies on the temperature of the fountain solution to comply with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.407(a)(1)(A)(ii) or (a)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The temperature of the fountain solution at each printing line, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.410(a); and

ii) A maintenance log for the temperature monitoring devices and automatic~~,~~ continuous temperature recorders detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the occurrence of ~~such~~ the violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

f) For lithographic printing line cleaning operations, an owner or operator of a lithographic printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, and upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line, certify to the Agency that all cleaning solutions, other than those excluded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.405(c)(3)(C), and the handling of all cleaning materials, will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.407(a)(4)(A) or (a)(4)(B) and (a)(5). ~~of this Subpart, and such~~The certification ~~shall~~ must also include:

A) A statement that the cleaning solution will comply with the limitations in Section 219.407(a)(4);

B) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

C) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~; and

D) A description of the practices that ensure that VOM-containing cleaning materials are kept in closed containers;

2) Collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used on each lithographic printing line:

A) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.407(a)(4)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~;

C) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.407(a)(4)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.105(a) and 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.409(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.105(a) and 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;

D) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections performed to confirm the proper use of closed containers to control VOM emissions, and any instances of improper use of closed containers, with descriptions of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

g) The owner or operator of lithographic printing lines subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new lithographic printing line that is subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3), whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes either:

   A) A declaration that the source is subject to one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3) and a statement indicating which such exclusions apply to the source; or

   B) A declaration that the source will not make use of any of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3);

2) Unless the source has certified in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ that it will not make use of any of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3):

   A) Collect and record the following information for all lithographic printing lines at the source:

      i) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source never exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day) before the use of capture systems and control devices, determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the calculations in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

      ii) The name, identification, and volume of all cleaning materials used per calendar month on lithographic printing lines at the source that do not comply with the cleaning material limitations in Section 219.407(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

   B) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all lithographic printing lines (including inks, fountain solutions, and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the lithographic printing lines) at the source ever exceed 45.5 kg/day (100 lbs/day), before the use of capture systems and control devices, within 30 days after the event occurs;

3) If changing from ~~utilization of~~using the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3) to opting out of ~~such~~ the exclusions ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, or if there is a change at the source such that the exclusions no longer apply, certify compliance in ~~accordance~~

compliance with subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ within 30 days after making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 219.407 ~~of this Subpart~~;

4) If changing from opting out of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.405(c)(3) ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ to ~~utilization of such~~using the exclusions, certify compliance in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (g)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~ within 30 days after making ~~such~~ the change.

h) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all records available to the Agency upon request.

i) Provisions for Calculation of Emissions from Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing Operations. To calculate VOM emissions from heatset web offset lithographic printing operations for purposes other than the applicability thresholds ~~specified~~ in Section 219.405 ~~of this Subpart~~, sources may use the following emission adjustment factors (for Annual Emissions Reports or permit limits, for example):

1) A factor of 0.80 may be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines;

2) To determine VOM emissions from fountain solutions that contain no alcohol, an emission adjustment factor may be used to account for carryover into the dryer, except when using an impervious substrate.

A) The VOM emitted from the fountain solution ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$VOM_{fs} = 0.30 \times VOM_{tot} + \left(0.70 \times VOM_{tot}\right) \times \left(1 - DE\right)$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM in the fountain solution;

VOM_{fs} = VOM emitted from the fountain solution;

DE = Destruction efficiency of the control device on the associated dryer, in decimal form (i.e., 95%

control is represented as 0.95). If no control device is present, DE = 0;

B) For fountain solutions that contain alcohol, impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, or non-heatset lithographic presses, no emission adjustment factor is used;

3) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on heatset web offset lithographic printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 may be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. To determine VOM emissions from automatic blanket wash solution with a VOM composite vapor pressure of less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F), an emission adjustment factor may be used to account for carryover into the dryer, except when using an impervious substrate.

A) The VOM emitted from the automatic blanket wash solution ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$VOM_{bw} = 0.60 \times VOM_{tot} + \left(0.40 \times VOM_{tot}\right) \times \left(1 - DE\right)$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM in the blanket wash;

VOM_{bw} = VOM emitted from the blanket wash;

DE = Destruction efficiency of the control device on the associated dryer, in decimal form (i.e., 95% control is represented as 0.95). If no control device is present, DE = 0;

B) For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressures of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F), for shop towels that are not kept in closed containers, and for impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.412 Letterpress Printing Lines: Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after August 1, 2010, the limitations in Sections 219.413 through 219.416 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to:

1) All heatset web letterpress printing lines at a source if all heatset web letterpress printing lines (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with heatset web letterpress printing lines) at the source have a total potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per year; and

2) All letterpress printing lines at a source where the combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.417(b)(1)(B).

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a)~~ of this Section~~, the requirements of Section 219.413(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to up to 416.3 liters (110 gallons) per year of cleaning materials used on letterpress printing lines at a subject source.

c) On and after August 1, 2010, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 219.417 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to all owners or operators of letterpress printing lines.

d) If a letterpress printing line at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in Section 219.413~~ of this Subpart~~, the letterpress printing lines at the source are always subject to the applicable provision of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.413 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of letterpress printing lines subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must not:

1) Cause or allow the operation of any heatset web letterpress printing line that meets the applicability requirements of Section 219.412(a)(1) unless:

A) The air pressure in the dryer is maintained lower than the air pressure of the press room, such that air flow through all openings in the dryer, other than the exhaust, is into the dryer at all times when the printing line is operating;

B) An afterburner is installed and operated so that VOM emissions (excluding methane and ethane) from the press dryer exhausts are reduced as follows:

i) By 90 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

ii) By 95 percent, by weight, for afterburners first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

iii) To a maximum afterburner exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

C) The afterburner complies with all monitoring provisions ~~specified~~ in Section 219.416(a)~~ of this Subpart~~; and

D) The afterburner is operated at all times when the printing line is in operation, except the afterburner may be shut down between November 1 and April 1 ~~as provided in~~under Section 219.107~~ of this Part~~;

2) Cause or allow the use of a cleaning solution on any letterpress printing line unless:

A) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution is less than or equal to 70 percent, by weight; or

B) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of the as-used cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 °C (68 °F);

3) Cause or allow VOM-containing cleaning materials, including used cleaning towels, associated with any letterpress printing line to be kept, stored, or disposed of in any manner other than in closed containers, except when specifically in use.

b) An owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ may use a control device other than an afterburner, if:

1) The control device reduces VOM emissions from the press dryer exhausts as follows:

A) By 90 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2010;

B) By 95 percent, by weight, for control devices first constructed at the source on or after January 1, 2010; or

C) To a maximum control device exhaust outlet concentration of 20 ppmv (as carbon);

2) The owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; and

3) The use of the control device in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.415 Testing for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by the owner or operator by January 1, 2012, unless ~~such~~ the testing has been conducted within the two years immediately preceding January 1, 2012. ~~Thereafter, testing shall~~Testing must then be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. ~~Such~~ The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting ~~such~~ the testing to allow the Agency to be present during ~~such~~ the testing.

b) The methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

C) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

4) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25 which ~~specifies~~ specify a minimum probe temperature of ~~129°C (265°F)~~129 °C (265 °F), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7°C (350°F)~~176.7 °C (350 °F);

5) During testing, the printing lines ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates; and

6) During testing, an air flow direction indicating device, such as a smoke stick, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate 100 percent emissions capture efficiency for the dryer in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.413(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 219.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart,~~ and to determine the VOM content of cleaning solvents, cleaning solutions, and inks (~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 219.417(b)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~), ~~shall~~ must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for cleaning solvents and inks may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part; provided~~, however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ mustl be used to determine compliance.

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions ~~shall~~ must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.416 Monitoring Requirements for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) Afterburners for Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Lines. If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C or 5°F~~3 °C or 5 °F on the afterburner in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the afterburner is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

b) Other Control Devices for Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Lines. If a control device other than an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate ~~such~~ the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the ~~owner~~ owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) Cleaning Solution

1) The owner or operator of any letterpress printing line relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 219.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ must:

A) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

i) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

ii) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 219.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the ~~usage~~ use of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 219.417(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) The owner or operator of any letterpress printing line relying on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 219.413(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~ must keep records for ~~such~~ cleaning solutions used on any such lines ~~as set forth in~~under Section 219.417(e)(2)(C) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.417 Recordkeeping and Reporting for Letterpress Printing Lines

a) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new heatset web letterpress printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a heatset web letterpress printing line, an owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations of Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.412(a)(1) ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

1) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.412(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Calculations which demonstrate that the source's total potential to emit VOM does not equal or exceed 22.7 Mg (25 tons) per year.

b) An owner or operator of a letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations of Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.412(a)(2) ~~shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new letterpress printing line, whichever is later, and upon modification of a letterpress printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the information ~~specified~~ in ~~either~~ subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(C) ~~of this Section,~~ or subsections (b)(1)(A) and (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the control requirements in Section 219.413 ~~of this Part~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.412(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) at the source never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, as follows:

i) To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that letterpress printing lines at the source were in operation;

ii) To determine the VOM content of the inks and cleaning solvents, the tests methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.415(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used;

iii) To determine VOM emissions from inks used on letterpress printing lines at the source, an ink emission adjustment factor of 0.05 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all non-heatset inks except when using an impervious substrate, and a factor of 0.80 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from all heatset inks to account for VOM retention in the substrate except when using an impervious substrate. For impervious substrates such as metal or plastic, no emission adjustment factor is used. The VOM content of the ink, as used, ~~shall~~ must be multiplied by this factor to determine the amount of VOM emissions from the use of ink on the printing lines; and

iv) To determine VOM emissions from cleaning solutions used on letterpress printing lines at the source, an emission adjustment factor of 0.50 ~~shall~~ must be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is less than 10 mmHg measured at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) and the shop towels are kept in closed containers. Otherwise, no retention factor is used;

C) A description and the results of all tests used to determine the VOM content of inks and cleaning solvents, and a declaration that all such tests have been properly conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.415(c)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) As an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B), a statement that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(1)(D)(i) or (b)(1)(D)(ii), as applicable, during each calendar month. A source may determine that it emits ~~below~~ less than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM based upon compliance with ~~such~~ the material use limitations. If the source exceeds this amount of material use in a ~~given~~ calendar month, the owner or operator must, within 15 days ~~of~~ after the end of that month, complete the emissions calculations of subsection (b)(1)(B) to determine daily emissions for applicability purposes. If the source ever exceeds this amount of material use for six consecutive calendar months, it is no longer eligible to use this subsection as an alternative to the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B). If a source has both heatset web and either nonheatset web or sheetfed letterpress printing operations, or has all three types of printing operations, the owner or operator may not make use of this alternative and must use the calculations in subsection (b)(1)(B).

i) The sum of all sheetfed and nonheatset web letterpress printing operations at the source: 242.3 liters (64 gallons) of cleaning solvent; or

ii) The sum of all heatset web letterpress printing operations at the source: 204.1 kg (450 lbs) of ink and cleaning solvent;

2) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing if the combined emissions of VOM from all letterpress printing lines (including inks and solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the letterpress printing lines) at the source ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs;

3) For sources complying with subsection (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~, comply with the following:

A) Maintain material use records showing that the source uses less than the amount of material ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1)(D)(i) and (b)(1)(D)(ii) during each calendar month, or, if the source exceeds the material use limitations, records showing that the source exceeded the limitations but did not emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM. On and after January 1, 2012, ~~such~~ the records ~~shall~~ must include the name, identification number, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent and ink used per calendar month, the volume of each cleaning solvent used per calendar month for each sheetfed and nonheatset web letterpress printing operation, and the weight of each cleaning solvent and ink used per calendar month for each heatset web letterpress printing operation;

B) Notify the Agency in writing if the source exceeds the material use limitations for six consecutive calendar months, or if the source changes its method of compliance from subsection (b)(1)(D) to subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, within 30 days after the event occurs.

c) Unless complying with subsections (b)(1)(D) and (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, on and after August 1, 2010, an owner or operator of a letterpress printing line exempt from any of the limitations in Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the criteria in Section 219.412(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~shall~~ must collect and record either the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for all letterpress printing lines at the source:

1) Standard recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name and identification of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

B) A daily record that shows whether a letterpress printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

C) The VOM content and the volume of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

D) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each cleaning solvent and letterpress ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment) used at the source, calculated each month; and

E) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Purchase and inventory recordkeeping, including the following:

A) The name, identification, and VOM content of each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line, recorded each month;

B) Inventory records from the beginning and end of each month indicating the total volume of each letterpress ink, and cleaning solvent to be used on any letterpress printing line at the source;

C) Monthly purchase records for each letterpress ink and cleaning solvent used on any letterpress printing line at the source;

D) A daily record that shows whether a letterpress printing line at the source was in operation on that day;

E) The total VOM emissions at the source each month, determined as the sum of the product of usage and VOM content for each cleaning solvent and letterpress ink (with the applicable ink VOM emission adjustment factor) used at the source, calculated each month based on the monthly inventory and purchase records required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B), and (c)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~; and

F) The VOM emissions in lbs/day for the month, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

d) An owner or operator of a heatset web letterpress printing lines subject to the control requirements of Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new printing line, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new control device for a heatset web printing line, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) An identification of each heatset web letterpress printing line at the source;

B) A declaration that each heatset web letterpress printing line is in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as appropriate;

C) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, and the date that ~~such~~ the device was first constructed at the subject source;

D) The control requirements in Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ with which the letterpress printing line is complying;

E) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

F) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 219.413(a)(1)(C) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) If testing of the afterburner or other approved control device is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.415(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must, within 90 days after conducting ~~such~~ the testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and ~~shall~~ must submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the letterpress printing lines is in compliance with Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable, have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the heatset web letterpress printing lines are or are not in compliance with Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable; and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.416(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

3) Except as provided in subsection (d)(3)(D) ~~of this Section~~, collect and record daily the following information for each heatset web letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~:

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.416(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated printing line;

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages; and

D) A log detailing checks on the air flow direction or air pressure of the dryer and press room to ensure compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ at least once per calendar month while the line is operating;

4) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 219.413(a)(1)(B) or (b)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation;

5) If changing the method of compliance between Sections 219.413(a)(1)(B) and 219.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, certify compliance for the new method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 219.413(b) at least 30 days before making ~~such~~ the change, and perform all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that ~~such~~ the printing lines will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, or Section 219.413(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable.

e) For letterpress printing line cleaning operations, an owner or operator of a letterpress printing line subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up of a new letterpress printing line, whichever is later, certify to the Agency that all cleaning solutions, other than those excluded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.412(b), and the handling of all cleaning materials will be in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.413(a)(2)(A) or (a)(2)(B) and (a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) A statement that the cleaning solution will comply with the limitations in Section 219.413(a)(2);

B) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

C) A sample of the records that will be kept ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(2)~~ of this Section~~; and

D) A description of the practices that ensure that VOM-containing cleaning materials are kept in closed containers;

2) Collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used on each letterpress printing line:

A) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.413(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.415(c)~~ of this Subpart~~;

iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

B) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.413(a)(2)(A)~~ of this Subpart~~, and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.415(c) ~~of this Subpart~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~;

C) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.413(a)(2)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

ii) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

iii) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.415(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.105(a) and 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;

iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

v) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.415(e) ~~of this Subpart~~. For cleaning solutions that are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM composite partial vapor pressure may be used if ~~such~~ the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests conducted in ~~accordance~~

compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.105(a) and 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;

D) The date, time, and duration of scheduled inspections performed to confirm the proper use of closed containers to control VOM emissions, and any instances of improper use of closed containers, with descriptions of actual practice and corrective action taken, if any;

E) The amount of cleaning materials used on letterpress printing lines at the source that do not comply with the cleaning material limitations ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.413(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of Section 219.413 ~~of this Subpart~~ within 30 days after the ~~occurrence of such~~ violation. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ musl include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the violation.

f) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain all records required by this Section at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all records available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: LEAKS FROM SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING PLANT

Section 219.421 General Requirements

The owner or operator of a plant which processes more than 3660 mg/yr (4033 tons/year) gaseous and light liquid VOM, and whose components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix A, ~~shall~~ must comply with this Subpart. ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~are applicable~~applies to components containing 10 percent or more by weight VOM as determined by ASTM ~~method~~ methods E-168, E-169 and E-260, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. Those components that are not process unit components are exempt from this Subpart. A component ~~shall be~~is considered to be leaking if the VOM is equal to~~,~~ or ~~is~~ greater than 10,000 ppmv as methane or hexane as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified at~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, there is an indication of liquids dripping, or ~~indication by~~ a sensor indicates that a seal or barrier fluid system has failed. ~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~are~~ does not ~~applicable~~ apply if the equipment components are used to produce heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.422 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 219.421 ~~of this Part shall~~must prepare an inspection program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.423 ~~of this Part~~.

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 219.425 ~~of this Part~~.

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used when complying with Section 219.423 ~~of this Part~~, and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, all leaking components, and components exempted under Section 219.423(j) ~~of this Part such that~~so they are obvious and can be located by both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.423 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~must, for the ~~purposes~~ purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program using the test methods ~~specified~~ in Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, consistent with the following provisions:

a) Test annually those components operated near extreme temperature or pressure such that they would be unsafe to routinely monitor and those components which would require ~~the elevation of~~elevating monitoring personnel higher than two meters above permanent worker access structures or surfaces.

b) Test quarterly all other pressure relief valves in gas service, pumps in light liquid service, valves in light liquid service and in gas service, and compressors.

c) If ~~less than or equal to~~ 2 percent or fewer of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service tested ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ are found to leak for five consecutive quarters, no leak tests shall be required for the next three consecutive quarters. ~~Thereafter, leak~~Leak tests ~~shall~~ must resume for the next quarter. If that test shows ~~less than or equal to~~ 2 percent or fewer of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service are leaking, then no tests are required for the next three quarters. If more than 2 percent are leaking, then tests are required for the next five quarters.

d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly.

e) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping.

f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere.

g) Routine instrument monitoring of flanges, valves which are not externally regulated, ~~flanges,~~ and equipment in heavy liquid service~~,~~ is not required. However, any flange, valve which is not externally regulated, ~~flange~~ or piece of equipment in heavy liquid service that is found to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the leak is found.

h) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

i) Within one hour of ~~its detection~~detecting a leak, a weatherproof~~,~~ readily visible tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow~~,~~ bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected, must be affixed on the leaking component and remain in place until the leaking component is repaired.

j) The following components are exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section:

1) Any component that is in vacuum service, and

2) Any pressure relief valve that is connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.424 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~Section~~ Sections 219.425 and 219.426 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.425 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant ~~shall~~ must maintain a leaking components monitoring log which ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until process unit shutdown; and

9) The total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected; and the total number and ~~the~~ percentage of these valves found leaking during the monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report was prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, ~~prior to~~before or at the time of inspection ~~pursuant to~~under Section 4(d) of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 1111/2, pars. 1001 et seq.) [415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.]~~[415 ILCS 5/4(d)] at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.426 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 219.421 through 219.430 ~~of this Part shall~~must:

a) Submit quarterly reports to the Agency on or before March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year, listing the following:

1) all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.423 ~~of this Part~~ but not repaired within 15 days~~,~~;

2) all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown~~,~~;

3) the total number of components inspected~~,~~;

4) the type of components inspected~~, and~~;

5) the total number of components found leaking~~,~~;

6) the total number of valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected; and

7) the number and percentage of valves in light liquid service and in gas service found leaking.

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Section 219.421 through 219.427 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.427 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency ~~shall~~ may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting to that prescribed in this Subpart ~~upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of such plant~~if an owner or operator of a plantdemonstrates that the alternative program will provide source personnel and Agency personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. Any alternative program can be allowed when approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.428 Open-Ended Valves

a) Each open-ended valve ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except during operations requiring fluid flow through the open-ended valve.

b) Each open-ended valve equipped with a second valve ~~shall~~ must be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

c) Components which are open-ended valves and which serve as a sampling connection ~~shall~~ must be controlled such that they comply with subsection (c)(1), (c)(2), or (c)(3) ~~below~~. This requirement does not apply to in-situ sampling systems.

1) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must return purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable volatile organic material emissions to the atmosphere, or

2) A closed purge system or closed vent system ~~shall~~ must collect and recycle purged process fluid to the process line with no detectable volatile organic material emissions to the atmosphere, or

3) Purged process fluid ~~shall~~ must be transported to a control device that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.429 ~~of this Part~~. If a container is used to transport purged process fluid to the control device, the container ~~shall~~ must be a closed container designed and used to reduce the VOM emissions vented from purged process fluid after transfer to no detectable VOM emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, ~~as specified in~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1990 or 1991), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. For purposes of this Section, the phrase "after transfer" ~~shall refer~~refers to the time at which the entire amount of purged process fluid resulting from a flushing or cleaning of the sample line enters the container~~, provided,~~; however, that purged process fluid may be transferred from the initial container to another closed container ~~prior to~~before disposal, e.g., to a bulk waste storage container.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.429 Standards for Control Devices

Control devices used to comply with Section 219.428(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following:

a) If the control device is a vapor recovery system (for example, condensers and adsorbers), it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to recover the volatile organic material emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater.

b) If the control device is an enclosed combustion device, it ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated to reduce the volatile organic material emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of ~~816° C~~816 ºC.

c) If the control device is a flare, it ~~shall~~must:

1) Be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by USEPA Reference Method 22, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

2) Be operated with a pilot flame present at all times and ~~shall~~ must be monitored with a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of the pilot flame.

3) Be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted.

4) Be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_r = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

where:

H_r = Net heating value of the sample in MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25° C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20° C~~20 ºC;

K = Constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (1/ppm)(g-mole/scm) (MJ/Kcal)

where

standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20° C~~20 ºC;

C_i = Concentration of sample component i, in ppm, as measured by USEPA Reference Method 18, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986), and ASTM D 2504-83, both incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

H_i = Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kal/g mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382-83, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated

5) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by USEPA Reference Method 2 or 2A, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986) incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip, less than 18 m/sec (60 ft/sec).

6) Air-assisted flares ~~shall~~ must be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$V_{max} = 8.706 + 0.7084(H_r)$;

V_{max} = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec;

8.706 = Constant;

0.7084 = Constant;

H_r = The net heating value as determined in subsection (c)(4) ~~of this section~~.

d) The owner or operator must maintain the following information pertaining to closed vent systems and control devices subject to Section 219.429 ~~shall be maintained by the owner or operator~~. These records ~~shall~~ must be updated as necessary to describe current operation and equipment. The records ~~shall~~ must be retained at a readily accessible location at the source for a minimum of two years after the control device is permanently shutdown.

1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams;

2) The dates and description of any changes in design specifications;

3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored and recorded as required in subsection (f)(1) to ensure that the control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for monitoring.

e) The control device ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to it.

f) Owners and operators of control devices used to comply with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must monitor each control device to ensure that the control device is operated and maintained in conformance with its designs at all times that emissions may be vented to it. This monitoring ~~shall~~ mustl be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.429(d)(3). The records prepared as part of this monitoring activity ~~shall~~ must include the dates of startup and shutdown of control devices and identify periods when the devices are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

g) ~~The requirements of subsections~~Subsections (d), (e) and (f) ~~shall~~ do not apply to a combustion device located at the source used for disposal of purged process fluid

which is subject to the Burning of Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrials Furnaces (BIF) rules, 40 CFR 260, 261, 264, 265, 266, and 270, or which is subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) rules, 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 703, 720, 721, 724, 725, and 726. The owner or operator of ~~such~~ the cumbustion device ~~shall~~ must satisfy applicable provisions of the RCRA or BIF rules.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.430 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.431 Applicability

a) ~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.431 through 219.436 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to every owner or operator of any chemical manufacturing process unit that manufactures~~,~~ as a primary product~~,~~ one or more of the chemicals listed in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and that chemical manufacturing process unit causes or allows any reactor or distillation unit, either individually or in tandem, to discharge one or more process vent streams either directly to the atmosphere or to a recovery system.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the control requirements ~~set forth within~~in Section 219.432 ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to the following:

1) Any process vent stream with a total resource effectiveness (TRE) index value greater than 1.0. However, ~~such~~ theh process vent stream remains subject to the performance testing requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 219.433 ~~of this Subpart~~ and the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 219.435 ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Any reactor or distillation unit that is designed and operated as a batch operation;

3) Any reactor or distillation unit that is part of a polymer manufacturing operation;

4) Any reactor or distillation unit that is part of the chemical manufacturing process unit with a total design capacity of less than 1 gigagram (1,100 tons) per year for all chemicals produced~~,~~ as a primary product~~,~~ within that process unit. However, ~~such~~ theh operations remain subject to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 219.435(d) ~~of this Subpart~~;

5) Any vent stream with a flow rate less than 0.0085 scm/min or a total VOM concentration of less than 500 ppmv, less methane and ethane, as measured by Method 18, or a concentration of VOM of less than 250 ppmv as measured by Method 25A. However, ~~such~~ theh operations remain subject to the performance testing requirement ~~listed~~ in Section 219.433 ~~of this Subpart~~, as well as the reporting and recordkeeping requirements ~~contained~~ in Section 219.435 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

6) Any reactor or distillation unit included within an Early Reduction Program, as specified in 40 CFR 63, and published in 57 Fed. Reg. 61970 (December 29, 1992), evidenced by a timely enforceable commitment approved by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.432 Control Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart, as determined by Section 219.431 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Reduce emissions of VOM, less methane or ethane, by 98 weight-percent, or to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent;

2) If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with this Subpart, the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater; or

3) If a flare is used to comply with this Subpart, it ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The flare operation requirements of 40 CFR 60.18 do not apply if a process~~,~~ not subject to this Subpart~~,~~ vents an emergency relief discharge into a common flare header and causes the flare servicing the process subject to this Subpart to not comply with one or more of the provisions of 40 CFR 60.18.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) or (c) ~~of this Section~~, and subject to subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~:

1) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to Section 219.432 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must not cause or allow VOM to be emitted through an existing control device unless the control device is operated to achieve:

A) 90 percent control of the VOM emissions vented to it; or

B) VOM emissions concentration of less than 50 ppmv, on a dry basis.

2) Any existing control device subject to subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is required to meet the 98 percent emissions limit ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(1) upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the control device is replaced for any reason, including~~, but not limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence, or December 31, 1999. A control device is considered to be replaced when:

A) All of the device is replaced; or

B) When the cost to repair the device or the cost to replace part of the device exceeds 50 percent of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device that complies with the 98% emissions limitation in subsection (a)(1)~~ of this Section~~.

c) For each individual vent stream within a chemical manufacturing process unit with a TRE index value greater than 1.0, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain process vent stream parameters that retain a calculated TRE index value greater than 1.0 by means of recovery. Any recovery device ~~shall~~ must have as its primary purpose the capture of chemicals for use, reuse, or sale. The TRE index value ~~shall~~ must be calculated at the outlet of the final recovery device.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.433 Performance and Testing Requirements

a) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the TRE index value in Section 219.432(c)~~ of this Subpart~~, an engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must be made to determine process vent stream flow rate, net heating value, and VOM emission rate for the representative operating conditions expected to yield the lowest TRE index value. The source ~~shall~~ must also calculate the TRE index values ~~pursuant to~~under the equations ~~contained within~~in Appendix G (b)(1)~~ of this Part~~.

1) If the TRE index value calculated using ~~such~~ the engineering assessment and the TRE equation in Appendix G (b)(1) ~~of this Part~~ is greater than 4.0, then the owner or operator is exempt from performing the measurements ~~specified~~ in Appendix G (a)~~ of this Part~~.

2) If the TRE index value calculated using ~~such~~ the engineering assessment and the TRE equation in Appendix G (b)(1) ~~of this Part~~ is less than or equal to 4.0, then the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must perform the measurements ~~specified~~ in Appendix G (a)~~ of this Part~~. An owner or operator of a source may, in the alternative, elect to comply with the

control requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.432 ~~of this Subpart~~ rather than performing the measurements in Appendix G (a) ~~of this Part~~.

3) An engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must include~~, but is not limited to,~~ the following:

A) Previous test results, ~~provided~~ if the tests are representative of current operating practices at the chemical manufacturing process unit;

B) Bench-scale or pilot-scale test data of the process under representative operating conditions;

C) Maximum flow rate, as stated within a permit limit, applicable to the process vent;

D) Design analysis based on accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws or properties. Examples of analytical methods include~~, but are not limited to,~~ the following:

i) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum VOM concentrations;

ii) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities;

iii) Estimation of VOM concentrations based on saturation conditions; and

iv) Estimation of maximum expected net heating value based on the stream concentration of each organic compound, or, alternatively, as if all VOM in the stream were the compound with the highest heating value.

E) All data, assumptions, and procedures used in the engineering assessment ~~shall~~ must be documented.

b) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the control requirements in Section 219.432 ~~of this Subpart~~, the chemical manufacturing process unit ~~shall~~ must be run at representative operating conditions and flow rates during any performance test.

c) The following methods in 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with the reduction efficiency requirement ~~listed~~ in Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for ~~selection of the~~selecting sampling sites. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream molar composition or VOM content, less methane and ethane, reduction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be located after the last recovery device but ~~prior to~~before the inlet of the control device, ~~prior to~~before any dilution of the process vent stream, and ~~prior to~~before release to the atmosphere.

2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate.

3) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling, and analysis procedure of Method 3, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine the oxygen concentration ($\%O_{2d}$) for the purpose of determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation. The sampling site for determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation ~~shall~~ must be the same site used for the VOM samples, and samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at the same time that the VOM samples are taken. The VOM concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) ~~shall~~ must be computed using the following formula:

$$C_c = C_{VOM} \times \frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}$$

where:

C_c = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane) corrected to 3 percent O_2, dry basis, ppmv

C_{VOM} = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, ppmv.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

4) Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, to determine the concentration of VOM, less methane and ethane, at the outlet of the control device when determining compliance with the 20 ppmv limitation in Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, or at both the control device inlet and outlet when the reduction efficiency of the control device is to be determined.

A) The minimum sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples ~~shall~~ must be taken. If grab sampling is used then the samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at 15-minute intervals.

B) The emission reduction (R) of VOM, less methane and ethane, ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following formula:

$$R = \frac{(E_i - E_o)}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

R = Emission reduction, percent by weight.

E_i = Mass rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) entering the control device, kg VOM/hr.

E_o = Mass rate of VOM, less methane and ethane discharged to the atmosphere, kg VOM/hr.

C) The mass rates of VOM (E_i, E_o) ~~shall~~ must be computed using the following formula:

$$E_i = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{ij} M_{ij}\right) Q_i$$

$$E_o = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{oj} M_{oj}\right) Q_o$$

where:

C_{ij}, C_{oj} = Concentration of sample component "j" of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, ppmv.

M_{ij}, M_{oj} = Molecular weight of sample component "j" of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, grams per gram-mole.

Q_i, Q_o = Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry scm/min.

K_2 = 2.494 x 10^{-6} (liters per minute)(gram-mole per scm)(kg/g)(min/hr), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per scm) is ~~20°C~~20 ºC.

D) The representative VOM concentration (C_{VOM}) is the sum of each of the individual components of VOM (C_j) and ~~shall~~ must be computed for each run using the following:

$$C_{VOM} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j$$

where:

C_{VOM} = Concentration of VOM (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, ppmv.

C_j = Concentration of sample component "j", dry basis, ppmv.

n = Number of components in the sample.

5) When a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater, or a boiler or process heater into which the process vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel, is used to comply with the control requirements, an initial performance test is not required.

d) When a flare is used to comply with the control requirements of this rule, the flare ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.434 Monitoring Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source subject to the control requirements in Section 219.432 ~~of this Subpart~~ that uses an incinerator to comply with the VOM emission limitation ~~specified~~ in Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate, according to manufacturer's specifications, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature measured expressed in degress Celsius, or ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 ° C~~, whichever is greater.

1) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be installed in the firebox.

2) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, temperature monitoring devices ~~shall~~ must be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

b) The owner or operator of a source that uses a flare to comply with Section 219.432(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a heat-sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light to indicate continuous presence of a flame.

c) The owner or operator of a source that uses a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts to comply with Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a temperature monitoring device in the firebox. The monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a continuous recorder with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 ° C~~, whichever is greater. Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel is exempt from this requirement.

d) The owner or operator of a process vent with a TRE index value of 4.0 or less that uses one or more product recovery devices ~~shall~~ must install either an organic monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder or the monitoring equipment specified in subsection (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), or (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~, depending on the type of recovery device used. All monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.

1) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device and a specific gravity monitoring device, each equipped with a continuous recorder, ~~shall~~ must be used.

2) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 ºC~~±0.5 ° C~~, whichever is greater.

3) Where a carbon adsorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, an integrating regeneration steam flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ±10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration steam mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device having an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius of ±0.5

ºC~~±0.5 ° C~~, capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle.

4) Where a scrubber is used with an incinerator, boiler, or, in the case of halogenated vent streams, a process heater, the following monitoring equipment is required for the scrubber:

A) A pH monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to monitor the pH of the scrubber effluent; and

B) Flow meters equipped with a continuous recorder at the scrubber influent for liquid flow and the scrubber inlet for gas stream flow.

e) The owner or operator of a process vent using a vent system that contains bypass lines capable of diverting a vent stream away from the control device associated with a process vent ~~shall~~ must comply with either subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. Equipment needed for safety purposes, including~~, but not limited to,~~ pressure relief devices, ~~are~~ is not subject to this subsection.

1) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow at least once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator ~~shall~~ must be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the vent stream away from the control device to the atmosphere.

2) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism ~~shall~~ must be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

f) The owner or operator of a process vent may monitor by an equivalent alternative means or parameters other than those ~~listed~~ in subsections (a) through (d) ~~of this Section~~. Any equivalent alternative ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA~~,~~ and contained in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.435 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a TRE index value of 4.0 or less ~~shall~~ must keep for a minimum of three years records~~, for a minimum of 3 years,~~ of the following parameters measured during a performance test or

TRE determination required under Section 219.433 ~~of this Subpart~~, and required to be monitored under Section 219.434 ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart through the use of~~by using either a thermal or catalytic incinerator ~~shall~~ must maintain records of the following:

   A) The average firebox temperature of the incinerator (or the average temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed for a catalytic incinerator), measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing; and

   B) The percent reduction of VOM determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 219.433(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ achieved by the incinerator, or the concentration of VOM (ppmv, by compound) determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 219.433(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ at the outlet of the control device, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

2) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.432(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart through the use of~~by using a boiler or process heater ~~shall~~ must maintain the records ~~described below~~in subsections (a)(2)(A) and (a)(2)(B). Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel are exempt from these requirements.

   A) A description of the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater; and

   B) The average combustion temperature of the boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of less than 44 megawatt measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing.

3) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.432(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart through use of~~by using a smokeless flare~~,~~ or flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted ~~shall~~) must maintain records of all visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test~~,~~; continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring~~,~~; and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame is absent.

4) Every owner or operator of a source that seeks to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.432(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of the following:

A) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the exit specific gravity (or alternative parameter~~)~~ which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, if approved by the Agency and USEPA), and average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (both measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted);

B) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the average exit (product side) temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted;

C) Where a carbon absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, the total steam mass or volumetric flow measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (full carbon bed cycle), the temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes of completion of any cooling ~~cycle(s))~~cycle or cycles), and duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle (all measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted);

D) As an alternative to subsection (a)(4)(A), (a)(4)(B), or (a)(4)(C) ~~of this Section~~, the concentration level or reading indicated by the organic monitoring device at the outlet of the absorber, condenser, or carbon absorber, measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance testing (measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted); or

E) All measurements and calculations performed to determine the flow rate, VOM concentration, heating value, and TRE index value of the vent stream.

b) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a TRE index value of less than 4.0 ~~shall be~~is subject to the exceedance reporting requirements of the draft Enhanced Monitoring Guidelines as published at 58 Fed. Reg. 54648 (October 22, 1993).

c) Every owner or operator of a source seeking to comply with Section 219.432(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of the following:

1) Any changes in production capacity, feedstock type, catalyst type, or of any replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment or reactors and distillation units; and

2) Any recalculation of the flow rate, VOM concentration, or TRE index value calculated ~~according to~~under subsection (c) of Appendix G ~~of this Part~~.

d) Every owner or operator of a source claiming a design capacity of less than 1 gigagram (1,100 tons) per year~~, as contained in~~ under Section 219.431(b) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must maintain records of the design capacity or any changes in equipment or operations that may affect the design capacity.

e) Every owner or operator of a source claiming a vent stream flow rate or vent stream concentration exemption level~~, as contained in~~ under Section 219.431(b)(5) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must maintain records to indicate that the stream flow rate is less than 0.0085 scm/min or the vent stream concentration is less than 500 ppmv.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.436 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of ~~an~~ a source subject to Sections 219.431, 219.432, 219.433, 219.43,4 or 219.435 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with its standards, limitations, and mandates by March 15, 1996.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

Section 219.441 Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the discharge of organic materials in excess of 100 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) into the atmosphere from:

1) Any catalyst regenerator of a petroleum cracking system; or

2) Any petroleum fluid coker; or

3) Any other waste gas stream from any petroleum or petrochemical manufacturing process.

b) Exception. Existing sources subject to subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ may~~,~~ alternatively, at their election, comply with the organic material emission limitations ~~imposed by 35 Ill. Adm. Code~~under Sections 219.301 or 219.302.~~;~~ ~~provided, however, that~~ However, there ~~shall~~ must be no increase in emissions from ~~such~~ the sources above the level of emissions ~~in existence~~ on May 3, 1979.

c) New Sources. Sources subject to subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, construction of which commenced on or after January 1, 1977, may, at their election, comply with the following emission limitations:

1) A maximum of eight pounds per hour of organic material; or

2) Emission of organic material in excess of the limitation of subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~ is allowable if ~~such~~ the emissions are controlled by air pollution control methods or equipment approved by the Agency capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere. ~~Such~~ The methods or equipment must be approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.442 Vacuum Producing Systems

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the operation of any vacuum producing system unless the condensers, hot wells, and accumulators of any such system are equipped with vapor loss control equipment including~~, but not limited to,~~ piping, valves, flame arrestors, and hot well covers~~,~~ to vent any volatile organic material with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF) to a heater, fire box, flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control as approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision. This Section ~~shall~~ does not apply to vacuum producing systems on lube units.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.443 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator

~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not operate any wastewater (oil/water) separator at a petroleum refinery unless the separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. If no odor nuisance exists, the limitation of this Section ~~shall~~ does not apply if the vapor pressure of the organic material is below 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF) at all times.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.444 Process Unit Turnarounds

a) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow a refinery process unit turnaround except in compliance with an operating procedure as approved by the Agency.

b) Unless a procedure was already on file with the Agency by November 1, 1979, as part of an approved operating permit ~~no later than November 1, 1979~~, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency for approval a detailed procedure for reducing emissions of volatile organic material during refinery process unit turnarounds from organic material with a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at ~~294.3°K (70°F)~~294.3 ºK (70 ºF). The Agency ~~shall~~ must not approve the procedure unless it provides for:

1) Depressurization of the refinery process unit or vessel to a flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control~~, as approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision,~~ until the internal pressure from the vessel or unit is less than 5.0 psig before allowing the vessel to be vented to the atmosphere, as approved by the Agency and by USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) Recordkeeping of the following items:

A) Each date that a refinery unit or vessel is shut down; and

B) The total estimated quantity of volatile organic material emitted to the atmosphere and the duration of the emission in hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.445 Leaks: General Requirements

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

a) Develop a monitoring program plan consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.446 ~~of this Part~~;

b) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.447 ~~of this Part~~;

c) Record all leaking components which have a volatile organic material concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.448 ~~of this Part~~;

d) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.446 ~~of this Part~~;

e) Repair and retest the leaking components as soon as possible within 22 days after the leak is found, but no later than June 1 for the purposes of Section 219.447(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround; and

f) Report to the Agency consistent with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.449 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.446 Monitoring Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must prepare a monitoring program plan which contains, at a minimum:

a) An identification of all refinery components and the period in which each will be monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.447 ~~of this Part~~;

b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 219.448 ~~of this Part~~;

c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.447 ~~of this Part~~; and

d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service and all leaking components ~~such that~~so they are obvious to ~~both~~ refinery personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Section 219.445 ~~of this Part shall~~must, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:

1) Test all pump seals, pipeline valves in liquid service, and process drains once between March 1 and June 1 of each year~~,~~ by methods ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(g) ~~of this Part, all pump seals, pipeline valves in liquid service and process drains~~;

2) Test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service, and compressor seals once each quarter of each calendar year~~,~~ by methods ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(g) ~~of this Part, all pressure~~

~~relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service and compressor seals~~;

3) Inaccessible valves may be tested once each calendar year instead of once each quarter of each calendar year;

4) ~~Observe visually~~Visually observe all pump seals weekly;

5) ~~Test immediately~~Immediately test any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;

6) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

7) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

b) Storage tank valves and pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from the monitoring requirements in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) The Agency may require more frequent monitoring than would otherwise be required by subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ for components which are demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.448 Recordkeeping for Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must maintain a ~~leaking components~~ monitoring log of leaking components, which ~~shall~~ must contain, at a minimum~~, the following information~~:

1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

3) The identification number of the component;

4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until turnaround; and

9) The total number of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking during that monitoring period.

b) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

c) Copies of the monitoring log ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.449 Reporting for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~must:

a) Submit a report to the Agency ~~prior to~~before the 1st day of both July and September listing all leaking components identified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.447 ~~of this Part~~ but not repaired within 22 days, all leaking components awaiting unit turnaround, the total number of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking;

b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Sections 219.445 through 219.448 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.450 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting to that prescribed in Sections 219.446 through 219.449 ~~of this Part~~ upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery that the alternative program will provide refinery, Agency, and USEPA personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. Any alternative program can be allowed only if approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.451 Sealing Device Requirements

Except for safety pressure relief valves, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must not install or operate a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing volatile organic

materials unless the pipe or line is sealed with a second valve, blind flange, plug, cap, or other sealing device. The sealing device may be removed only when a sample is being taken or during maintenance operations.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.452 Compliance Schedule for Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery ~~shall~~ must adhere to the increments of progress ~~contained~~ in the following schedule:

a) Submit to the Agency a monitoring program consistent with Section 219.446 ~~of this Part prior to~~before July 1, 1991 or a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Submit to the Agency the first monitoring report ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.449 ~~of this Part prior to~~before August 1, 1991 or a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.453 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Section 219.461 Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing, or bead dipping operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must install and operate:

a) A capture system~~,~~ with minimum capture efficiency of 65 percent by weight of VOM for ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing or bead dipping operations and a capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 55.5 percent by weight of VOM for undertread cementing; and

b) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

1) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such that there is~~with at least a 90 percent removal of VOM by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

2) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane VOM (VOM measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; and

3) An alternative VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.462 Green Tire Spraying Operations

The owner or operator of a green tire spraying operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing source ~~shall~~must:

a) Install and operate:

1) A capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 90 percent by weight of VOM; and

2) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

A) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated ~~in a manner such that there is~~with at least 90 percent removal of VOM by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

B) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane VOM (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

C) An alternative VOM emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency approved by the Agency and ~~approved~~ by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Substitute for the normal solvent-based mold release compound water-based sprays containing:

1) No more than five percent by volume of VOM as applied for the inside of tires;

2) No more than ten percent by volume of VOM as applied for the outside of tires.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.463 Alternative Emission Reduction Systems

In lieu of complying with Section 219.461 or 219.462 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of an emission source may ~~utilize~~ use an alternative volatile organic emission reduction system,

including an alternative production process, which is demonstrated to be equivalent to Section 219.461 or 219.462 ~~of this Part~~ on the basis of emissions of volatile organic material. A ~~treadend~~ tread end cementing operation ~~shall~~ must be considered equivalent to Section 219.461 or 219.462 ~~of this Part~~ for the purposes of this Section if the total volatile organic emission from ~~such~~ the operation is 10 grams or less per tire.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.464 Emission Testing

a) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a VOM source required to comply with a limit of Sections 219.461 through 219.464 ~~of this Part shall~~must conduct emissions testing~~,~~ at ~~such~~ that person's own expense~~,~~ to demonstrate compliance.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emission test to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least ~~-~~30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.465 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.466 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 219.480 Applicability

a) ~~The rules of this~~This Subpart, except for Sections 219.483 through 219.485 ~~of this Part~~, ~~apply~~ applies to all emission units of VOM, including ~~but not limited to~~ reactors, distillation units, dryers, storage tanks for VOL, equipment for the transfer of VOL, filters, crystallizers, washers, laboratory hoods, pharmaceutical coating operations, mixing operations, and centrifuges used in manufacturing, including packaging, of pharmaceuticals, and emitting more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) and more than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM. If such emission unit emits less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart still ~~apply~~ applies to the emission unit if VOM emissions from the emission unit exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

b) Sections 219.483 through 219.485 ~~of this Part~~ apply to a source having one or more emission units that:

1) Are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals, and

2) Emit more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of VOM and more than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of VOM, or, if less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year), these Sections still apply if emissions from one or more sources exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of an emission unit from this Subpart.

d) Any pharmaceutical manufacturing source that becomes subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart at any time ~~shall remain~~remains subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart at all times.

e) Emissions subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be controlled at all times consistent with the requirements ~~set forth in~~of this Subpart.

f) Any control device required ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times when the source it is controlling is operated.

g) Determinations of daily and annual emissions for purposes of this Section ~~shall~~ must be made using both data on the hourly emission rate (or the emissions per unit of throughput) and appropriate daily and annual data from records of emission unit operation (or material throughput or material consumption data). In the absence of representative test data ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.487 ~~of this Part~~ for the hourly emission rate (or the emissions per unit of throughput), ~~such~~ these items ~~shall~~ must be calculated using engineering calculations, including the methods ~~described~~ in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products" (EPA-450/2-78-029), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

~~(~~This subsection ~~shall~~ must not affect the Agency's or ~~the~~ USEPA's authority to require emission tests to be performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.487 ~~of this Part~~.)

h) Equipment and operations emitting VOM at a source subject to subsection (a) or (c) ~~of this Section~~ and used to produce pharmaceutical products or a pharmaceutical-like product such as a hormone, enzyme, or antibiotic~~, shall~~ must be deemed to be engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals for the purposes of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.481 Control of Reactors, Distillation Units, Crystallizers, Centrifuges, and Vacuum Dryers

a) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must equip all reactors, distillation units, crystallizers, centrifuges, and vacuum dryers that are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals with surface condensers or other air pollution control equipment listed in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. If a surface condenser is used, it ~~shall~~ must be operated ~~such~~ so that the condenser outlet gas temperature does not exceed:

1) ~~248.2° K (-13°F)~~248.2 ºK (-13 ºF) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 40.0 kPa (5.8 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3° K (70°F)~~, or

2) ~~258.2° K (5°F)~~258.2 ºK (5 ºF) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 20.0 kPa (2.9 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~, or

3) ~~273.2° K (32°F~~273.2 ºK (32 ºF) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3° K (70°F)~~, or

4) ~~283.2° K (50°F)~~283.2 ºK (50 ºF) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~, or

5) ~~298.2°K (77° F)~~298.2 ºK (77 ºF) when condensing VOM of vapor pressure greater than 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3° K (70°F)~~.

b) If a scrubber, carbon adsorber, thermal afterburner, catalytic afterburner, or other air pollution control equipment other than a surface condenser is used, ~~such~~ the equipment ~~shall~~ must provide a reduction in the emissions of VOM of 90 percent or more.

c) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all centrifuges used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed VOL surface, where the VOM in the VOL has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.482 Control of Air Dryers, Production Equipment Exhaust Systems and Filters

a) The owner or operator of an air dryer or production equipment exhaust system used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of VOM from ~~such~~ the emission units by air pollution control equipment which reduces by 90 percent or more the VOM that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.

b) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must enclose all rotary vacuum filters and other filters used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed VOL surface, where the VOM in the VOL has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.483 Material Storage and Transfer

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~must:

a) Provide a vapor balance system that is at least 90 percent effective in reducing VOM emissions from truck or railcar deliveries to storage tanks with capacities equal to or greater than 7.57 m^3 (2,000 gal) that store VOL with vapor pressures greater than 28.0 kPa (4.1 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~, and

b) Install, operate, and maintain pressure/vacuum conservation vents set at 0.2 kPa (0.03 psi) or greater on all storage tanks that store VOL with vapor pressures greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 ºK (70 ºF)~~294.3°K (70°F)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.484 In-Process Tanks

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install covers on all in-process tanks used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and containing a VOL at any time. These covers must remain closed, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.485 Leaks

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found. If the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down, the leaking component must then be repaired before the unit is restarted.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.486 Other Emission Units

The owner or operator of a washer, laboratory hood, tablet coating operation, mixing operation, or any other process emission unit not subject to Sections 219.481 through 219.485 ~~of this Part,~~

and used to manufacture pharmaceuticals ~~shall~~ must control the emissions of VOM from ~~such~~ the emission units by:

a) Air pollution control equipment which reduces by 81 percent or more the VOM that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, or

b) A surface condenser which captures all the VOM which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere and ~~which~~ meets the requirements of Section 219.481(a) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.487 Testing

a) Upon request by the Agency or ~~the~~ USEPA, the owner or operator of any VOM source subject to this Subpart or exempt from this Subpart ~~by virtue of the provisions of~~under Section 219.480 ~~of this Part shall,~~ must at ~~his~~ its own expense~~,~~ demonstrate compliance to the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA by the methods or procedures ~~listed~~ in Section 219.105(f)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency and the USEPA of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 calendar days before the planned initiation of the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.488 Monitoring for Air Pollution Control Equipment

a) At a minimum, continuous monitors for the following parameters ~~shall~~ must be installed on air pollution control equipment used to control sources subject to this Subpart:

1) Destruction device combustion temperature.

2) Temperature rise across a catalytic afterburner bed.

3) VOM concentration on a carbon adsorption unit to determine breakthrough.

4) Outlet gas temperature of a refrigerated condenser.

5) Temperature of a non-refrigerated condenser coolant supply system.

b) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a recording device.

c) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must be calibrated quarterly.

d) Each monitor ~~shall~~ must operate at all times while the associated control equipment is operating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.489 Recordkeeping for Air Pollution Control Equipment

a) The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source ~~shall~~ must maintain the following records:

1) Parameters ~~listed~~ in Section 219.488(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be recorded.

2) For emission units subject to Section 219.481 ~~of this Part~~, the vapor pressure of VOM being controlled ~~shall~~ must be recorded for every process.

b) For any leak subject to Section 219.485 ~~of this Part~~ which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records ~~shall~~ must be kept:

1) The name of the leaking equipment,

2) The date and time the leak is detected,

3) The action taken to repair the leak, and

4) The date and time the leak is repaired.

c) The following records ~~shall~~ must be kept for emission units subject to Section 219.484 ~~of this Part~~ which contain VOL:

1) For maintenance and inspection:

A) The date and time each cover is opened,

B) The length of time the cover remains open, and

C) The reason why the cover is opened.

2) For production and sampling, detailed written procedures or manufacturing directions specifying the circumstances under which covers may be opened and the procedures for opening covers.

d) For each emission unit used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals for which the owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing source claims emission standards are not applicable~~,~~ because the emissions are below the applicability

cutoffs in Section 219.480(a) or 219.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain a demonstration including detailed engineering calculations of the maximum daily and annual emissions for each such emission unit showing that the emissions are below the applicability cutoffs in Section 219.480(a) or 219.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for the current and prior calendar years;

2) Maintain appropriate operating records for each such emission source to identify whether the applicability cutoffs in Section 219.480(a) or 219.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, are ever exceeded; and

3) Provide written notification to the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA within 30 days ~~of~~ after a determination that such an emission unit has exceeded the applicability cutoffs in Section 219.480(a) or 219.480(b) ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate.

e) Records required under subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made.

f) Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or the USEPA upon verbal or written request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART V: BATCH OPERATIONS AND AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

Section 219.500 Applicability for Batch Operations

a) The control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to process vents associated with batch operations at sources identified by any of the following four-digit standard industrial classification ("SIC") codes, as defined in the 1987 edition of the Federal Standard Industrial Classification Manual: SIC 2821, 2833, 2834, 2861, 2865, 2869, and 2879, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112

b) ~~The requirements of~~ Sections 219.500 through 219.506 ~~shall~~ do not apply to:

1) Any emission unit included ~~within the category specified~~ in ~~35 Ill. Adm. Code 219,~~ Subpart B or T;

2) Any emission unit included ~~within the category specified~~ in Sections 219.520 through 219.527 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

3) Any emission unit included within an Early Reduction Program~~, as specified in~~ under 40 CFR Part 63, and published in 57 Fed. Reg. 61970 (December 29, 1992), evidenced by a timely enforceable commitment approved by USEPA.

c) The following single unit operations and batch process trains are subject to this Subpart but are considered to be de minimis and ~~are, therefore,~~ exempt from the control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. However, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 219.505 ~~of this Subpart shall~~ apply to ~~such~~ these de minimis single unit operations and batch process trains:

1) Within a batch operation, any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of less than or equal to 500 lb/yr of VOM. ~~Such~~ These single unit operations are also excluded from the calculation of the total annual mass emissions for a batch process train. If the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions from ~~such~~ an exempt single unit operation exceed 500 lb/yr of VOM in any subsequent year, the source ~~shall~~ must calculate applicability in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d~~) of this Section~~ for both the individual single unit operation and the batch process train containing the single unit operation; and

2) Any batch process train containing process vents that have~~,~~ in the aggregate~~,~~ uncontrolled total annual mass emissions, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.502(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, of less than 30,000 lb/yr of VOM for all products manufactured in such batch process train.

d) The applicability equations in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, which require the calculation of uncontrolled total annual mass emissions and flow rate value, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine whether a single unit operation or a batch process train is subject to the control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. The applicability equation ~~shall~~ must be applied to the following:

1) Any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions that exceed 500 lb/yr and with a VOM concentration greater than 500 ppmv. In this individual determination, no applicability analysis ~~shall~~ must be performed for any single unit operation with a VOM concentration of less than or equal to 500 ppmv; and

2) Any batch process train containing process vents which, in the aggregate, have uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of 30,000 lb/yr or more of VOM from all products manufactured in the batch process train. Any single unit operation with uncontrolled total annual mass emissions exceeding 500 lb/yr, regardless of VOM concentration, ~~shall~~ must be included in the aggregate applicability analysis.

e) Applicability equations

1) The applicability equations in this subsection are specific to volatility.

2) For purposes of this subsection, the following abbreviations apply:

A) FR = Vent stream flow rate, scfm;

B) UTAME = Uncontrolled total annual mass emissions of VOM, expressed as lb/yr;

C) WAV = Weighted average volatility;

D) $MVOM_i$ = Mass of VOM component i;

E) $MWVOM_i$= Molecular weight of VOM component i; and

F) VP_i = Vapor pressure of VOM component i.

3) Weighted average volatility ~~shall~~ must be calculated as follows:

$$WAV = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(VP_i) \times (MVOM_i)]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(MWVOM_i)]} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(MVOM_i)]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(MWVOM_i)]}$$

4) For purposes of determining applicability, flow rate values ~~shall~~ must be calculated as follows:

A) Low WAV has a vapor pressure less than or equal to 75 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20°C (68°F),~~ and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.07 (UTAME)] - 1,821

B) Moderate WAV has a vapor pressure greater than 75 mmHg but less than or equal to 150 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20°C (68°F),~~ and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.031 (UTAME)] - 494

C) High WAV has a vapor pressure greater than 150 mmHg at 20 ºC (68 ºF)~~20°C (68°F),~~ and ~~shall~~ must use the following equation:

FR = [0.013 (UTAME)] - 301

5) To determine the vapor pressure of VOM, the applicable methods and procedures in Section 219.111 ~~of this Part shall~~ apply.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.501 Control Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation with an average flow rate, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.502(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, below the flow rate value calculated by the applicability equations ~~contained~~ in Section 219.500(e) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must reduce uncontrolled VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the single unit operation by an overall efficiency, on average, of at least 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle.

b) Every owner or operator of a batch process train with an average flow rate, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.502(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, below the flow rate value calculated by the applicability equations ~~contained~~ in Section 219.500(e) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must reduce uncontrolled VOM emissions from ~~such~~ the batch process train by an overall efficiency, on average, of at least 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle. For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations ~~set forth~~ in this Section, any control device meeting the criteria in subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must be deemed to achieve a control efficiency of 90 percent~~,~~ or 20 ppmv~~,~~ per batch cycle, as applicable.

c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, any source that has installed on or before March 15, 1995, any control device which is demonstrated to the Agency's satisfaction to be unable to meet the applicable control requirements of this Section, scrubber, or shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, and ~~such~~ the device achieves at least 81 percent control efficiency of VOM emissions, is required to meet the 90 percent emission limitation or 20 ppmv VOM concentration ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable, upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the device is replaced for any reason, including~~, but not limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence, or December 31, 1999. A scrubber, shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of this subsection, is considered replaced when:

1) All of the device is replaced; or

2) ~~When either~~Either the cost to repair the device or the cost to replace part of the device exceeds 50 percent of the cost of replacing the entire device with a control device that complies with the 90 percent emission limitation

or 20 ppmv VOM concentration level in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

d) If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with this Section, the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

e) If a flare is used to comply with this Section, it ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The flare operation requirements of 40 CFR 60.18 do not apply if a process~~,~~ not subject to this Subpart~~,~~ vents an emergency relief discharge into a common flare header and causes the flare servicing the process subject to this Subpart to not comply with one or more of the provisions of 40 CFR 60.18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.502 ~~Determination of~~Determining Uncontrolled Total Annual Mass Emissions and Actual Weighted Average Flow Rate Values for Batch Operations

a) Uncontrolled total annual mass emissions ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following methods:

1) Direct process vent emissions measurements taken ~~prior to~~before any release to the atmosphere, following any recovery device, and ~~prior to~~before any control device, ~~provided such~~if the measurements conform with the requirements of measuring the mass flow rate of VOM incoming to the control device ~~as set forth~~ in Section 219.503(f)(2), (f)(3)(A) and (f)(3)(B) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

2) Engineering estimates of the uncontrolled VOM emissions from a process vent or process vents, in the aggregate, within a batch process train, using either the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year or total production ~~as represented in~~under the source's operating permit as follows:

A) Engineering estimates of the uncontrolled VOM emissions ~~shall~~ must be based upon accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws and their properties. Examples of methods include~~, but are not limited to,~~ the following:

i) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum VOM concentrations;

ii) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities; and

iii) Estimation of VOM concentrations based on saturation conditions.

B) All data, assumptions and procedures used in any engineering estimate ~~shall~~ must be documented.

b) Average flow rate ~~shall~~ must be determined by any of the following methods:

1) Direct process vent flow rate measurements taken ~~prior to~~before any release to the atmosphere, following any recovery device, and ~~prior to~~before any control device, ~~provided such~~if the measurements conform with the requirements of measuring incoming volumetric flow rate ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.503(e)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Average flow rate for a single unit operation having multiple emission events or batch process trains ~~shall~~ must be the weighted average flow rate, calculated as follows:

$$WAF = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [AFR_i \times ADE_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ADE_i)}$$

where:

WAF = Actual weighted average flow rate for a single unit operation or batch process train;

AFR_i = Average flow rate per emission event;

ADE_i = Annual duration of emission event; and

n = Number of emission events.

For purposes of this formula, ~~the term~~ "emission event" ~~shall be defined as~~means a discrete period of venting that is associated with a single unit operation. For example, a displacement of vapor resulting from the charging of a single unit operation with VOM will result in a discrete emission event that will last through the duration of the charge and will have an average flow rate equal to the rate of the charge. The expulsion of expanded vapor space when the single unit operation is heated is also an emission event. Both ~~of these~~ examples of emission events and others may occur in the same single unit operation during the course of the batch

cycle. If the flow rate measurement for any emission event is zero, according to Section 218.503(f)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, then ~~such~~ the event is not an emission event for purposes of this Section.

3) Engineering estimates calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

c) For purposes of determining the average flow rate for steam vacuuming systems, the steam flow ~~shall~~ must be included in the average flow rate calculation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.503 Performance and Testing Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Upon the Agency's request, the owner or operator of a batch operation ~~shall~~ must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. The owner or operator ~~shall,~~must at its own expense~~,~~ conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.503(d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, flares and process boilers used to comply with control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall be~~are exempt from performance testing requirements.

c) When a flare is used to comply with the control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, the flare ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

d) The owner or operator of a batch operation that is exempt from the control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must demonstrate~~,~~ upon the Agency's request~~,~~ the absence of oversized gas moving equipment in any manifold. Gas moving equipment ~~shall~~ must be considered oversized if it exceeds the maximum requirements of the exhaust flow rate by more than 30 percent.

e) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the control requirements in Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, the batch operation ~~shall~~ must be run at representative operating conditions and flow rates during any performance test.

f) The following methods in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance with the reduction efficiency requirement ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, for selection of the sampling sites if the flow measuring device is not a rotameter. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream VOM composition

reduction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the control device and after the control device;

2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, for determination of gas stream volumetric flow rate flow measurements, which ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously. No traverse is necessary when the flow measuring device is an ultrasonic probe;

3) Method 25A or Method 18, if applicable, to determine the concentration of VOM in the control device inlet and outlet;

A) The sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be as follows:

i) For batch cycles less than eight hours in length, readings ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously over the entire length of the batch cycle with a maximum of 15-minute intervals between measurements if using Method 25A. If using Method 18, readings ~~shall~~ must be taken continuously with a maximum of 15-minute intervals between measurements throughout the batch cycle unless it becomes necessary to change the impinger train, in which case a 30-minute interval ~~shall~~ must not be exceeded.

ii) For batch cycles of eight hours and greater in length, the owner or operator may either test in ~~accordence~~ compliance with the test procedures ~~defined~~ in subsection (f)(3)(A)(i) ~~of this Section~~ or the owner or operator may elect to perform tests~~, pursuant to~~ under either Method 25A or Method 18, only during those portions of each emission event which define the emission profile of each emission event occurring within the batch cycle. For each emission event of less than four hours in duration, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must test continuously over the entire emission event ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (f)(3)(A)(i) ~~of this Section~~. For each emission event of greater than four hours in duration, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ may elect ~~either~~ to perform a minimum of three ~~one hour~~one-hour test runs during the emission event or ~~shal~~l test continuously over the entire emission event within each single unit operation in the batch process train. To demonstrate that the portion of the emission event to be tested ~~define~~ defines the emission profile for the emission event, the owner or operator electing to rely on this option ~~shall~~ must develop an emission profile for the entire emission event. ~~Such~~ The emission profile ~~shall~~ must be based upon either process knowledge or test data collected.

Examples of information that could constitute process knowledge include~~, but are not limited to,~~ calculations based on material balances and process stoichiometry. Previous test results may be used ~~provided such~~if the results are still relevant to the current process vent stream conditions.

iii) For purposes of subsection (f)(3)~~ of this Section~~, ~~the term~~ "emission event" ~~shall be defined as~~means a discrete period of venting that is associated with a single unit operation. For example, a displacement of vapor resulting from the charging of a single unit operation with VOM will result in a discrete emission event that will last through the duration of the charge and will have an average flow rate equal to the rate of the charge. The expulsion of expanded single unit operation vapor space when the vessel is heated is also an emission event. Both ~~of these~~ examples of emission events and others may occur in the same single unit operation during the course of the batch cycle. If the flow rate measurement for any emission event is zero, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(2)~~ of this Section~~, then ~~such~~ the event is not an emission event for purposes of this Section.

B) The mass emission rate from the process vent or inlet to the control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by combining concentration and flow rate measurements taken simultaneously at sampling sites selected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~ throughout the batch cycle;

C) The mass emission rate from the control device outlet ~~shall~~ must be obtained by combining concentration and flow rate measurements taken simultaneously at sampling sites selected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~ throughout the batch cycle; and

D) The efficiency of the control device ~~shall~~ must be determined by integrating the mass emission rates obtained in subsections (f)(3)(B) and (f)(3)(C) ~~of this Section,~~ over the time of the batch cycle and dividing the difference in inlet and outlet mass flow totals by the inlet mass flow total.

g) Upon request by the Agency to conduct testing, an owner or operator of a batch operation which has installed a scrubber, a shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or any other control device which meets the criteria of Section 219.501(c)~~ of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that ~~such~~ the device

achieves the control efficiency ~~applicable within~~under Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~ upon the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date the device is replaced or December 31, 1999.

h) The owner or operator of a batch operation may propose an alternative test method or procedures to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The method or procedures ~~shall~~ mustl be approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~as evidenced by~~through federally enforceable permit conditions.

i) In the absence of a request by the Agency to conduct performance testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Section, a source may demonstrate compliance by ~~the use of~~using engineering estimates or process stoichiometry.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.504 Monitoring Requirements for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator using an afterburner to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius, equipped with continuous recorders.

1) Where a catalytic afterburner is used, temperature monitoring devices ~~shall~~ must be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

2) Where an afterburner other than a catalytic afterburner is used, a temperature monitoring device ~~shall~~ must be installed in the combustion chamber.

b) Every owner or operator using a flare to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a heat sensing device~~,~~ such as an ultra-violet beam sensor or thermocouple~~,~~ at the pilot light to indicate continuous presence of a flame.

c) Every owner or operator using a scrubber to comply with ~~this~~ Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~, the following~~:

1) A temperature monitoring device for scrubbant liquid having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees

Celsius and a specific gravity device for scrubbant liquid, each equipped with a continuous recorder; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration of VOM exiting the control device based on a detection principle such as infra-red photoionization~~,~~ or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

d) Every owner or operator using a condenser to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to manufacturer's specifications~~, the following~~:

1) A condenser exit temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration of VOM such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

e) Every owner or operator using a carbon adsorber to comply with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications~~, the following equipment~~:

1) An integrating regeneration steam flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent~~,~~ and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius, both equipped with a continuous recorder; or

2) A VOM monitoring device used to indicate the concentration level of VOM exiting ~~such~~ the device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity, each equipped with a continuous recorder.

f) Every owner or operator using a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 Mw to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate~~,~~ according to the manufacturer's specifications~~,~~ a temperature monitoring device in the firebox with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius, equipped with a continuous recorder. Any boiler or process heater in which all process vent streams are introduced with primary fuel is exempt from this requirement.

g) The owner or operator of a process vent ~~shall~~ will be permitted to monitor by an alternative method or may monitor parameters other that those ~~listed~~ in subsections (a) through (f) ~~of this Section,~~ if approved by the Agency and

USEPA. ~~Such~~ The alternative method or parameters ~~shall~~ must be ~~contained~~ in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

h) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (g) ~~of this Section~~, sources using a scrubber, shell and tube condenser using a non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of Section 219.501(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ are required to monitor compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date ~~such~~ the device is replaced for any reason or December 31, 1999.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.505 Reporting and Recordkeeping for Batch Operations

a) Every owner or operator of a de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exempt under Section 219.500(c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep records of the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions for any de minimis single unit operation or batch process train, as applicable, and documentation verifying these values or measurements. The documentation ~~shall~~ must include the engineering calculations, any measurements made in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.503 ~~of this Subpart~~, and the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year~~,~~ or, in the alternative, total production as represented in the source's operating permit.

b) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation exempt under Section 219.500(b)(3) or (d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep the following records:

1) The uncontrolled total annual mass emissions and documentation verifying these values or measurements. The documentation ~~shall~~ must include any engineering calculations, any measurements made in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.503 ~~of this Subpart~~, and the potential or permitted number of batch cycles per year or, in the alternative, total production ~~as represented in~~under the source's operating permit.

2) The average flow rate in scfm and documentation verifying this value.

c) Every owner or operator of a batch operation subject to the control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must keep records of the following parameters required to be monitored under Section 219.504 ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) If using a thermal or catalytic afterburner to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, records indicating the average combustion chamber temperature of the afterburner (or the average temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed for a catalytic afterburner), measured

continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test;

2) If using a flare (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted or nonassisted) to comply with Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~, continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame is absent.

3) If using any of the following as a control device, the following records:

A) Where a scrubber is used, the exit specific gravity (or alternative parameter which is a measure of the degree of absorbing liquid saturation, if approved by the Agency) and the average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid, measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (both measured while the vent stream is routed normally);

B) Where a condenser is used, the average exit (product side) temperature measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test while the vent stream is routed normally;

C) Where a carbon adsorber is used, the total steam mass flow measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (full carbon bed cycle), temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration (and within 15 minutes after completion of any cooling cycle<u>s</u>(s)), and duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle (all measured while the vent stream is routed normally); or

D) As an alternative to subsections (c)(3)(A), (c)(3)(B), or (c)(3)(C) ~~of this Section~~, at a minimum, records indicating the concentration level or reading indicated by the VOM monitoring device at the outlet of the scrubber, condenser, or carbon adsorber, measured continuously and averaged over the same time period as the performance test (while the vent stream is routed normally).

d) Every owner or operator of a single unit operation claiming a vent stream concentration exemption level~~, as set forth in~~ <u>under</u> Section 218.500(d)(1) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~<u>must</u> maintain records to indicate the vent stream concentration is less than or equal to 500 ppmv~~,~~ and ~~shall~~ <u>must</u> notify the Agency in writing if the vent stream concentration at any time equals or exceeds 500 ppmv~~,~~ within 60 days after ~~such~~ <u>the</u> event. ~~Such~~ <u>The</u> notification shall include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ <u>the</u> event.

e) An owner or operator of a batch operation subject to the control requirements of Section 219.501 ~~of this Subpart~~ may maintain alternative records other than those ~~listed~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~. Any alternative recordkeeping ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency and USEPA and ~~shall~~ must be ~~contained~~ in the source's operating permit as federally enforceable permit conditions.

f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (e) ~~of this Section~~, any owner or operator of a batch operation which uses either a scrubber, shell and tube condenser using non-refrigerated cooling media, or other control device meeting the criteria of Section 219.501(c) ~~of this Subpart, is required to~~must monitor compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after the earlier ~~to occur~~ of the date ~~such~~ the device is replaced for any reason or December 31, 1999.

g) The owner or operator of a de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exempt from the control requirements of Section 219.500(c) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must notify the Agency in writing if the uncontrolled total annual mass emissions from ~~such~~ the de minimis single unit operation or batch process train exceed the threshold in Section 219.500(c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, respectively, within 60 days after the event occurs. ~~Such~~ The notification ~~shall~~ must include a copy of all records of ~~such~~ the event.

h) Every owner or operator of a batch operation required to keep records under this Section ~~shall~~ must maintain ~~such~~ the records at the source for a minimum ~~period~~ of three years and ~~shall~~ must make all ~~such~~ of the records available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.506 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of a batch operation subject to Sections 219.500 through 219.506 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with its ~~standards, limitations and mandates~~requirements by March 15, 1996, or upon initial start up, whichever is later.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.520 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of ~~volatile organic material (~~VOM~~)~~ from any process vent stream unless the process vent stream is vented to a combustion device which is designed and operated either:

1) To reduce the volatile organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of at least ~~ninety-eight percent (~~98%~~)~~ by weight; or

2) To emit VOM at a concentration less than ~~twenty parts per million~~20 ppm by volume, dry basis.

b) Combustion Device at a Phthalic Anhydride Air Oxidation Process

1) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~above,~~ and subject to subsection (b)(2) ~~below~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of VOM through an existing combustion device at a phthalic anhydride air oxidation process, unless the combustion device is operated to achieve:

A) 90% control of the volatile organic emissions vented to it; or

B) VOM emissions concentration of less than 50 ~~parts per million~~ppm by volume, dry basis.

2) Any existing combustion device subject to subsection (b)(1) ~~above~~ is required to meet the 98 percent emissions limit ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a) ~~above~~ either upon replacing the combustion device for any reasons, including~~, but not be limited to,~~ normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolesence, or ~~the date of~~ December 31, 1999, whichever comes first. A combustion device is considered to be replaced when:

A) All of the device is replaced; or

B) When the cost of the repair of the device or the cost of replacement of part of the device exceeds 50% of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device which complies.

c) The limitations of subsection (a) ~~above shall~~ apply to any process vent stream or combination of process vent streams with a Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) less than or equal to 6.0. TRE ~~shall~~ must be determined by the following methods:

1) If an air oxidation process has more than one process vent stream, the TRE ~~shall~~ must be the more stringent of either the TRE based upon a combination of the process vent streams or the TRE based upon each individual process vent stream.

2) The TRE of a process vent stream and the TRE of a combination of process vent streams, whichever is applicable, ~~shall~~ must be determined according to the following equation:

$$TRE = E(-1)\,[a + bF(n) + cF + dFH + e(FH)(n) + fF(0.5)]$$

where:

n = 0.88;
TRE = Total resource effectiveness index;
F = Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of ~~20°C~~20 °C;

E = Hourly measured emissions in kg/hr;

H = Net heating value of vent stream (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25°C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20°C~~20 ºC, as in the definition of "Flow";

a,b,c,d,e, and f= Coefficients obtained by use of Appendix D.

3) For nonchlorinated process vent streams, if the net heating value~~,~~ H~~,~~ is greater than 3.6 MJ/scm, F ~~shall~~ must be replaced by F' for purposes of calculating TRE. F' is computed as follows:

F' = FH / 3.6

where F and H are as defined in subsection (c)(2).

4) The actual numerical values used in the equation ~~described~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

A) All reference methods and procedures for determining the flow (F), hourly emissions (E), and net heating (H)~~,~~ value ~~shall~~ must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix C.

B) All coefficients described in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section shall~~must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix D.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.521 Definitions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.522 Savings Clause

The owner or operator of an air oxidation process with a TRE of 1.0 or less ~~shall~~ must have complied with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ by the dates ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.106(a) and (b) ~~of this Part~~. Sources that are subject to 219.520(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ that become subject to the control requirements of 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ after the compliance dates ~~set out~~ in 219.106(a) and (b) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the timetable ~~set forth within~~in Section 219.520(b).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.523 Compliance

The emissions limitations for air oxidation processes ~~located~~ in Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart are applicable~~apply to air oxidation processes on October 25, 1994.

a) An owner or operator of an air oxidation process with a TRE of 6.0 or less that is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ on October 25, 1994 ~~shall~~, must comply with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.520(a) by December 31, 1999, or upon startup of the emission unit, whichever comes first. This subsection does not supersede the Savings Clause in Section 219.522 ~~of this Part~~.

b) An owner or operator of an air oxidation process that becomes subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ after October 25, 1994 ~~shall~~, must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.520(a) upon startup of the emission unit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.524 ~~Determination of~~Determining Applicability

a) Sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ either through application of Section 219.520(c) ~~of this Subpart~~ or ~~through~~ continued application under Section 219.522 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must continue to be subject to the applicable limitations even if operations change so as to result in a TRE that is above that which initially made the regulation applicable to the source's operations.

b) Notwithstanding Section 219.520(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, any air oxidation process that ~~utilizes~~ uses a combustion device to control process vent streams at any time ~~shall~~ must maintain the process in compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ Section 219.520(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ at all times ~~thereafter~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.525 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes (Renumbered)

(Source: Section 219.525 renumbered to Section 219.520 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994)

Section 219.526 Testing and Monitoring

a) Upon reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an air oxidation process ~~shall~~ must demonstrate compliance with this Subpart by ~~use of~~using the methods ~~specified~~ in Appendix C. This Section does not limit the USEPA's authority~~,~~ under the Clean Air Act~~,~~ to require demonstrations of compliance.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least

30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.527 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

Section 219.541 Pesticide Exception

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.301 and 219.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to the spraying or use of insecticides, herbicides, or other pesticides.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

Section 219.561 Architectural Coatings

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the sale or use of any architectural coating containing more than 20 percent by volume of photo-chemically reactive material in containers having a capacity of more than one gallon.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.562 Paving Operations

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.301 and 219.302 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.563 Cutback Asphalt

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for paving, resurfacing, reconditioning, repairing, or otherwise maintaining a roadway unless:

1) The use or application of the cutback asphalt commences on or after October 1 of any year and ~~such~~ the use or application is completed by April 30 of the following year; or

2) The cutback asphalt is a long-life stockpile material which remains in stock after April 30 of each year, which ~~and as such it~~ may be used until depleted for patching potholes and for other similar repair work; or

3) The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as an asphalt prime coat.

b) Sources subject to this Section are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 219.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants

a) Subject to subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant unless;

1) The delivery vessel and the stationary storage tank are each equipped with a vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Each vapor collection system is operating;

3) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Sections 219.584 (b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~;

4) The pressure relief valve(s) on the stationary storage tank and the delivery vessel are set to release at no less than 0.7 psi or the highest pressure allowed by state or local fire codes or the guidelines of the National Fire Prevention Association; and

5) The stationary storage tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe.

b) Subject to subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ a person ~~may~~ must not cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant into a delivery vessel unless:

1) The requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~ are met; and

2) Equipment is available at the bulk gasoline plant to provide for the submerged filling of the delivery vessel or the delivery vessel is equipped for bottom loading.

c) Subject to subsection (e) of this Section, each owner of a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant shall:

1) Equip each stationary storage tank with a vapor control system that meets the requirements of subsection (a) or (b) of this Section, whichever is applicable;

2) Provide instructions to the operator of the bulk gasoline plant describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures ~~for prompt notification of~~that promptly notify the owner in case of any ~~malfunction of a~~ vapor control system malfunctions; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (e)~~ of this Section~~, each operator of a bulk gasoline plant ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; ~~and~~

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the bulk plant vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 45.7 cc (18 in.) of water and vacuum from exceeding 15.2 cm (6 in.) of water, as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", Appendix B, EPA 450/2-78-051, ~~(~~incorporated by reference in Section 219.112~~ of this Part)~~; and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

5) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the bulk plant vapor collection system ~~in order~~ to allow the determination of compliance with subsection (d)(4)(A) ~~of this Section~~; and

6) Within 15 business days after discovery of any leak by the owner, the operator, the Agency, or ~~the~~ USEPA, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~.

e) The requirements of subsections (a), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section shall~~do not apply to:

1) Any stationary storage tank with a capacity of less than 2,177 1 (575 gal); or

2) Any bulk gasoline plant whose daily gasoline throughput is less than 15,140 1 (4,000 gal/day) on a thirty-day rolling average.

f) ~~The requirements of subsection~~Subsection (b) ~~shall apply~~applies only to bulk gasoline plants whose daily gasoline throughput is greater than or equal to 15,140 1 (4,000 gal/day) on a thirty-day rolling average.

g) Any bulk gasoline plant which is ever subject to subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must always be subject to these ~~paragraphs~~subsections.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.582 Bulk Gasoline Terminals

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must tno cause or allow the transfer of gasoline into any delivery vessel from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

1) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system that limits emission of VOM to 80 mg/1 (0.00067 lbs/gal) of gasoline loaded;

2) The vapor control system is operating and all vapors displaced in the loading of gasoline to the delivery vessel are vented only to the vapor control system;

3) There is no liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use;

4) All loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and

5) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 219.584(b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~; or, if the

terminal is driver-loaded, the terminal owner or operator ~~shall~~ will be deemed to be in compliance with this Section when terminal access authorization is limited to those owners and/or operators of delivery vessels who have provided a current certification as required by Section 219.584(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

b) The operator of a bulk gasoline terminal ~~shall~~must:

1) Operate the terminal vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and

B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~; and

C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

2) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the terminal vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with Section 219.582(d)(1)(A) ~~of this Part~~; and

3) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (c)(1)(A) or (B) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.583 Gasoline Dispensing Operations - Storage Tank Filling Operations

a) Subject to subsection (b) below, no person shall cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation unless:

1) The tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe; and

2) The vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system that includes one or more of the following:

A) A vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4) ~~below~~; or

B) A refrigeration-condensation system or any other system approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision~~,~~ that recovers at least 90 percent by weight of all vaporized organic material from the equipment being controlled; and

C) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~under Section 219.584(b) or (d) ~~of this Part~~; and

3) By March 15, 1995, all tank vent pipes are equipped with pressure/vacuum relief valves with the following design specifications:

A) The pressure/vacuum relief valve ~~shall~~ must be set to resist a pressure of at least 3.5 inches water column and to resist a vacuum of no less than 6.0 inches water column; or

B) The pressure/vacuum relief valve ~~shall~~ must meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.586(c); and

4) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation demonstrates compliance with subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section,~~ by March 15, 1995, or 30 days after installation of each pressure/vacuum relief valve, whichever is later, and then at least annually ~~thereafter~~, by measuring and recording the pressure indicated by a pressure/vacuum gauge at each tank vent pipe. The test ~~shall~~ must be performed on each tank vent pipe within two hours after product delivery into the respective storage tank. For manifolded tank vent systems, observations at any point within the system ~~shall~~ must be adequate. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain any records required by this subsection for ~~a period of~~ three years.

b) ~~The requirements of subsections~~Subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~above shall~~do not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation if:

1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof~~,~~ or other system of equal or better emission control as approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and was in place and operating before January 1, 1979; or

3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons.

c) Subject to subsection (b) above, each owner of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~must:

1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by subsection (a) ~~above~~;

2) Provide instructions to the operator of the gasoline dispensing operation describing necessary maintenance operations and for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

3) Repair, replace, or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

d) Subject to subsection (b) ~~above~~, each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the owner's instructions;

2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system;

3) Maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order;

4) Operate the vapor collection system and delivery vessel unloading points in a manner that prevents:

A) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedure ~~described~~ in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, and

B) Avoidable leaks of liquid during the filling of storage tanks; and

5) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.584 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

a) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor control by use of vapor collection equipment:

1) ~~Shall~~ Must have a vapor space connection that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;

2) ~~Shall~~ Must have its hatches closed at all times during loading or unloading operations, unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;

3) ~~Shall~~ Must not internally exceed a gauge pressure of 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water;

4) ~~Shall~~ Must be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operations;

5) ~~Shall~~ Must not be refilled in Illinois at other than:

A) A bulk gasoline terminal that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.582 ~~of this Part~~ or

B) A bulk gasoline plant that complies with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.581(b) ~~of this Part~~.

6) ~~Shall~~ Must be tested annually in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 27, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~. Each vessel must be repaired and retested within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, when it fails to sustain:

A) A pressure drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes; and

B) A vacuum drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes.

b) Any delivery vessel meeting the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must have a sticker affixed to the tank adjacent to the tank manufacturer's data plate which contains the tester's name, the tank identification number, and the date of the test. The sticker ~~shall~~ must be in a form prescribed by the Agency, and, for those delivery vessels subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 as of December 31, 1987 ~~shall~~, must have been displayed ~~no later than~~by December 31, 1987.

c) The owner or operator of a delivery vessel ~~shall~~must:

1) Maintain copies of any test required under subsection (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~ for ~~a period of~~ 3 years;

2) Provide copies of these tests to the Agency upon request; and

3) Provide annual test result certification to bulk gasoline plants and terminals where the delivery vessel is loaded.

d) Any delivery vessel which has undergone and passed a test in another state which has a USEPA-approved leak testing and certification program will satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~. Delivery vessels must display a sticker, decal, or stencil approved by the state where tested or comply with the requirements of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. All such stickers, decals, or stencils ~~shall~~ must have been displayed ~~no later than~~by December 31, 1987, for delivery vessels subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 as of December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.585 Gasoline Volatility Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 219.586 Gasoline Dispensing Operations - Motor Vehicle Fueling Operations (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective March 3, 1994)

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

Section 219.601 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 219.602 Exemptions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 219.603 Leaks (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 219.604 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.605 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.606 Exception to Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.607 Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Limit emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere to an average of 3.5 kilograms of VOM per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned, or

2) Install and operate a solvent recovery dryer in a manner such that the dryer remains closed and the recovery phase continues until a final solvent flow rate of 50 ml per minute is attained.

b) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent filtration system ~~shall~~ must either:

1) Reduce the VOM content in all filtration wastes to 1.0 kilogram or less per 100 kg dry weight of articles dry cleaned~~,~~ before disposal~~,~~ and exposure to the atmosphere, or

2) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system~~,~~ and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for 8 hours or more before their removal.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.608 Operating Practices for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~In order to~~To minimize fugitive solvent emissions, the owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning source ~~shall~~ must employ good housekeeping practices including the following:

a) General Housekeeping Requirements

1) Equipment containing solvent (washers, dryers, extractors, and filters) ~~shall~~ must remain closed at all times except during load transfer and maintenance. Lint filter and button trap covers ~~shall~~ must remain closed except when solvent-laden material is being removed.

2) Cans, buckets, barrels, and other containers of solvent or of solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be covered except when in use.

3) Solvent-laden material ~~shall~~ must be exposed to the atmosphere only for the minimum time necessary for load transfer.

b) Installation and operation of equipment:

1) All cartridge filters ~~shall~~ must be enclosed and operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures and specifications recommended by the manufacturer for the cartridge filter. After installation, the cartridges ~~shall~~ must be inspected, monitored, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations; and

2) Vents on containers for new solvent and for solvent-containing waste ~~shall~~ must be constructed and maintained ~~so as~~ to minimize solvent vapor emissions. Criteria for ~~the minimization of~~minimizing solvent vapor emissions include ~~the elimination of~~eliminating solvent buckets and barrels standing open to the atmosphere~~,~~ and ~~the repair of~~repairing gaskets and seals that expose solvent-rich environments to the atmosphere, to be determined through visual inspection.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.609 Program for Inspection and Repair of Leaks

a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning source ~~shall~~ must conduct the following visual inspections on a weekly basis:

1) Washers, dryers, solvent filters, settling tanks, vacuum stills, and containers and conveyors of petroleum solvent ~~shall~~ must be inspected for visible leaks of solvent liquid.

2) Pipes, hoses, and fittings ~~shall~~ must be inspected for active dripping or dampness.

3) Pumps and filters ~~shall~~ must be inspected for leaks around seals and access covers.

4) Gaskets and seals ~~shall~~ must be inspected for wear and defects.

b) Leaks of petroleum solvent liquid and vapors ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three working days ~~of~~ after detection, unless necessary replacement parts are not on site.

1) If necessary, repair parts ~~shall~~ must be ordered within three working days ~~of detection of~~after detecting the leak.

2) The leak ~~shall~~ must be repaired within three days ~~of~~ after delivery of necessary parts.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.610 Testing and Monitoring

a) Compliance with Sections 219.607(b)(2), 219.608, and 219.609 ~~of this Part shall~~must be determined by visual inspection; and

b) Compliance with Sections 219.607(a)(2) and (b)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in EPA-450/3-82-009 (1982), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

c) If a control device is used to comply with Section 219.607(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, then compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 25 (1984), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.611 Exemption for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

~~The provisions of~~ Sections 219.607 through 219.610 ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to petroleum solvent dry cleaning sources whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 91 Mg (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment or whose emissions of VOM, as limited by the operating permit, will not exceed 91 Mg (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.612 Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.613 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

Section 219.620 Applicability

a) This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to all paint and ink manufacturing sources which:

1) Include process emission units not subject to Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~; and which as a group both:

A) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

B) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment~~,~~ through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision, or

2) Produce more than 7,570,820 l (2,000,000 gal) per calendar year of paint or ink formulations, which contain less than 10 percent (by weight) water, and ink formulations not containing as the primary solvents water, Magie oil, or glycol.

b) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled VOM emissions are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.621 Exemption for Waterbase Material and Heatset-Offset Ink

~~The requirements of~~ Sections 219.624, ~~and~~ 219.625, and ~~Section~~ 219.628(a) ~~of this Part shall~~do not apply to equipment while it is being used to produce either:

a) Paint or ink formulations which contain 10 percent or more (by weight) water, or

b) Inks containing Magie oil and glycol as the primary solvent.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.623 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of the source or an emission unit from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.624 Open-Top Mills, Tanks, Vats or Vessels

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate an open-top mill, tank, vat, or vessel with a volume of more than 45 l (12 gal) for the production of paint or ink unless:

a) The mill, tank, vat, or vessel is equipped with a cover which completely covers the mill, tank, vat, or vessel opening except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow for safe clearance for a mixer shaft. ~~Such~~ The cover ~~shall~~ must extend at least 1.27 cm (0.5 in.) beyond the outer rim of the opening or be attached to the rim.

b) The cover remains closed except when production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require access.

c) The cover is maintained in good condition such that, when in place, it maintains contact with the rim of the opening for at least 90 percent of the circumference of the rim.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.625 Grinding Mills

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill for the production of paint or ink which is not maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not operate a grinding mill fabricated or modified after ~~the effective date of this Subpart~~August 16, 1991, which is not equipped with fully enclosed screens.

c) The manufacturer's specifications ~~shall~~ must be kept on file at the plant by the owner or operator of the grinding mill and be made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.626 Storage Tanks

a) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must equip tanks storing VOL with a vapor pressure greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at ~~20°C (68°F)~~20 ºC (68 ºF) with pressure/vacuum conservation vents set as a minimum at +/-0.2 kPa (0.029 psi). These controls ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times. An alternative air pollution control system may be used if it results in a greater emission reduction than these controls. Any alternative control system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Stationary VOL storage containers with a capacity greater than 946 1 (250 gal) ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a submerged-fill pipe or bottom fill. These controls ~~shall~~ must be operated at all times. An alternative control system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by ~~the~~ USEPA as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.628 Leaks

The owner or operator of a paint or ink manufacturing source ~~shall, for the purpose of detecting leaks,~~must conduct ~~an~~ the following equipment monitoring program ~~as set forth below~~to detect leaks:

a) Each pump ~~shall~~ must be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for ~~indications of~~ leaks~~, that is,~~ indicated by liquids dripping from the pump seal. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the pump ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

b) Any pump, valve, pressure relief valve, sampling connection, open-ended valve and flange, or connector containing a fluid which is at least 10 percent VOM by weight and which appears to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound ~~shall~~ must be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

c) A ~~weather proof,~~ readily visible weather-proof tag~~,~~ in bright colors such as red or yellow~~,~~ bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected ~~shall~~ must be attached to leaking equipment. The tag may be removed ~~upon repair, that is, when the equipment is adjusted or otherwise altered~~when the equipment has been repaired, including adjustment or other alteration. to allow operation without leaking.

d) When a leak is detected, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record the date of detection and repair, and the record ~~shall~~ must be retained at the source for at least two years from the date of each detection or each repair attempt. The record ~~shall~~ must be made available to any person upon verbal or written request during business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.630 Clean Up

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not clean paint or ink manufacturing equipment with organic solvent unless the equipment being cleaned is completely covered or enclosed except for an opening no larger than necessary to allow safe clearance for proper operation of the cleaning equipment, considering the method and materials being used.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must store organic wash solvent only in ~~other than~~ closed containers, unless closed containers are demonstrated to be a safety hazard, ~~or~~ and must not dispose of organic wash solvent in a manner such that more than 20 percent by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.636 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of a source subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an pplicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.637 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a source which claims to be exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must submit records to the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request which document that the source is ~~in fact~~ exempt from this Subpart. These records ~~shall~~ include ~~(but are not limited to)~~ the percent water (by weight) in the paint or ink being produced and the quantity of Magie oil, glycol, and other solvents in the ink being produced.

b) Every owner or operator of a source which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~those requirements~~it at the source for three years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

Section 219.640 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to polystyrene plants which:

a) ~~Which use~~Use continuous processes to manufacture polystyrene - polybutadiene co-polymer; and

b) ~~Which fall~~Fall within Standard Industrial Classification Group No. 282, Industry No. 2821, except that the manufacture of polystyrene resins need not be the primary manufacturing process at the plant.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.642 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emissions of VOM from the material recovery section to exceed 0.12 kg of VOM per 1000 kg of polystyrene resin produced.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.644 Emissions Testing

a) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a polystyrene plant subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must at ~~his~~ its own expense demonstrate compliance by ~~use of the following method:~~ 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 25 - Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon (1984), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

b) A person planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the ~~tests~~ test so the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART FF: BAKERY OVENS (Repealed)

Section 219.720 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.722 Control Requirements (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.726 Testing (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.727 Monitoring (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.728 Recordkeeping and Reporting (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.729 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.730 Certification (Repealed)

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

SUBPART GG: MARINE TERMINALS

Section 219.760 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to sources that load or who are permitted to load gasoline or crude oil.

b) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to the following activities:

1) Loading of liquids associated with the fueling of marine vessels; or

2) ~~The transfer of~~Transferring liquids from one marine vessel to another marine vessel.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.762 Control Requirements

a) Except as provided at subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, every owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must equip each terminal with a vapor collection and control system that:

1) Captures the vapors displaced during the loading event and reduces overall VOM emissions by at least 95% by weight through the use of either a vapor combustion system or a vapor recovery system;

2) Is maintained and operated so that it prevents visible liquid leaks, significant odors, and visible fumes in the liquid transfer and the vapor collection lines~~,~~ and appurtenances during loading; and

3) Has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 33 CFR 154.

b) ~~From~~ During the regulatory period of May 1 to September 15, ~~the regulatory control period,~~ every owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must load gasoline or crude oil only into marine vessels that are:

1) Equipped with vapor collection equipment that has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 46 CFR 39;

2) Connected to the vapor collection system; and

3) Vapor-tight as described in ~~the following~~ subsections (b)(3)(A), (b)(3)(B), (b)(3)(C), or (b)(3)(D) ~~of this Section~~:

A) The owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must load each marine vessel with a vacuum assisted vapor collection system, instrumented in such a way that the pump(s) transferring gasoline or crude oil to the marine vessel will not operate unless the vapor collection system is properly connected and properly operating.

B) As an alternative to subsection (b)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must obtain documentation ~~as described in~~under Section 219.770(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ that the marine vessel has been vapor-tightness tested within either the preceding 12 months or the preceding 14 months, if the test is being conducted as part of the Coast Guard's reinspection of the vessel required under 46 CFR 31.10-17, using Method 21 of Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as described in Section 219.768(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

C) If there is no documentation of a successful leak test conducted on the marine vessel in either the preceding 12 months or in the preceding 14 months, if the test is being conducted as part of the Coast Guard's reinspection of the vessel required under 46 CFR 31.10-17, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that a leak test of the marine vessel be conducted during the final 20 percent of loading of the marine vessel or ~~shall~~ must not load the vessel. The test ~~shall~~ must be conducted when the marine vessel is being loaded at the maximum liquid transfer rate for that transfer operation. The owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that the documentation ~~described in~~under Section 219.770(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ is completed ~~prior to~~before departure of the vessel.

D) If the marine vessel has failed its most recent vapor-tightness leak test at the marine terminal, before the marine vessel can be loaded, the owner or operator of the marine terminal ~~shall~~ must require that the owner or operator of the marine vessel provide documentation that the leaks detected during the previous vapor-tightness leak test have been repaired and that the marine vessel has been vapor-tightness tested since the leak(s) has been repaired ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~.

c) As an alternative to the control requirements of subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a marine terminal subject to the control requirements of this Subpart may comply by showing:

1) Operation of a vapor collection and control system for the loading of gasoline or crude oil from marine vessels in ~~accordance~~ compliance with

the regulations adopted by the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 112(d) or 183(f) of the CAA;

2) Reduction of VOM emissions equivalent to the levels in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ through a federally enforceable emission reduction plan; or

3) An alternate procedure ~~to those described that has been~~ approved by the Agency and ~~the~~ USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

d) Nothing in this Subpart ~~shall supersede~~supersedes any U.S. Coast Guard regulation that is more stringent than ~~that contained in~~ this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.764 Compliance Certification

By May 1, 1996, or upon initial startup, or upon change in method of compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart must certify compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart by submitting to the Agency the following:

a) If complying with Sections 219.762(a) and (b), or (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) The type of vapor collection and control system ~~utilized~~used;

2) The date the system was installed;

3) A demonstration that the vapor collection and control system achieves an overall efficiency of 95%;

4) A copy of the U.S. Coast Guard certification required under 33 CFR 154; and

5) The location (including the contact person's name, address, and telephone number) of the records required by Section 219.770 ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) If complying with Section 219.762(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, a federally enforceable emission reduction plan.

c) If not loading during the 1996 regulatory control period or the 1996 and 1997 regulatory control periods, a statement that the source will not be loading gasoline or crude oil, the regulatory control period affected, and a date certain when the requirements of subsection (a) ~~above~~ will be met. Further, if the owner or operator is also required to comply with the control requirements for marine vessel loading adopted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 112(d) or Section 183(f) of the CAA, then the ~~above~~ statement of not loading may extend to subsequent

regulatory control periods until installment and operation of the control equipment is required under Section 112(d) or Section 183(f) of the CAA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.766 Leaks

The owner or operator of a marine terminal ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.445 ~~of this Part~~ with respect to all equipment associated with the vapor collection and control system required by Section 219.762(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.768 Testing and Monitoring

a) Compliance with Section 219.762(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined by visual inspection and by the leak detection methods ~~contained~~ in Section 219.105(g) ~~of this Part~~.

b) If the control device used to comply with Section 219.762(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ is a flare, compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in Section 219.429(c) ~~of this Part~~.

c) For all other control devices used to comply with Section 219.762(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, compliance ~~shall~~ must be determined by methods ~~described~~ in Section 219.105(d) and (f) ~~of this Part~~.

d) Compliance with Section 219.762(b)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be determined by one of the methods ~~described~~ in this Section:

1) A marine vessel loaded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.762(b)(3)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~ through the use of a vacuum assisted vapor collection system is assumed to be vapor-tight for the purposes of this Subpart.

2) A vapor-tightness test for marine vessels ~~shall~~ must be conducted to include the final 20 percent of loading of each product tank of the marine vessel, and it ~~shall~~ must be applied to any potential sources of vapor leaks on the vessel ~~pursuant to~~under Method 21 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. A reading of 10,000 ppmv or greater as methane ~~shall constitute~~constitutes a leak.

3) As an alternative to subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a marine terminal may use the vapor-tightness test ~~described~~ in 40 CFR 61.304(f), incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

e) When in the opinion of the Agency or USEPA it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with or verify effectiveness of the vapor collection and control system required by Section 219.762(a), (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a marine terminal ~~shall,~~must at its own expense~~,~~ conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

f) An owner or operator of a marine terminal planning to conduct a VOM emissions test to demonstrate compliance with Sections 219.762(a), (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must notify the Agency of that intent ~~not less than~~at least 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.770 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) The owner or operator of sources complying with Sections 219.762(a) and (b), or (c)(1), or (c)(3) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records regarding the marine terminal~~,~~ and each time a marine vessel is loaded during the regulatory control period. The records ~~shall~~ must include ~~but are not limited to~~:

1) ~~The date(s)~~Each date and ~~the time(s)~~time at which the marine vessel was loaded from the marine terminal;

2) The name, type, identification number, and owner of the vessel loaded;

3) The type and amount of liquid loaded into the marine vessel;

4) Records of any leaks found, repair attempts, and the results of the required fugitive monitoring and maintenance program, including appropriate dates, test methods, instrument readings, repair results, and corrective action taken as required by Sections 219.762(a)(2) and 219.766 ~~of this Subpart~~;

5) A copy of the Coast Guard certification demonstrating that the marine terminal's vapor collection and control system has been certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 33 CFR 154; and

6) A copy of the Coast Guard certification demonstrating that the marine vessel has been inspected and certified as required by Coast Guard regulations ~~found~~ at 46 CFR 39. If a copy of the Coast Guard certificate is not available at the time of loading, then the date that the marine vessel was last inspected and the authorization that the marine vessel has functioning vapor control equipment must be recorded from the certificate. ~~Further, a~~A copy of the certificate must be obtained by the owner or operator of the marine terminal within 21 days after the loading event.

b) Owners or operators complying with Sections 219.762(b)(3)(B), (b)(3)(C), or (b)(3)(D) ~~shall additionally~~must also maintain the following records concerning the vapor-tightness of the marine vessel:

1) Test title;

2) Owner of the marine vessel tested;

3) The identification number of the marine vessel tested;

4) Testing location;

5) Tester name and signature;

6) Witnessing inspector, name, signature, and affiliation; and

7) Test results.

c) Owners or operators complying with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.762(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must maintain records of daily product volumes loaded to demonstrate that the applicable emission reduction ~~specified~~ in Appendix E ~~of this Part~~ has been achieved.

d) Owners or operators certifying compliance under Section 219.764(c) ~~shall~~ must maintain the records ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) ~~above~~.

e) All records required by subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must be maintained for at least three years and ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART HH: MOTOR VEHICLE REFINISHING

Section 219.780 Emission Limitations

a) Except as provided in Section 219.782 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must not coat motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components, unless all coatings, except touch-up coatings, never exceed the VOM content limitations in this Section, expressed as units of VOM per volume of coating applied at each coating applicator, minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM. The VOM content limitations are as follows:

	kg/l	(lb/gal)

1)	Pretreatment wash primer	0.78	(6.5)
2)	Precoat	0.66	(5.5)
3)	Primer/primer surfacer coating	0.58	(4.8)
4)	Primer sealer	0.55	(4.6)
5)	Topcoat system or basecoat/clearcoat	0.60	(5.0)
6)	Three or four stage topcoat system	0.63	(5.2)
7)	Specialty coatings	0.84	(7.0)
8)	Anti-glare/safety coating	0.84	(7.0)

b) All coating ~~shall~~ must be used according to manufacturer's specifications. If a coating requires the addition of a reducer, hardener, or other additive, in some combination, this addition must not cause the coating, as applied, to exceed the applicable VOM content limitation.

c) Specialty coatings ~~shall~~ must represent no more than 5 percent, by volume, of all coatings applied at a source on a monthly basis.

d) The following equations ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate the VOM content of topcoat systems:

1) The VOM content of basecoat/clearcoat systems ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following equation:

VOM $T_{bc/cc} = (VOM_{bc} + 2\ VOM_{cc})/3$

Where:

VOM $T_{bc/cc}$ = The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), in the basecoat (bc) and clearcoat (cc) system;

VOM_{bc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat; and

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

2) The VOM content for a ~~three stage~~three-stage coating system ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following formula:

$VOM\ T_{ms} = (VOM_{bc} + VOM_{mc} + 2\ VOM_{cc})/4$

Where:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ = The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), in the basecoat, midcoat, and clearcoat system;

VOM_{bc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat;

VOM_{mc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given midcoat; and

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

3) The VOM content for a ~~four stage~~four-stage coating system ~~shall~~ must be calculated in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), according to the following formula:

$VOM\ T_{ms} = (VOM_{bc} + VOM_{mc1} + VOM_{mc2} + 2\ VOM_{cc})/5$

Where:

$VOM\ T_{ms}$ =	The weighted average of the VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), in the basecoat, midcoats, and clearcoat system;
VOM_{bc} =	The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given basecoat;
VOM_{mc1} =	The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of the first midcoat;
VOM_{mc2} =	The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of the second midcoat; and
VOM_{cc} =	The VOM content, as applied, in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating, (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM), of any given clearcoat.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.782 Alternative Control Requirements

As an alternative to complying with the VOM content limitations in Section 219.780 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation may operate control equipment that reduces VOM emissions at the source by at least 90 percent ~~as provided in either~~under subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~.

a) An owner or operator may operate an afterburner or carbon adsorber; or

b) An owner or operator may use an equivalent alternative control plan, other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber, if approved by the Agency and USEPA through federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.784 Equipment Specifications

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation, unless the source uses less than 20 gallons of coating per calendar year from all motor vehicle refinishing operations combined, ~~shall~~must:

a) Coat motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components using one of the following coating applicators:

1) Electrostatic spray equipment calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications;

2) High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP) spray equipment calibrated, operated, and maintained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications; or

3) An equivalent coating applicator technology that is demonstrated by the manufacturer to achieve transfer efficiency comparable to the HVLP spray equipment technology ~~listed~~ in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ for a comparable operation, and for which written approval has been obtained from USEPA. The owner or operator must maintain documentation of USEPA's approval at the motor vehicle refinishing operation; and

b) Clean all coating applicators with a device that:

1) Recirculates solvent during the cleaning process;

2) Collects spent solvent so it is available for disposal or recycling; and

3) Minimizes evaporation of solvents during cleaning, rinsing, draining, and storage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.786 Surface Preparation Materials

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~only shall~~must use only surface preparation materials that never exceed the following VOM content limitations for the specified substrate:

		kg/l	(lb/gal)
a)	Plastic parts	0.78	(6.5)

b) Other substrates 0.17 (1.4)

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.787 Work Practices

a) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must ensure that fresh and spent solvent, cloth or paper used to apply solvents for surface preparation or cleanup, waste paint, and sludge are stored in closed containers.

b) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation that is exempt from the equipment specifications in Section 219.784 ~~of this Subpart~~ because it uses less than 20 gallons of coating per year ~~shall~~ must direct solvent used to clean coating applicator equipment and paint lines into a container for proper disposal or recycling.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.788 Testing

a) Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall,~~mst at its own expense~~,~~ conduct tests to demonstrate compliance with Sections 219.780, 219.782 or 219.786 ~~of this Subpart~~, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~ and ~~shall~~must:

1) Notify the Agency 30 days ~~prior to~~ beforeconducting ~~such~~ the tests; and

2) Submit all test results to the Agency within 45 days after conducting the ~~requisite~~ tests.

b) For purposes of this Section, surface preparation materials ~~shall~~ must be treated as coatings.

c) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing~~,~~ or ~~shall affect~~affects the authority of USEPA under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7414 (1990)).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.789 Monitoring and Recordkeeping for Control Devices

a) Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation that complies with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.782 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install and operate equipment to continuously monitor each control device as specified in Section 219.105(d)(2)(A) ~~of this Part~~;

2) Keep records of parameters for control devices as monitored ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~;

3) Keep logs of operating time of the control device and monitoring equipment;

4) Keep logs of maintenance of the control device and monitoring equipment; and

5) Maintain all records required in this Section for the most recent consecutive ~~three year~~three-year period and make all such records available to the Agency immediately upon request.

b) An owner or operator may monitor with an alternative method or monitor other parameters than specified in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, if approved by the Agency and USEPA through federally enforceable permit conditions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.790 General Recordkeeping and Reporting (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 219.791 Compliance Date

Every owner or operator of a motor vehicle refinishing operation ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements~~ of this Subpart by March 15, 1996, upon modification or upon initial startup.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.792 Registration (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 1699, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 219.875 Applicability of Subpart BB (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 219.640 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918 effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.877 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 219.642 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918 effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.879 Compliance Date (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.881 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

Section 219.886 Emissions Testing (Renumbered)

(Source: Renumbered to Section 219.644 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)

SUBPART II: FIBERGLASS BOAT MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

Section 219.890 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after May 1, 2012, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to the owners or operators of sources that manufacture hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass~~,~~ or that build molds to make hulls or decks of boats from fiberglass~~,~~ and that emit 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) or more of VOM, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.894(a)(1)(B), from open molding resin and gel coat operations, resin and gel coat mixing operations, and resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations~~,~~ in the absence of air pollution control equipment. If a source is subject to this Subpart based upon ~~such~~ these criteria, ~~the limitations of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to the manufacture of all fiberglass boat parts at the source.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to the following:

1) Surface coatings applied to fiberglass boats;

2) Industrial adhesives used in the assembly of fiberglass boats. Polyester resin putties used to assemble fiberglass parts ~~shall~~ must not be considered industrial adhesives for purposes of this exclusion;

3) Closed molding operations.

c) If a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in this Subpart, the source is always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

d) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of this Subpart because of the criteria in this Section is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.894(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.891 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements

a) Except as provided in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use a subject resin or gel coat at the source unless the resin and gel coat comply with subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section~~, as well as with subsections (e), (g), and (h) ~~of this Section~~. For sources complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) or (c) ~~of this Section~~, if the non-monomer VOM content of a resin or gel coat exceeds 5 percent, by weight, the excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be added to the monomer VOM content of the resin or gel coat. The excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the following equation:

$$\text{Excess Non-Monomer VOM} = \text{Non-monomer VOM Content} - 5 \text{ percent, by weight}$$

b) VOM Content Limitations

1) Except as provided in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, the monomer VOM content of a subject resin or gel coat ~~shall~~ must not exceed the following limitations:

		Weighted average monomer VOM content (weight percent)
A)	Production resin	
i)	Atomized spray	28
ii)	Non-atomized	35
B)	Pigmented gel coat	33
C)	Clear gel coat	48

D)	Tooling resin		
	i)	Atomized	30
	ii)	Non-atomized	39
E)	Tooling gel coat		40

2) Except as provided in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, the weighted average monomer VOM content of a subject resin or gel coat ~~shall~~ must not exceed the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~ on a 12-month rolling average basis. Equation 1 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine the weighted average monomer VOM content for resin and gel coat materials.

Equation 1:

$$\text{Weighted Average Monomer VOM Content} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i VOM_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i}$$

where:

M_i = Mass of open molding resin or gel coat (i) used in the past 12 months in an operation, in megagrams;

VOM_i = Monomer VOM content, by weight percent, of open molding resin or gel coat (i) used in the past 12 months in an operation;

n = Number of different open molding resins or gel coats used in the past 12 months in an operation.

c) Emissions Averaging Alternative. The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart may elect to include some or all of the subject resin and gel coat operations at the source in the emissions averaging alternative. Resin and gel coat operations ~~utilizing~~ using the emissions averaging alternative ~~shall~~ must comply with a source-specific monomer VOM mass emission limit on a 12-month rolling average basis, calculated at the end of each calendar month. All subject resin and gel coat operations that do not ~~utilize~~ use the emissions averaging alternative ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (b) or (d) ~~of this Section, as well as with~~and all other applicable requirements in this Section.

1) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 2 to determine the source-specific monomer VOM mass emission limit for resin and gel coats included in the emissions average:

Equation 2:

$$\text{Monomer VOM Limit} = 46(M_R) + 159(M_{PG}) + 291(M_{CG}) + 54(M_{TR}) + 214(M_{TG})$$

where:

Monomer VOM Limit = Total allowable monomer VOM that can be emitted from the open molding operations included in the average, expressed in kilograms per 12-month period;

M_R = Mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in megagrams (Mg);

M_{PG} = Mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{CG} = Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{TR} = Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg;

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, excluding any materials that are exempt, expressed in Mg.

The numerical coefficients associated with each term on the right hand side of Equation 2 are the allowable monomer VOM emission rates for that particular material in units of kg VOM/Mg of material used.

2) At the end of the first 12-month averaging period, and at the end of each subsequent month, the owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 3 to calculate the monomer VOM emissions from the resin and gel coat operations included in the emissions average. The monomer VOM emissions calculated using Equation 3 ~~shall~~ mustl not exceed the monomer VOM limit calculated using Equation 2.

Equation 3:

$$\text{Monomer VOM Emissions} = (PV_R)(M_R)+(PV_{PG})(M_{PG})+(PV_{CG})(M_{CG})+(PV_{TR})(M_{TR})+(PV_{TG})(M_{TG})$$

where:

Monomer VOM Emissions = Monomer VOM emissions calculated using the monomer VOM emission equations for each operation included in the average, expressed in kg;

PV_R = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for production resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Equation 4 in subsection (c)(3);

M_R = Mass of production resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{PG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{PG} = Mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{CG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{CG} = Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{TR} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for tooling resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{TR} = Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

PV_{TG} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in kg/Mg, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Equation 4;

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg.

3) For purposes of Equation 3, the owner or operator of a source subject to this subsection (c) ~~shall~~ must use Equation 4 ~~below~~ to calculate the weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for the previous 12 months for each resin and gel coat operation included in the emissions average, except as provided in subsection (e)~~ of this Section~~.

Equation 4:

$$PV_{OP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i PV_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i}$$

where:

PV_{OP} = Weighted-average monomer VOM emission rate for each open molding operation (PV_R, PV_{PG}, PV_{CG}, PV_{TR}, and PV_{TG}) included in the average, expressed in kg of monomer VOM per Mg of material applied;

M_i = Mass of resin or gel coat (i) used within an operation in the past 12 months, expressed in Mg;

n = Number of different open molding resins and gel coats used within an operation in the past 12 months;

PV_i = The monomer VOM emission rate for resin or gel coat (i) used within an operation in the past 12 months, expressed in kg of monomer VOM per Mg of material applied. The monomer VOM emission rate formulas in subsection (c)(4) ~~of this Section shall~~must be used to compute PV_i. If a source includes filled resins in the emissions average, the source ~~shall~~ must use the value of PV_F, calculated using Equation 5 in subsection (e)(3)~~ of this Section~~, as the value of PV_i for those resins;

i = Subscript denoting a specific open molding resin or gel coat applied.

4) For purposes of Equation 4 and subsection (e)(3)~~ of this Section~~, the following monomer VOM emission rate formulas ~~shall~~ must apply. ~~Such~~ These formulas calculate monomer VOM emission rates in terms of kg of monomer VOM per Mg of resin or gel coat applied. "VOM%" means the

monomer VOM content as supplied, expressed as a weight percent value between 0 and 100 percent:

A) Production resin, tooling resin:

i) Atomized: 0.014 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.425}$

ii) Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out: 0.01185 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.425}$

iii) Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out: 0.00945 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.425}$

iv) Nonatomized: 0.014 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

v) Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out: 0.0110 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

vi) Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out: 0.0076 x (Resin VOM%)$^{2.275}$

B) Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat: 0.445 x (Gel Coat VOM%)$^{1.675}$

d) Capture System and Control Device Requirements. ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart that is utilizing a capture system and control device for a subject resin or gel coat operation ~~shall~~ must not conduct that operation unless the following requirements are satisfied:

1) An afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that meets the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (d). The owner or operator may use an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber if that device complies with all limitations in this subsection (d~~),~~); the owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device~~,~~; and the plan is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision;

2) The VOM emissions at the outlet of the control device meet an emissions limitation determined using Equation 2 in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~. In Equation 2, however, instead of using the mass of each material used over the past 12 months to determine the emission limitation, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use the mass of each material used during the applicable control device performance test;

3) The owner or operator complies with all testing and monitoring requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.892 ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Filled Resins. For all filled production and tooling resins, the owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must adjust the monomer VOM emission rates determined ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~ using Equation 5 in subsection (e)(3). If complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b), the emission rate determined using Equation 5 ~~shall~~ must not exceed the limitations ~~set forth~~ in subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If complying ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c), the value of PV_F, calculated using Equation 5~~, shall~~ must be used as the value of PV_i in Equation 4~~, as set forth~~ in subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~. If the non-monomer VOM content of a filled resin exceeds 5 percent, by weight, based on the unfilled resin, the excess non-monomer VOM ~~shall~~ must be added to the monomer VOM content in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the equation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a).

1) Tooling Resin: 54 kg (119.1 lbs) monomer VOM/Mg filled resin applied;

2) Production Resin: 46 kg (101.4 lbs) monomer VOM/Mg filled resin applied;

3) Equation 5:

$$PV_F = PV_U \times \frac{(100 - \%Filler)}{100}$$

where:

PV_F = The as-applied monomer VOM emission rate for the filled production resin or tooling resin, expressed in kg monomer VOM per Mg of filled material;

PV_U = The monomer VOM emission rate for the unfilled resin, before filler is added, expressed in kg monomer VOM per Mg, as calculated using the formulas in Section 219.891(c)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~;

% Filler = The weight-percent of filler in the as-applied filled resin system.

f) The limitations in subsections (a) through (e) ~~of this Section shall~~do not apply to the following materials. These materials ~~shall~~ must instead comply with the applicable requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(3).

1) Production resins, including skin coat resins, that must meet specifications for use in military vessels or must be approved by the United States Coast

Guard for use in the construction of lifeboats, rescue boats, and other life-saving appliances approved under 46 CFR Subchapter Q, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, or for use in the construction of small passenger vessels regulated by 40 CFR Subchapter T, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply all such resins with nonatomizing resin application equipment;

2) Production and tooling resins, and pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coats used for part or mold repair and touch ups. These materials ~~shall~~ must not exceed 1 percent, by weight, of all resins and gel coats used at a subject source on a 12-month rolling average basis;

3) Pure, 100 percent vinylester resins used for skin coats. The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply these resins with non-atomizing resin application equipment, and the total amount of the resins ~~shall~~ must not exceed 5 percent, by weight, of all resins used at the subject source on a 12-month rolling-average basis.

g) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use VOM-containing cleaning solutions to remove cured resins and gel coats from fiberglass boat manufacturing application equipment. Additionally, ~~no~~ an owner or operator ~~shall~~ must not use VOM-containing cleaning solutions for routine cleaning of application equipment unless:

1) The VOM content of the cleaning solution is less than or equal to 5 percent, by weight; or

2) The composite vapor pressure of the cleaning solution is less than or equal to 0.50 mmHg at ~~68°F~~68 ºF.

h) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not use resin or gel coat mixing containers with a capacity equal to or greater than 208 liters (55 gallons), including those used for on-site mixing of putties and polyputties, unless ~~such~~ the containers have covers with no visible gaps in place at all times, except when material is being manually added to or removed from a container or when mixing or pumping equipment is being placed in or removed from a container.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.892 Testing and Monitoring Requirements

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted by the owner or operator by May 1, 2012~~. Thereafter~~, after which testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted within 90 days after a

request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart. The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during testing.

b) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the monomer VOM content limitations for resin and gel coat materials in Section 219.891(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with SCAQMD 312-91, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

c) The owner or operator of a source complying with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.891(d) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new control device, conduct an initial performance test of the control device in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this subsection (c) that demonstrates compliance with the emission limitation determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.891(d).

2) ~~Subsequent to~~After the initial performance test ~~described in~~under subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~, conduct at least one performance test per calendar year. Performance tests used to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.891(d) ~~shall~~ must be conducted at least six months apart, unless the performance test is being conducted ~~following~~ after an exceedance of operating parameters ~~as described in~~under subsection (c)(3) of this Section, or ~~per a request~~when requested by the Agency.

3) Monitor and record relevant operating parameters, including the control efficiency of the control device and the amount of materials used in the fiberglass boat manufacturing process, during each control device performance test used to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.891(d). The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must continue to operate the fiberglass boat manufacturing process within the parameters until another performance test is conducted that demonstrates compliance with Section 219.891(d). The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must monitor the parameters at all times when the control device is in operation. If the fiberglass boat manufacturing process exceeds any operating parameter by more than 10 percent, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must conduct additional performance testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section within 10 operating days after the exceedance;

4) The methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) and (f) ~~shall~~ must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

A) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The sampling sites for determining efficiency in reducing VOM from the dryer exhaust ~~shall~~ must be located between the dryer exhaust and the control device inlet, and between the outlet of the control device and the exhaust to the atmosphere;

B) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

C) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the control device, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

i) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the control device is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

ii) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the control device and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and

iii) Due to the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated VOM concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest again using Method 25.

D) Notwithstanding the criteria or requirements in Method 25, which specifies a minimum probe temperature of ~~129°C (265°F)~~129 ºC (265 ºF), the probe must be heated to at least the gas stream

temperature of the dryer exhaust, typically close to ~~176.7°C (350°F~~176.7 ºC (350 ºF)); and

E) During testing, the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates.

5) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C~~3 ºC or ~~5°F~~5 ºF on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliancewith the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

B) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

6) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

7) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~in compliance with the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.891(d).

d) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations for cleaning solutions in Section 219.891(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, and with the non-monomer VOM content limitations for resin and gel coat materials in Section 219.891(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must be conducted upon request of the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Subpart, as follows:

1) The applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24,

incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to demonstrate compliance; or

2) For cleaning solvents, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if the manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; ~~provided,~~ however, Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and the manufacturer's specifications, the Method 24 test ~~shall~~ must govern.

e) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart and relying on the VOM content of the cleaning solution to comply with Section 219.891(g)(1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) For cleaning solutions that are prepared at the source with equipment that automatically mixes cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM):

A) Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate the automatic feed equipment in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications to regulate the volume of each of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as mixed; and

B) Pre-set the automatic feed equipment so that the consumption rates of the cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM), as applied, comply with Section 219.891(g)(1);

2) For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the source with automatic feed equipment, keep records of the usage of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) ~~as set forth in~~under Section 219.894(g) ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM composite partial vapor pressure limitation for cleaning solvents ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.891(g) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable methods and procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.894 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source exempt from ~~the limitations of~~ this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 219.890(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the requirements in this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 219.890(a);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation) at the source never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment. To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from fiberglass boat manufacturing operations at the source (including solvents used for cleanup operations associated with the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations) and divide the amount by the number of days during that calendar month that the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations were in operation;

2) Collect and record the following information and provide copies of the records to the Agency upon request:

A) The total pounds of all resins and gel coats used per calendar month;

B) The total gallons of all cleanup materials used per calendar month;

C) The VOM content of each resin, gel coat, and cleanup material used per calendar month;

D) The total VOM emissions, in pounds, for all resins, gel coats, and cleanup materials employed per calendar month, before the application of control systems and devices.

3) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs, and provide copies of the record upon request by the Agency.

b) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new fiberglass boat manufacturing operation at the source, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) Identification of each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation as of the date of certification;

B) A declaration that all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations, including related cleaning operations, are in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart;

C) The limitation with which each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation will comply (i.e., the VOM content limitation, the emissions averaging alternative, or the emissions control system alternative);

D) Initial documentation that each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

F) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ Section 219.891(h) ~~of this Subpart~~;

G) A description of each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.890(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, if any;

H) A description of materials subject to Section 219.891(f) ~~of this Subpart~~, if any, used in each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 219.891(b), (c), and (d), notify the Agency in writing of the change. The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation and provide records documenting the violation upon request by the Agency;

4) Retain all records required by this Section for at least three years and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

c) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 219.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.891(b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following.

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each subject resin and gel coat as applied each day by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each day for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation complying with Section 219.891(b):

A) The name, identification number, and VOM content of each subject resin and gel coat as applied each day by each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation; and

B) If complying with Section 219.891(b)(2), the mass of each open molding resin or gel coat as applied each month by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation and the weighted average VOM content of all subject resins and gel coats as applied by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation.

d) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.891(c) ~~shall~~must:

1) On and after May 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each month:

A) The amount of production resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling resin, and tooling gel coat used in each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

B) The VOM content of each production resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling resin, and tooling gel coat used in each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

C) Total monthly VOM emissions for all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations;

2) At the end of the first 12-month averaging period, and at the end of each subsequent month, collect and record the following information:

A) The monomer VOM mass emission limit for all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations for the applicable 12-month averaging period, with supporting calculations;

B) The total actual emissions of VOM from all subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operations for the applicable 12-month averaging period.

e) The owner or operator of a fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements~~ of Section 219.891 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.891(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, and upon start-up of a new control device, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) The type of control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891(d);

B) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891(d); and

C) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 219.892 ~~of this Subpart~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) Within 90 days after conducting testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.892, submit to the Agency a copy of all test results, as well as a certification that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation is in compliance with Section 219.891(d) have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the fiberglass boat manufacturing operations are or are not in compliance with Section 219.891(d);

C) The emissions limitation applicable during the control device performance test, with supporting calculations;

D) The operating parameters of the fiberglass boat manufacturing process during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.892;

3) Collect and record daily the following information for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891(d), and submit that information to the Agency upon request:

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in accordance with Section 219.892 ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) A log of operating time for the control device and monitoring equipment;

C) A maintenance log for the control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages;

D) Information to substantiate that the fiberglass boat manufacturing operation is operating in compliance with the parameters determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.892.

f) The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.891(f) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information for each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation:

1) The name and identification number of each material subject to Section 219.891(f) as applied each day by each subject fiberglass boat manufacturing operation;

2) If subject to Section 219.891(f)(2), the amount of production and tooling resins, and pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coats used for part or mold repair and touch-ups, used each month at the subject source, and the total amount of all resins and gel coats used each month at the subject source;

3) If subject to Section 219.891(f)(3), the amount of pure, 100 percent vinylester resins used for skin coats each month at the subject source, and the total amount of all resins used each month at the subject source.

g) The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.891 ~~of this Subpart shall~~must collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used in each fiberglass boat manufacturing operation:

1) For each cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.891(g) ~~of this Subpart~~ and that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.892(d) ~~of this Subpart~~;

C) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);

D) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;

E) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

F) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;

2) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the VOM content to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.891(g), and that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

C) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.892(d);

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations;

3) For each batch of cleaning solution for which the owner or operator relies on the vapor pressure of the cleaning solution to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.891(g):

A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;

B) Date and time of preparation, and each subsequent modification, of the batch;

C) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.892(f) ~~of this Subpart~~;

D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent, including water, used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

E) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART JJ: MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

Section 219.900 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, on and after May 1, 2012, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at sources where the total actual VOM emissions from all such operations, including related cleaning activities, equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.904(a)(1)(B), in the absence of air pollution control equipment.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~:

1) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall~~ does not apply to miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations associated with the following:

A) Aerospace coatings;

B) Metal furniture coatings;

C) Large appliance coatings;

D) Flat wood paneling coatings;

E) Paper, film, and foil coatings;

F) Lithographic printing;

G) Letterpress printing;

H) Flexible package printing;

I) Coil coating;

J) Fabric coating;

K) Rubber tire manufacturing.

2) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 219.901(b) through (e) ~~of this Subpart shall~~do not apply to the following:

A) Adhesives or adhesive primers being tested or evaluated in any research and development operation or quality assurance or analytical laboratory;

B) Adhesives or adhesive primers used in the assembly, repair, or manufacture of aerospace or undersea-based weapon systems;

C) Adhesives or adhesive primers used in medical equipment manufacturing operations;

D) Cyanoacrylate adhesive application operations;

E) Aerosol adhesive and aerosol adhesive primer application operations;

F) Operations using polyester bonding putties to assemble fiberglass parts at fiberglass boat manufacturing facilities and at other reinforced plastic composite manufacturing facilities;

G) Operations using adhesives and adhesive primers that are supplied to the manufacturer in containers with a net volume of 0.47 liters (16 oz) or less, or a net weight of 0.45 kg (1 lb) or less.

c) If a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation at a source is or becomes subject to one or more of the limitations in this Subpart, the miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation is always subject to the applicable provisions of this Subpart.

d) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the emission limitations and control requirements of this Subpart because of the criteria in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.904(a) ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.901 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the limitations in subsection (b), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section~~, as well as with the limitations in subsections (e) and (f) ~~of this Section~~.

Notwithstanding this requirement, sources subject to Section 219.900(b)(2) ~~shall~~ must comply with the limitations in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ only.

b) The owner or operator of adhesive application operations listed in this subsection (b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following VOM emission limitations, minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM, as applied. If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together, the substrate category with the highest VOM emission limitation ~~shall apply~~applies:

			kg VOM/l adhesive or adhesive primer applied	lb VOM/gal adhesive or adhesive primer applied
1)	General adhesive application operations			
	A)	Reinforced plastic composite	0.200	(1.7)
	B)	Flexible vinyl	0.250	(2.1)
	C)	Metal	0.030	(0.3)
	D)	Porous material (except wood)	0.120	(1.0)
	E)	Rubber	0.250	(2.1)
	F)	Wood	0.030	(0.3)
	G)	Other substrates	0.250	(2.1)
2)	Specialty adhesive application operations			
	A)	Ceramic tile installation	0.130	(1.1)
	B)	Contact adhesive	0.250	(2.1)
	C)	Cove base installation	0.150	(1.3)
	D)	Indoor floor covering installation	0.150	(1.3)
	E)	Outdoor floor covering installation	0.250	(2.1)
	F)	Installation of perimeter bonded sheet flooring	0.660	(5.5)
	G)	Metal to urethane/rubber molding or casting	0.850	(7.1)
	H)	Motor vehicle adhesive	0.250	(2.1)

I)	Motor vehicle weatherstrip adhesive	0.750	(6.3)
J)	Multipurpose construction	0.200	(1.7)
K)	Plastic solvent welding (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) welding)	0.400	(3.3)
L)	Plastic solvent welding (except ABS welding)	0.500	(4.2)
M)	Sheet rubber lining installation	0.850	(7.1)
N)	Single-ply roof membrane installation/repair (except ethylene ~~propylenediene~~ propylene diene monomer (EPDM) roof membrane)	0.250	(2.1)
O)	Structural glazing	0.100	(0.8)
P)	Thin metal laminate	0.780	(6.5)
Q)	Tire repair	0.100	(0.8)
R)	Waterproof resorcinol glue	0.170	(1.4)

3) Adhesive primer application operations

A)	Motor vehicle glass bonding primer	0.900	(7.5)
B)	Plastic solvent welding adhesive primer	0.650	(5.4)
C)	Single-ply roof membrane adhesive primer	0.250	(2.1)
D)	Other adhesive primer	0.250	(2.1)

c) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not operate a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation unless the daily-weighted average VOM content of subject adhesives as applied each day by the operation, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~, is less than or equal to the emissions limitation calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Weighted Average of VOM Content of Adhesives Applied Each Day

$$VOM_{WA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i VOM_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i}$$

where:

VOM_{WA} = The weighted average VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of all subject adhesives as applied each day;

i = Subscript denoting a specific adhesive as applied;

n = The number of different adhesives as applied each day by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

V_i = The volume of each adhesive, as applied, in units of l (gal);

VOM_i = The VOM content in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of each adhesive as applied;

2) Allowable Weighted Average VOM Limit for an Averaging Operation

$$Limit_{WA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i Limit_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i}$$

where:

$Limit_{WA}$ = The allowable weighted average VOM limit in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of all subject adhesives as applied each day in a single operation;

i = Subscript denoting a specific adhesive as applied;

n = The number of different adhesives as applied each day by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

V_i = The volume of each adhesive, as applied, in units of l (gal);

$Limit_i$ = The VOM limit, taken from subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, in units of kg (lbs) VOM per volume in l (gal) of each adhesive as applied.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must not operate a miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation employing a capture system and control device unless either:

1) An afterburner or carbon adsorption system is used that provides at least 85 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the application operation;

2) An alternative capture and control system is used that provides at least 85 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the application operation and is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the control device; or

3) The owner or operator complies with the applicable limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ by ~~utilizing~~ using a combination of low-VOM adhesives and an afterburner or carbon adsorption system. The owner or operator may use an alternative capture and control system if the owner or operator submits to the Agency a plan ~~to the Agency~~ detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods, recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for the capture and control system and the system is approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision.

e) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply all miscellaneous industrial adhesives using one or more of the following methods:

1) Electrostatic spray;

2) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;

3) Flow coating. For the purposes of this Subpart, "flow coating" means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;

4) Roll coating or hand application, including non-spray application methods similar to hand or mechanically powered caulking gun, brush, or direct hand application;

5) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this Subpart, "electrodeposition" means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;

6) Airless spray;

7) Air-assisted airless spray; or

8) Another adhesive application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.

f) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following work practices for each subject miscellaneous adhesive application operation at the source:

1) Store all VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;

2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;

3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;

4) Convey VOM-containing adhesives, adhesive primers, process-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes; and

5) Minimize VOM emissions from the cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.902 Testing Requirements

a) Testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ mustl be conducted by the owner or operator by May 1, 2012, after which~~.~~ ~~Thereafter,~~ testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise provided in this Subpart. The testing ~~shall~~ must be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, and the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing 30 days ~~in advance of~~before conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during testing.

b) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in Section 219.901(b) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be conducted as follows:

1) Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for non-reactive adhesives. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that plant adhesive formulation data are equivalent to Method 24 results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and a facility's formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern;

2) Appendix A of 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used for reactive adhesives;

3) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for adhesives may be used if the specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.

c) For afterburners and carbon adsorbers, the methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) through (f) ~~of this Part shall~~must be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.901(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, as follows:

1) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

2) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

3) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the emissions control system, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used, except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:

A) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the emissions control system is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;

B) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the emissions control system and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon;

C) Due to the high efficiency of the emissions control system, the anticipated VOM concentration at the emissions control system exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest ~~shall~~ must be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;

D) During testing, the cleaning equipment ~~shall~~ must be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates.

d) An owner or operator using an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber ~~shall~~ must conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.901(d) ~~as set forth~~ in the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.901(d)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.903 Monitoring Requirements

a) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 219.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must:

1) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of ~~3°C~~3 ºC or ~~5°F~~5 ºF on the emissions control system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and

2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder, or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor.

b) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 219.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment ~~shall~~ must monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.

c) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to Section 219.901(d) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must install, maintain, calibrate, and operate the monitoring equipment ~~as set forth in~~under the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.901(d)(3).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.904 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

a) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of this Subpart because of the criteria in Section 219.900(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) A declaration that the source is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Section because of the criteria in Section 219.900(a);

B) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, never equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment. To calculate daily emissions of VOM, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the monthly emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source (including related cleaning activities) and divide this amount by the number of days during that calendar month that miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source were in operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each month for each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation, maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years, and provide the information to the Agency upon request:

A) The name and identification number of each adhesive as applied by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation; and

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each adhesive (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each month by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operation;

3) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from miscellaneous industrial adhesive application operations at the source, including related cleaning activities, ever equal or exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs, and provide copies of those records upon request by the Agency.

b) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:

A) Identification of each subject adhesive application operation as of the date of certification;

B) A declaration that all subject adhesive application operations are in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart;

C) The limitation with which each subject adhesive application operation will comply (i.e., the VOM content limitation, the daily weighted averaging alternative, or the emissions control system alternative);

D) Initial documentation that each subject adhesive application operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

E) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;

F) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with ~~the limitations in~~ Section 219.901(f) ~~of this Subpart~~;

G) A description of each adhesive application operation exempt ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.900(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, if any; and

H) The application methods used by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance ~~in accordance with~~under Section 219.901(b), (c), and (d), notify the Agency in writing of the change. The notification ~~shall~~ must include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;

3) Notify the Agency in writing of any violation of ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation and provide records documenting the violation upon request by the Agency;

4) Retain all records required by this Section for at least three years and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

c) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 219.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.901(b) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon the initial start-up date, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) Collect and record the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied each day by each adhesive application operation complying with Section 219.901(b).

d) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the limitations of~~ Section 219.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.901(c) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the name, identification number, and VOM content of each adhesive as applied by each subject adhesive application operation;

2) Collect and record the following information each day for each adhesive application operation complying by means of Section 219.901(c):

A) The name, identification number, VOM content, and volume of each adhesive as applied each day by each subject adhesive application operation;

B) The daily weighted average VOM content of all adhesives as applied by each subject adhesive application operation.

e) The owner or operator of an adhesive application operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.901 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.901(d) ~~shall~~must:

1) By May 1, 2012, or upon the initial start-up date, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new control device, submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:

A) The type of afterburner or other approved control device used to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.901(d);

B) The results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the control requirements of Section 219.901(d); and

C) A declaration that the monitoring equipment required under Section 219.903 ~~of this Subpart~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;

2) Within 90 days after conducting testing ~~pursuant to~~under Section 219.902 ~~of this Subpart~~, submit to the Agency a copy of all test results, as well as a certification that includes the following:

A) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate whether the adhesive application operations are in compliance with Section 219.901(d) have been properly performed;

B) A statement whether the adhesive application operations are or are not in compliance with Section 219.901(d); and

C) The operating parameters of the afterburner or other approved control device during testing, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.903 ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) Collect and record daily the following information for each adhesive application operation subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 219.901(d):

A) Afterburner or other approved control device monitoring data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 219.903 ~~of this Subpart~~;

B) A log of operating time for the afterburner or other approved control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated application unit; and

C) A maintenance log for the afterburner or other approved control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 219.920 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, or BB if the source is subject to this Subpart. A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T, (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB of this Part~~;~~ which as a group both:

1) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

2) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (a) ~~above~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous fabricated products manufacturing process emission unit which was ever subject to the control requirements of Section 219.926 ~~of this Part~~.

c) No limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 0.91 Mg (1.0 ton) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with Section 219.926 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5/Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

d) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled VOM emissions are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

f) The control requirements in Subpart PP ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.923 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of the source or an emission unit from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.926 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~:

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a

wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) For coating lines, the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 kg VOM/1 (3.5 lbs VOM/gal) of coating as applied (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) during any day. Owners and operators complying with this Section are not required to comply with Section 219.301 ~~of this Part~~, or

c) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.927 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the~~ those requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.928 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.926 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 219.940 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission units~~,~~ which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~ if the source is subject to this Subpart. A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section

219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~; which as a group both:

1) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

2) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, through production or capacity limitations ~~contained~~ in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (a) ~~of this Section, the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission unit which was ever subject to the control requirements of Section 219.946 ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.3 Mg (2.5 tons) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with this Section ~~does~~ do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

d) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled VOM emissions are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

f) The control requirements in Subpart QQ ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.943 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of the source or an emission unit from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.946 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~.

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or (~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.947 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the~~ those requirements ~~thereof~~ on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.948 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.946 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section 219.960 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission units which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part~~, if the source is subject to this Subpart. A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T~~,~~ (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z, or BB ~~of this Part;~~ which as a group both:

1) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

2) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of ~~Subsection~~ subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission unit which was ever subject to the control requirements of Section 219.966 ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 0.91 Mg (1.0 ton) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission units not complying with Section 219.966 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

d) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

e) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled VOM emissions are the emissions of VOM which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

f) The control requirements in Subpart RR ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery plants); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.963 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of the source or an emission unit from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.966 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), or (c) ~~of this Section~~.

a) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

c) Any leaks from components subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following control measures by March 15, 1995:

1) Repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15

days after the leak is found, unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the next process unit shutdown, in which case the leaking component must be repaired before the unit is restarted.

2) For any leak which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records~~, as set forth in this subsection, shall~~ must be kept. These records ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made. Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or USEPA upon verbal or written request.

A) The name and identification of the leaking component;

B) The date and time the leak is detected;

C) The action taken to repair the leak; and

D) The date and time the leak is repaired.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.967 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.968 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.966~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105~~ of this Part~~.

b) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART TT: OTHER EMISSION UNITS

Section 219.980 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Subpart ~~shall apply~~applies to a source's VOM emission units~~,~~ which are not included within any of the categories ~~specified~~ in Subparts B, E, F, H, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, PP, QQ, or RR ~~of this Part,~~ or are not exempted from permitting requirements ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146, if the source is subject to this Subpart. A source is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission units~~,~~ not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Part~~), H (excluding Section 219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T, (excluding Section 218.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z~~,~~ or BB ~~of this Part~~, which as a group both:

1) Have maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and

2) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM emissions per calendar year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or a SIP revision.

b) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall continue~~continues to apply to an emission unit which was ever subject to the control requirements of Section 219.986 ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~No limits~~Limits under this Subpart ~~shall~~ do not apply to emission units with emissions of VOM to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.3 Mg (2.5 tons) per calendar year if the total emissions from ~~such~~ the emission unit not complying with Section 219.986 ~~of this Part does~~do not exceed 4.5 Mg (5.0 tons) per calendar year.

d) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission unit ~~shall be~~is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

e) The control requirements in Subpart TT ~~shall~~ do not apply to sewage treatment plants; vegetable oil extraction and processing; coke ovens (including by-product recovery); fuel combustion units; bakeries; barge loading facilities; jet engine test cells; production of polystyrene foam insulation board including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source, but not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where a blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin by the producer of the resin; production of polystyrene or polyethylene foam packaging not including blending and preliminary expansion of resin ~~prior to~~before molding where blowing agent is incorporated into the polystyrene resin

by the producer of the resin; and not including storage and extrusion of scrap where blowing agent is added to the polystyrene resin at the source; and iron and steel production.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.983 Permit Conditions

~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of the source or an emission unit from this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.986 Control Requirements

Every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) ~~of this Section~~.

a) Emission capture and control equipment which achieves an overall reduction in uncontrolled VOM emissions of at least 81 percent from each emission unit, or

(~~Board Note~~BOARD NOTE: For the purpose of this provision, an emission unit is any part or activity at a source of a type that by itself is subject to control requirements in other Subparts of this Part or 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, e.g., a coating line, a printing line, a process unit, a wastewater system, or other equipment, or is otherwise any part or activity at a source.)

b) For coating lines, the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~shall~~ must not exceed 0.42 kg VOM/1 (3.5 lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied during any day. Owners and operators complying with this Section are not required to comply with Section 219.301 ~~of this Part~~, or

c) An equivalent alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and the USEPA in a federally enforceable permit or as a SIP revision.

d) Non-contact process water cooling towers which are subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with the following control measures no later than March 15, 1995, or upon initial startup:

1) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must perform the following actions to control emissions of volatile organic material (VOM) from ~~such a~~the tower:

A) Inspect and monitor ~~such~~ the tower to identify leaks of VOM into the water~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~;

B) When a leak is identified, initiate and carry out steps to identify the specific leaking component or components as soon as practicable~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

C) When a leaking component is identified which:

i) Can be removed from service without disrupting production, remove the component from service;

ii) Cannot be removed from service without disrupting production, undertake repair of the component at the next reasonable opportunity to do so including any period when the component is out of service for scheduled maintenance~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~;

D) Maintain records of inspection and monitoring activities, identification of leaks and leaking components, elimination and repair of leaks, and operation of equipment as related to these activities~~, as further specified in~~ under subsection (d)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

2) A VOM leak ~~shall~~ must be considered to exist in a non-contact process water cooling water system if the VOM emissions or VOM content exceed background levels as determined by monitoring conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (d)(3)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

3) The owner or operator of ~~an~~ a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must carry out an inspection and monitoring program to identify VOM leaks in the cooling water system.

A) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a proposed monitoring program, accompanied by technical justification for the program, including justification for the program, including justification for the sampling location(s), parameter(s) selected for measurement, monitoring and inspection frequency, and the criteria used relative to the monitored parameters to determine whether a leak exists as specified in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

B) This inspection and monitoring program for non-contact process water cooling towers ~~shall~~ must include~~, but shall not be limited to~~:

i) Monitoring of each ~~such~~h tower with a water flow rate of 25,000 gallons per minute or more at a petroleum refinery at least weekly and monitoring of other towers at least monthly;

ii) Inspection of each ~~such~~ tower at least weekly if monitoring is not performed at least weekly.

C) This inspection and monitoring program ~~shall~~ must be carried out in ~~accordance~~ compliance with written procedures which the Agency ~~shall~~ must specify as a condition in a federally enforceable operating permit. These procedures ~~shall~~ must include the VOM background levels for the cooling tower as established by the owner or operator through monitoring; describe the locations at which samples will be taken; identify the parameter(s) to be measured, the frequency of measurements, and the procedures for monitoring each such tower, ~~that is,~~including taking ~~of~~ samples and other subsequent handling and analyzing of samples; provide the criteria used to determine that a leak exists ~~as specified in~~under subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~; and describe the records which will be maintained.

D) A non-contact process water cooling tower is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (d)(3)(B) and (d)(3)(C) ~~of this Section~~, if all equipment, where leaks of VOM into cooling water may occur, is operated at a minimum pressure in the cooling water of at least 35 kPa greater than the maximum pressure in the process fluid.

4) The repair of a leak in a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall be~~is considered to be completed in an acceptable manner as follows:

A) Efforts to identify and locate the leaking components are initiated as soon as practicable, but in no event later than three days after detection of the leak in the cooling water tower;

B) Leaking components ~~shall~~ must be repaired or removed from service as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after the leak in the cooling water tower is detected, unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the next scheduled shutdown for maintenance.

5) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must keep records ~~as set forth below in~~under this subsection. These records ~~shall~~ must be retained at a readily accessible location at the source

and ~~shall~~ must be available for inspection and copying by the Agency for at least 3 years:

A) Records of inspection and monitoring activity;

B) Records of each leak identified in ~~such~~ a tower, with date, time, and nature of observation or measured level of parameter;

C) Records of activity to identify leaking components, with date initiated, summary of components inspected with dates, and method of inspection and observations;

D) Records of activity to remove a leaking component from service or repair a leaking component, with date initiated and completed, description of actions taken, and the basis for determining the leak in ~~such~~ the tower has been eliminated. If the leaking component is not identified, repaired, or eliminated within 30 days ~~of~~ after initial identification of a leak in ~~such~~ the tower, this report ~~shall~~ must include specific reasons why the leak could not be eliminated sooner, including all other intervening periods when the process unit was out of service, actions taken to minimize VOM losses ~~prior to~~before elimination of the leak and any actions taken to prevent the recurrence of a leak of this type.

6) The owner or operator of a non-contact process water cooling tower ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an annual report ~~to the Agency~~ which provides:

A) The number of leaks identified in each cooling tower;

B) A general description of activity to repair or eliminate leaks which were identified;

C) Identification of each leak which was not repaired in 30 days ~~from~~ after the date of identification of a leak in ~~such a~~the tower, with description of the leaks~~,~~ and explanation why the leak was not repaired in 30 days;

D) Identification of any periods when required inspection and monitoring activities were not carried out.

e) Any leaks from components subject to the control requirements of this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be subject to the following control measures by March 15, 1995:

1) Repair any component from which a leak of VOL can be observed. The repair ~~shall~~ must be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15

days after the leak is found, unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the next process unit shutdown, in which case the leaking component must be repaired before the unit is restarted.

2) For any leak which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records~~, as set forth below in this subsection, shall~~must be kept. These records ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made. Copies of the records ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or USEPA upon verbal or written request.

A) The name and identification of the leaking component;

B) The date and time the leak is detected;

C) The action taken to repair the leak; and

D) The date and time the leak is repaired.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.987 Compliance Schedule

Every owner or operator of an emissions unit which is subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106~~ of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.988 Testing

a) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 219.986~~ of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a VOM emission unit subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105.

b) Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the USEPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART UU: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 219.990 Exempt Emission Units

Upon request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an emission unit which is exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ Subparts PP, QQ, RR, TT, or Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must submit records to the Agency within 30 calendar days ~~from~~ after the date of the request that document that the emission unit is exempt from those requirements.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.991 Subject Emission Units

a) Any owner or operator of a VOM emission unit which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT and complying by the use of emission capture and control equipment ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new emission unit, the owner or operator of the subject VOM emission unit ~~shall~~ must demonstrate to the Agency that the subject emission unit will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date by submitting to the Agency all calculations and other supporting data, including descriptions and results of any tests the owner or operator may have performed.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject VOM source ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) Control device monitoring data.

B) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment, and the associated emission source.

C) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device, and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject VOM source ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing a violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT ~~shall~~ must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of capture systems and control devices to the use of complying coatings, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with all requirements of subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of capture systems and control devices to the use of complying coatings, the owner or operator shall comply with all requirements of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

4) Testing

A) When in the opinion of the Agency it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart, the owner or operator of a VOM emission source subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~must, at ~~his~~ its own expense, conduct ~~such~~ the tests in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~.

B) Nothing in this Section ~~shall limit~~limits the authority of the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

b) Any owner or operator of a coating line which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP or TT and complying by means of the daily-weighted average VOM content limitation ~~shall~~ must comply with the following:

1) By ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a coating line subject to Subpart PP or TT, the owner or operator of the subject coating line ~~shall~~ must certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance on and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. ~~Such~~ The certification ~~shall~~ must include:

A) The name and identification number of each coating line which will comply by means of the daily-weighted average VOM content limitation.

B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted

from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

D) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.

E) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (b)(2).

F) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept.

2) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for ~~a period of~~ three years:

A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.

B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.

C) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined in Section 219.104 ~~of this Part~~.

3) On and after ~~a~~ an applicable date ~~consistent with~~under Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in the following instances:

A) Any record showing violation of ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP or TT ~~shall~~ must be reported by sending a copy of ~~such~~ the record to the Agency within 30 days ~~following the occurrence of~~after the violation.

B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of complying coatings to the use capture systems and control devices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~. Upon changing the method of compliance with Subpart PP or TT from the use of complying coatings to the

use capture systems and control devices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must comply with ~~all requirements of~~ subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Any owner or operator of a VOM emission source which is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Subpart PP, QQ, RR, or TT and complying by means of an alternative control plan which has been approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision ~~shall~~ must comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in the alternative control plan.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.APPENDIX A List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
105-57-7	Acetal
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
107-89-1	Acetaldol
60-35-5	Acetamide
103-84-4	Acetanilide
64-19-7	Acetic acid
108-24-7	Acetic anhydride
67-64-1	Acetone
75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
98-86-2	Acetophenone
75-36-5	Acetyl chloride
74-86-2	Acetylene
107-02-8	Acrolein
79-06-1	Acrylamide
79-10-7	Acrylic acid & esters
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
124-04-9	Adipic acid
111-69-3	Adiponitrile
[b]	Alkyl naphthalenes
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
107-05-1	Allyl chloride
1321-11-5	Aminobenzoic acid
111-41-1	Aminoethylethanolamine
123-30-8	p-aminophenol
628-63-7, 123-92-2	Amyl acetates
71-47-0[c]	Amyl alcohols
110-58-7	Amyl amine

543-59-9	Amyl chloride
110-68-7[c]	Amyl mercaptans
1322-06-1	Amyl phenol
62-53-3	Aniline
142-04-1	Aniline hydrochloride
29191-52-4	Anisidine
100-66-3	Anisole
118-92-3	Anthranilic acid
84-65-1	Anthraquinone
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde
55-21-0	Benzamide
71-43-2	Benzene
98-48-6	Benzenedisulfonic acid
98-11-3	Benzenesulfonic acid
134-81-6	Benzil
76-93-7	Benzilic acid
65-85-0	Benzoic acid
119-53-9	Benzoin
100-47-0	Benzonitrile
119-61-9	Benzophenone
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol
100-46-9	Benzylamine
120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
98-87-3	Benzyl dichloride
92-52-4	Biphenyl
80-05-7	Bisphenol A
10-86-1	Bromobenzene
27497-51-4	Bromonaphthalene
106-99-0	Butadiene
106-98-9	l-butene
123-86-4	n-butyl acetate
141-32-2	n-butyl acrylate
71-36-3	n-butyl alcohol
78-92-2	s-butyl alcohol
75-65-0	t-butyl alcohol
109-73-9	n-butylamine
13952-84-6	s-butylamine
75-64-9	t-butylamine
98-73-7	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid
107-88-0	1,3-butylene glycol
123-72-8	n-butyraldehyde
107-92-6	Butyric acid
106-31-0	Butyric anhydride

109-74-0	Butyronitrile
105-60-2	Caprolactam
75-1-50	Carbon disulfide
558-13-4	Carbon tetrabromide
55-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
9004-35-7	Cellulose acetate
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid
108-42-9	m-chloroaniline
95-51-2	o-chloroaniline
106-47-8	p-chloroaniline
35913-09-8	Chlorobenzaldehyde
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
118-91-2, 535-80-8, 74-11-3[c]	Chlorobenzoic acid
2136-81-4, 2136-89-2, 5216-25-1[c]	Chlorobenzotrichloride
1321-03-5	Chlorobenzoyl chloride
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoroethane
25497-29-4	Chlorodifluoromethane
67-66-3	Chloroform
25586-43-0	Chloronaphthalene
88-73-3	o-chloronitrobenzene
100-00-5	p-chloronitrobenzene
25167-80-0	Chlorophenols
126-99-8	Chloroprene
7790-94-5	Chlorosulfonic acid
108-41-8	m-chlorotoluene
95-49-8	o-chlorotoluene
106-43-4	p-chlorotoluene
75-72-9	Chlorotrifluoromethane
108-39-4	m-cresol
95-48-7	o-cresol
106-44-5	p-cresol
1319-77-3	Mixed cresols
1319-77-3	Cresylic acid
4170-30-0	Crotonaldehyde
3724-65-0	Crontonic acid
98-82-8	Cumene
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide
372-09-8	Cyanoacetic acid
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
108-80-5	Cyanuric acid
108-77-0	Cyanuric chloride
110-82-7	Cyclohexane

108-93-0	Cyclohexanol
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone
110-83-8	Cyclohexene
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine
111-78-4	Cyclooctadiene
112-30-1	Decanol
123-42-2	Diacetone alcohol
27576-04-1	Diaminobenzoic acid
95-76-1, 95-82-9, 554-00-7, 608-27-5, 608-31-1, 626-43-7, 27134-27-6, 57311-92-9[c]	Dichloroaniline
541-73-1	m-dichlorobenzene
95-50-1	o-dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	p-dichlorobenzene
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
107-06-2	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)
96-23-1	Dichlorohydrin
26952-23-8	Dichloropropene
101-83-7	Dicyclohexylamine
109-89-7	Diethylamine
111-46-6	Diethylene glycol
112-36-7	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether
111-96-6	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
124-17-7	Diethylene glycol mononbutyl ether acetate
111-90-0	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
112-15-2	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
111-77-3	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate
75-37-6	Difluoroethane
25167-70-8	Diisobutylene
26761-40-0	Diisodecyl phthalate
27554-26-3	Diisooctyl phthalate
674-82-8	Diketene
124-40-3	Dimethylamine
121-69-7	N,N-dimethylaniline
115-10-6	N,N-dimethyl ether
68-12-2	N,N-dimethylformamide
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate

75-18-3	Dimethyl sulfide
67-68-5	Dimethyl sulfoxide
120-61-6	Dimethyl terephthalate
99-34-3	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
51-28-5	Dinitrophenol
	Dinitrotolyene
123-91-1	Dioxane
646-06-0	Dioxilane
122-39-4	Diphenylamine
101-84-4	Diphenyl oxide
102-08-9	Diphenyl thiourea
25265-71-8	Dipropylene glycol
25378-22-7	Dodecene
28675-17-4	Dodecylaniline
27193-86-8	Dodecylphenol
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
64-17-5	Ethanol
141-43-5[c]	Ethanolamines
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate
141-97-9	Ethyl acetoacetate
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate
75-04-7	Ethylamine
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
74-96-4	Ethyl bromide
9004-57-3	Ethylcellulose
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride
105-39-5	Ethyl chloroacetate
105-56-6	Ethylcyanoacetate
74-85-1	Ethylene
96-49-1	Ethylene carbonate
107-07-3	Ethylene chlorohydrin
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol
111-55-7	Ethylene glycol diacetate
110-71-4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
112-07-2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
111-15-9	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
109-86-4	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
110-49-6	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
122-99-6	Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether
2807-30-9	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide
60-29-7	Ethyl ether

104-76-7	2-ethylhexanol
122-51-0	Ethyl orthoformate
95-92-1	Ethyl oxalate
41892-71-1	Ethyl sodium oxaloacetate
50-00-0	Formaldehyde
75-12-7	Formamide
64-18-6	Formic acid
110-17-8	Fumaric acid
98-01-1	Furfural
56-81-5	Glycerol (Synthetic)
26545-73-7	Glycerol dichlorohydrin
25791-96-2	Glycerol triether
56-40-6	Glycine
107-22-2	Glyoxal
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
36653-82-4	Hexadecyl alcohol
124-09-4	Hexamethylenediamine
629-11-8	Hexamethylene glycol
100-97-0	Hexamethylenetetramine
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
123-31-9	Hydroquinone
99-96-7	p-hydroxybenzoic acid
26760-64-5	Isoamylene
78-83-1	Isobutanol
110-19-0	Isobutyl acetate
115-11-7	Isobutylene
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde
79-31-2	Isobutyric acid
25339-17-7	Isodecanol
26952-21-6	Isooctyl alcohol
78-78-4	Isopentane
78-59-1	Isophorone
121-91-5	Isophthalic acid
78-79-5	Isoprene
67-63-0	Isopropanol
108-21-4	Isopropyl acetate
75-31-0	Isopropylamine
75-29-6	Isopropyl chloride
25168-06-3	Isopropylphenol
463-51-4	Ketene
(b)	Linear alkyl sulfonate*
123-01-3	Linear alkylbenzene
110-16-7	Maleic acid
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
6915-15-7	Malic acid

141-79-7	Mesityl oxide
121-47-1	Metanilic acid
79-41-4	Methacrylic acid
563-47-3	Methallyl chloride
67-56-1	Methanol
79-20-9	Methyl acetate
105-45-3	Methyl acetoacetate
74-89-5	Methylamine
100-61-8	n-methylaniline
74-83-9	Methyl bromide
37365-71-2	Methyl butynol
74-87-3	Methyl chloride
108-87-2	Methyl cyclohexane
1331-22-2	Methyl cyclohexanone
75-09-2	Methylene chloride
101-77-9	Methylene dianiline
101-68-8	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone
107-31-3	Methyl formate
108-11-2	Methyl isobutyl carbinol
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
77-75-8	Methylpentynol
98-83-9	B-methylstyrene
110-91-8	Morpholine
85-47-2	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid
120-18-3	B-naphthalene sulfonic acid
90-15-3	a-naphthol
135-19-3	B-naphthol
75-98-9	Neopentanoic acid
88-74-4	o-nitroaniline
100-01-6	p-nitroaniline
91-23-6	o-nitroanisole
100-17-4	p-nitroanisole
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene
27178-83-2[c]	Nitrobenzoic acid (o, m & p)
79-24-3	Nitroethane
75-52-5	Nitromethane
88-75-5	Nitrophenol
25322-01-4	Nitropropane
1321-12-6	Nitrotoluene
27215-95-8	Nonene
25154-52-3	Nonylphenol
27193-28-8	Octylphenol
123-63-7	Paraldehyde
115-77-5	Pentaerythritol

109-66-0	n-pentane
109-67-1	l-pentene
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan
94-70-2	o-phenetidine
156-43-4	p-phenetidine
108-95-2	Phenol
98-67-9, 585-38-6, 609-46-1, 133-39-7[c]	Phenolsulfonic acids
91-40-7	Phenyl anthranilic acid
[(b)]	Phenylenediamine
75-44-5	Phosgene
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
85-41-6	Phthalimide
108-99-6	b-picoline
110-85-0	Piperazine
9003-29-6, 25036-29-7[c]	Polybutenes
25322-68-3	Polyethylene glycol
25322-69-4	Polypropylene glycol
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde
79-09-4	Propionic acid
71-23-8	n-propyl alcohol
107-10-8	Propylamine
540-54-5	Propyl chloride
115-07-1	Propylene
127-00-4	Propylene chlorohydrin
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
57-55-6	Propylene glycol
75-56-9	Propylene oxide
110-86-1	Pyridine
106-51-4	Quinone
108-46-3	Resorcinol
27138-57-4	Resorcylic acid
69-72-7	Salicylic acid
127-09-3	Sodium acetate
532-32-1	Sodium benzoate
9004-32-4	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
3926-62-3	Sodium chloroacetate
141-53-7	Sodium formate
139-02-6	Sodium phenate
110-44-1	Sorbic acid
100-42-5	Styrene
110-15-6	Succinic acid

110-61-2	Succinitrile
121-57-3	Sulfanilic acid
126-33-0	Sulfolane
1401-55-4	Tannic acid
100-21-0	Terephthalic acid
79-34-5[c]	Tetrachloroethanes
117-08-8	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride
78-00-2	Tetraethyllead
119-64-2	Tetrahydronaphthalene
85-43-8	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead
110-60-1	Tetramethylenediamine
110-18-9	Tetramethylethylenediamine
108-88-3	Toluene
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanates (mixture)
1333-07-9	Toluene sulfonamide
104-15-4[c]	Toluenesulfonic acids
98-59-9	Toluene sulfonyl chloride
26915-12-8	Toluidines
87-61-6, 108-70-3, 120-82-1[c]	Trichlorobenzenes
71-55-6	1,1,1-trichloroethane
79-00-5	1,1,2-trichloroethane
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane
96-18-4	1,2,3-trichloropropane
76-13-1	1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane
121-44-8	Triethylamine
112-27-6	Triethylene glycol
112-49-2	Triethylene glycoldimethyl ether
7756-94-7	Triisobutylene
75-50-3	Trimethylamine
57-13-6	Urea
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride
25013-15-4	Vinyl toluene
1330-20-7	Xylenes (mixed)
95-47-6	o-xylene
106-42-3	p-xylene
1300-71-6	Xylenol
1300-73-8	Xylidine
[(b)]	methyl tert-butyl ether

9002-88-4	Polyethylene
(b)	Polypropylene
9009-53-6	Polystyrene

a) CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registery numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

b) No CAS numbers~~(s)~~ have been assigned to this chemical, to its isomers, or mixtures containing these chemicals.

c) CAS numbers for some of the isomers are listed~~: the~~. The standards apply to all of the isomers and mixtures, even if CAS numbers have not been assigned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.APPENDIX B VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006)

Section 219.APPENDIX C Reference Methods and Procedures

Introduction

This Appendix presents the reference methods and procedures required for implementing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). Methods and procedures are identified for two types of RACT implementation:

a) Determination of VOM destruction efficiency for evaluating compliance with the 98 weight percent VOM reduction or 20 ppmv emission limit ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.520 through 219.527 ~~of this Part~~; and

b) Determination of offgas flowrate, hourly emissions and stream net heating value for calculating TRE.

All reference methods identified in this Appendix refer to the reference methods ~~specified~~ at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

VOM DESTRUCTION EFFICIENCY DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining compliance with the percent destruction efficiency ~~specified~~ in Sections 219.520 through 219.527 ~~of this Part~~.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The control device inlet sampling site for determination of vent stream molar composition or total organic compound destruction efficiency ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any control device and after all recovery devices.

b) Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C or 2D for determination of the volumetric flowrate.

c) Reference Method 3 to measure oxygen concentration of the air dilution correction. The emission sample ~~shall~~ must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

d) Reference Method 18 to determine the concentration of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the control device outlet and total organic compound reduction efficiency of the control device.

TRE DETERMINATION

The following reference methods and procedures are required for determining the offgas flowrate, hourly emissions, and the net heating value of the gas combusted to calculate the vent stream TRE.

a) Reference Method 1 or 1A for selection of the sampling site. The sampling site for the vent stream flowrate and molar composition determination ~~prescribed~~ in subsections (b) and (c) ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any combustion device, ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor dilution of the stream with air and ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor introduction of halogenated compounds into the vent stream. Subject to the preceding restrictions on the sampling site, it ~~shall~~ must be after the final recovery device. If any gas stream other than the air oxidation vent stream is normally conducted through the recovery system of the affected facility, ~~such~~ the stream ~~shall~~ must be rerouted or turned off while the vent stream is sampled, but ~~shall~~ must be routed normally ~~prior to~~before the measuring of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with the recommended RACT. If the air oxidation vent stream is normally routed through any equipment which is not a part of the air oxidation process as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.350, ~~such~~ the equipment ~~shall~~ must be bypassed by the vent stream while the vent stream is sampled, but ~~shall~~ must not be bypassed during the measurement of the initial value of the monitored parameters for determining compliance with Subpart V.

b) The molar composition of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined using the following methods:

1) Reference Method 18 to measure the concentration of all organics, including those containing halogens, unless a significant portion of the compounds of interest are polymeric (high molecular weight), can polymerize before analysis or have low vapor pressures, in which case Reference Method 25(a) ~~shall~~ must be used.

2) ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

3) Reference Method 4 to measure the content of water vapor, if necessary.

c) The volumetric flowrate ~~shall~~ must be determined using Reference Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D, as appropriate.

d) The net heating value of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$H = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

where:

H= Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm, where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at ~~25°C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20° C~~20 ºC, as in the definition of F (vent stream flowrate) ~~below~~in subsection (e)

K= Constant, 1.740 x 10(-7) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (MJ/kal) where standard temperature for mole/scm is ~~20°C~~20 ºC

C_i= Concentration of sample component i, reported on a wet basis, in ppm, as measured by Reference Method 18 or ASTM D1946-67 (reapproved 1977), incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

H_i= Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/mole based on combustion at ~~25°C~~25 ºC and 760 mm Hg. If published values are not available or cannot be calculated, the heats of combustion of vent stream components are required to be determined using ASTM D2382-76, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

e) The emission rate of total organic compounds in the process vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K F \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i M_i$$

where:

E= Emission rate of total organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in the sample in kg/hr;

K= Constant 2.494 x 10(-6) (1/ppm) (mole/scm) (kg/g) (min/hr), where standard temperature for (mole/scm) is ~~20°C~~20 ºC;

M_i= Molecular weight of sample component i (g/mole);

F= Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of ~~20°C~~20 ºC

f) The total vent stream concentration (by volume) of compounds containing halogens (ppmv, by compound) ~~shall~~ must be summed from the individual concentrations of compounds containing halogens which were measured by Reference Method 18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.APPENDIX D: Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation

This Appendix contains values for the total resource effectiveness index (TRE) equation in Subpart V.

If a flow rate falls exactly on the boundary between the indicated ranges, the operator ~~shall~~ must use the row in which the flow rate is maximum.

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.0.	13.5	48.73	0.	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.
13.5	700.	42.35	0.624	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0245
700.	1400.	84.38	0.678	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	126.41	0.712	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	168.44	0.747	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	210.47	0.758	0.404	-0.1632	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR CHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.5 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	47.76	0.	-0.292	0.	0.	0.
13.5	700.	41.58	0.605	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0245
700.	1400.	82.84	0.658	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0346
1400.	2100.	123.10	0.691	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0424
2100.	2800.	165.36	0.715	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0490
2800.	3500.	206.62	0.734	-0.292	0.	0.	0.0548

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.48 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.05	0.	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.
13.5	1350.	16.61	0.239	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	32.91	0.260	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0346
2700.	4050.	49.21	0.273	0.113	-0.214	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 0.48 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.9 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min)							
Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	19.74	0.	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.
13.5	1350.	18.30	0.138	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0245
1350.	2700.	36.28	0.150	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0346
2700.	4050.	54.26	0.158	0.400	-0.202	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 1.9 AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3.6 MJ/scm

FLOW RATE
(scm/min)

Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
.0	13.5	15.24	0.	0.033	0.	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.157	0.033	0.	0.	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.171	0.033	0.	0.	0.346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.179	0.033	0.	0.	0.0424

COEFFICIENTS FOR TRE EQUATION FOR NONCHLORINATED PROCESS VENT STREAMS WITH NET HEATING VALUE GREATER THAN 3.6 MG/scm

FLOW RATE (scm/min) Min.	Max.	a	b	c	d	e	f
0.	13.5	15.24	0.	0.	0.0090	0.	0.
13.5	1190.	13.63	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0503	0.0245
1190.	2380.	26.95	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0546	0.0346
2380.	3570.	40.27	0.	0.	0.0090	0.0573	0.0424

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.APPENDIX E List of Affected Marine Terminals

The following table identifies the expected volatile organic material (VOM) emission reductions, in pounds per day in 1996, from the control of the marine vessel loading of gasoline and crude oil from the listed sources, their successors, and assigns. ~~Such~~ The reduction of VOM emissions must occur after November 1990 and ~~may~~ must not include reductions resulting from compliance with any federally required controls or from any measures included in any State Implementation Plan adopted by the State of Illinois to satisfy any other Clean Air Act requirement.

Facility	Permit#	Reduction
Phillips Pipeline Co. Facility ID # 163020AAB	73040515014	10
Clark Oil and Refining Corp. Facility ID # 19050AAA	72110678053	468
Marathon Pipe Line Co. Facility ID # 119050AAF	73021451001	2,417
Conoco Pipe Line Co. Facility ID # 119050AAK	73031095011	2,759
Shell Oil Co.	87120058128	7,554

Facility ID # 119090AAA		
Amoco Distribution Center Facility ID # 119115AAY	73020080007	10,443

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996)

Section 219.APPENDIX G TRE Index Measurements for SOCMI Reactors and Distillation Units

For purposes of ~~Subpart Q,~~ Sections 219.431 through 219.435, the following apply:

a) The following test methods ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance with the total resource effectiveness ("TRE") index value:

1) Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate, for selection of the sampling site.

A) The sampling site for the vent stream molar composition determination and flow rate ~~prescribed~~ in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) ~~of this Appendix shall~~must be, except for the situations ~~outlined~~ in subsection (a)(1)(B), after the final recovery device, if a recovery system is present, ~~prior to~~before the inlet of any control device, and ~~prior to~~before any post-reactor or post-distillation unit introduction ~~of~~ halogenated compounds into the vent stream. No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 10 cm in diameter.

B) If any gas stream other than the reactor or distillation unit vent stream is normally conducted through the final recovery device:

i) The sampling site for vent stream flow rate and molar composition ~~shall~~ must be ~~prior to~~before the final recovery device and ~~prior to~~before the point at which any nonreactor or nondistillation unit vent stream or stream from a nonaffected reactor or distillation unit is introduced. Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure organic compound concentrations at this site.

ii) The efficiency of the final recovery device is determined by measuring the organic compound concentrations using Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, at the inlet to the final recovery device after the introduction of all vent streams and at the outlet of the final recovery device.

iii) The efficiency of the final recovery device determined according to subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) ~~of this Appendix shall~~must be applied to the organic compound concentrations measured according to subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) ~~of this Appendix~~ to determine the concentrations of organic compounds from the final recovery device attributable to the reactor or distillation unit vent stream. The resulting organic compound concentrations are then used to perform the calculations ~~outlined~~ in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

2) The molar composition of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

A) Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of organic compounds including those containing halogens;

B) ASTM D1946-77, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen; and

C) Method 4, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, to measure the content of water vapor.

3) The volumetric flow rate ~~shall~~ must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as appropriate.

4) The emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) (E_{VOM}) in the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following formula:

$$E_{VOM} = K_2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j M_j Q_s$$

where:

E_{VOM} = Emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane) in the sample, kg/hr.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494 x 10^6 (l/ppmv)(g-mole/scm)(kg/g)(min/hr), where standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20 °C~~20 °C.

C_j = Concentration of compound j, on a dry basis, in ppmv as measured by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, as indicated in Section 219.433(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

M_j = Molecular weight of sample j, g/g-mole.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate (scm) at a temperature of ~~20 °C~~20 ºC.

5) The total vent stream concentration (by volume) of compounds containing halogens (ppmv, by compound) ~~shall~~ must be summed from the individual concentrations of compounds containing halogens which were measured by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

6) The net heating value of the vent stream ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following:

$$H_T = K_1 \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j H_j (1-B_{ws})$$

where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample (MJ/scm), where the net ~~enthaply~~ enthalpy per mole of vent stream is based on combustion of ~~25 °C~~25 ºC and 760 mmHG, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is ~~20 °C~~20 ºC as in the definition of Q_s (vent stream flow rate).

K_1 = Constant, 1.740×10^{-7} $(ppmv)^{-1}$ (g-mole/scm), (MJ/KCal), where standard temperature for (g-mole/scm) is ~~20 °C~~20 ºC.

B_{ws} = Water vapor content of the vent stream, proportion by volume; except that if the vent stream passes through a final stream jet and is not condensed, it ~~shall~~ must be assumed that $B_{ws} = 0.023$ in order to correct to 2.3 percent moisture.

C_j = Concentration on a dry basis of compound j in ppmv, as measured for all organic compounds by Method 18, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by using ASTM D1946-77, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

H_j = Net heat of combustion of compound j, kCal/g- mole, based on combustion at ~~25 °C~~25 ºC and 760 mmHG. The heats of combustion of vent stream components ~~shall~~ must be determined

using ASTM D2382-83, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

b)

1) The TRE index value of the vent ~~shall~~ must be calculated using the following:

$$TRE = \frac{1\ [a + b\ (Q_s) + c\ (H_T) + d\ (E_{VOM})]}{E_{VOM}}$$

where:

TRE = TRE index value.

E_{VOM} = Hourly emission rate of VOM (kg/hr) as calculated in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate scm/min at a standard temperature of ~~20 °C~~20 ºC.

H_T = Vent stream net heating value (MJ/scm), as calculated in subsection (a)(6) ~~of this Appendix~~.

E_{VOM} = Hourly emission rate of VOM (minus methane and ethane), (kg/hr) as calculated in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~.

a,b, c,d = Value of coefficients presented below are:

Type of Stream	Control Device Basis	Value of Coefficients a	b	c	d
Nonhalogenated					
	Flare	2.129	0.183	-0.005	0.359
	Thermal incinerator zero (0) Percent heat Recovery	3.075	0.021	-0.037	0.018
	Thermal incinerator 70 Percent heat Recovery	3.803	0.032	-0.042	0.007
Halogenated					
	Thermal incinerator and scrubber	5.470	0.181	-0.040	0.004

2) Every owner or operator of a vent stream ~~shall~~ must use the applicable coefficients identified for values a, b, c, and d in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Appendix~~ to calculate the TRE index value based on a flare, a thermal incinerator with zero percent heat recovery, and a thermal incinerator with 70 percent heat recovery, and ~~shall~~ must select the lowest TRE index value.

3) Every owner or operator of a reactor or distillation unit with a halogenated vent stream, determined as any stream with a total concentration of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds of 200 ppmv or greater, ~~shall~~ must use the applicable coefficients identified for values a, b, c, and d in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Appendix~~ to calculate the TRE index value based on a thermal incinerator and scrubber.

c) Every owner or operator of a source seeking to comply with Section 219.432(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must recalculate the flow rate and VOM concentration for each affected vent stream whenever process changes are made. Examples of process changes include~~, but are not limited to,~~ changes in production capacity, feedstock type, or catalyst type, or whenever there is replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment. The flow rate and VOM concentration ~~shall~~ must be recalculated based on test data, or on best engineering estimates of the effects of the change to the recovery system.

d) Whenever a process change, as defined in Section 219.435(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, yields a TRE index value of 1.0 or less, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must notify and submit a report to the Agency ~~according to the requirements specified in~~under Section 219.435(c) ~~of this Subpart,~~ within 180 calendar days after the process change and ~~shall~~ must conduct a performance test ~~according to the methods and procedures required by~~under Section 219.433 ~~of this Part~~.

e) For the purpose of demonstrating that a process vent stream has a VOM concentration below 500 ppmv, the following ~~shall~~ must be used:

1) The sampling site ~~shall~~ must be selected as specified in Section 219.433(c)(1) ~~of this Part~~.

2) Method 18 or Method 25A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure concentration; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, may be used.

3) Where Method 18 is used, the following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate ppmv concentration:

i) The minimum sampling time for each run ~~shall~~ must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples ~~shall~~ must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples ~~shall~~ must be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as ~~15 minute~~15-minuite intervals during the run.

ii) The concentration of VOM ~~shall~~ must be calculated using Method 18 according to Section 219.433(c)(4) ~~of this Part~~.

4) Where Method 25A is used, the following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate ppmv VOM concentration:

i) Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be used only if a single VOM is greater than 50 percent of total VOM, by volume, in the process vent stream.

ii) The vent stream composition may be determined by either process knowledge, test data collected using an appropriate Reference Method, or a method of data collection validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of 40 CFR Part 63, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. Examples of information that constitute process knowledge include calculations based on material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results ~~provided~~ if the results are still relevant to the current process vent stream conditions.

iii) The VOM used as the calibration gas for Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be the single VOM present at greater than 50 percent of the total VOM by volume.

iv) The span value for Method 25A ~~shall~~ must be 50 ppmv.

v) Use of Method 25A is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.

vi) The concentration of VOM ~~shall~~ must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen using the procedures and equation in Section 219.433(c)(3) ~~of this Part~~.

5) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must demonstrate that the concentration of VOM, including methane and ethane, measured by Method 25A is below 250 ppmv to qualify for the low concentration exclusion in Section 219.431 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.APPENDIX H Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 219.212 Cross-Line Averaging

This Appendix contains limitations for purposes of determining compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 219.212 ~~of this Part~~. A source must establish that, at very least, each participating coating line used for purposes of cross-line averaging meets the Federal Implementation Plan level of VOM content, as listed below. The emission limitations for participating coating lines that must not be exceeded are as follows:

		kg/l	lb/gal
a)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Coating		
1)	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
2)	Primer surface coat	1.81	(15.1)

(Note: The primer surface coat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surface operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the primer surface limitation.)

		kg/l	lb/gal
3)	Topcoat	1.81	(15.1)

(Note: The topcoat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation ~~shall~~ must be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance ~~shall~~ must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol ~~referenced~~ in Section 219.105(b) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 ~~of this Part~~ does not apply to the topcoat limitation.)

			kg/l	lb/gal
	4)	Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)
b)	Can Coating		kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	Sheet basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
	2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
	3)	Interior body spray coat	0.51	(4.2)
	4)	Exterior end coat	0.51	(4.2)
	5)	Side seam spray coat	0.66	(5.5)
	6)	End sealing compound coat	0.44	(3.7)
			kg/l	lb/gal
c)	Paper Coating		0.35	(2.9)

(Note: The paper coating limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply to any owner or operator of any paper coating line on which flexographic or rotogravure printing is performed if the paper coating line complies with the emissions limitations in Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~. In addition, screen printing on paper is not regulated as paper coating~~,~~ but is regulated under Subpart TT ~~of this Part~~.)

			kg/l	lb/gal
d)	Coil Coating		0.31	(2.6)
e)	Fabric Coating		0.35	(2.9)
f)	Vinyl Coating		0.45	(3.8)
g)	Metal Furniture Coating			
	1)	Air Dried	0.36	(3.0)
	2)	Baked	0.36	(3.0)
h)	Large Appliance Coating			
	1)	Air Dried	0.34	(2.8)

	2)	Baked	0.34	(2.8)

(Note: The limitation ~~shall~~ does not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, ~~provided that~~if the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) in any one rolling eight-hour period.)

			kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Magnet Wire Coating		0.20	(1.7)
j)	Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating			
	1)	Clear coating	0.52	(4.3)
	2)	Extreme performance coating		
		A) Air Dried	0.42	(3.5)
		B) Baked	0.42	(3.5)
	3)	Steel pail and drum interior coating	0.52	(4.3)
	4)	All other coatings		
		A) Air Dried	0.42	(3.5)
		B) Baked	0.36	(3.0)
k)	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating		kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	2)	Extreme performance top-coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
	3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
	4)	All other coatings are subject to the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings in subsection (j) ~~above~~.		

			kg/l	lb/gal
l)	Wood Furniture Coating			
	1)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
	2)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
	3)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
	4)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
	5)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
	6)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
	7)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

(Note: An owner or operator of a wood furniture coating operation subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must apply all coatings, with the exception of no more than 37.8 l (10 gal) of coating per day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc spray application system, heated airless spray application system, roller coating, brush or wipe coating application system, dip coating application system, or high volume low pressure (HVLP) application system.)

m) Plastic Parts Coating: Automotive/Transportation

				kg/l	lb/gal
	1)	Interiors			
		A)	Baked		
			i) Color coat	0.49*	(4.1)*
			ii) Primer	0.46*	(3.8)*
		B)	Air Dried		
			i) Color coat	0.38*	(3.2)*
			ii) Primer	0.42*	(3.5)*

2)	Exteriors (flexible and non-flexible)			
	A)	Baked		
		i) Primer	0.60*	(5.0)*
		ii) Primer non-flexible	0.54*	(4.5)*
		iii) Clear coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
		iv) Color coat	0.55*	(4.6)*
	B)	Air Dried		
		i) Primer	0.66*	(5.5)*
		ii) Clear coat	0.54*	(4.5)*
		iii) Color coat (red & black)	0.67*	(5.6)*
		iv) Color coat (others)	0.61*	(5.1)*
3)	Specialty			
	A)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats, texture basecoats	0.66*	(5.5)*
	B)	Black coatings, reflective argent coatings, air bag cover coatings, and soft coatings	0.71*	(5.9)*
	C)	Gloss reducers, vacuum metallizing topcoats, and texture topcoats	0.77*	(6.4)*
	D)	Stencil coatings, adhesion primers, ink pad coatings, electrostatic prep	0.82*	(6.8)*

		coatings, and resist coatings		
	E)	Head lamp lens coatings	0.89*	(7.4)*

n) Plastic Parts Coating: Business Machine

		kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Primer	0.14*	(1.2)*
2)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
3)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
4)	Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings	0.48*	(4.0)*
5)	Specialty Coatings		
	A) Soft coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
	B) Plating resist	0.71*	(5.9)*
	C) Plating sensitizer	0.85*	(7.1)*

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 220
NONMETHANE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: MSW LANDFILLS

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 4, 9.1, 27, and 28.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/4, 9.1, 27, and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted in Docket R98-28 at 22 Ill. Reg.11790, effective July 31, 1998; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 220.100 Purpose

This Part contains emission control requirements for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in ~~accordance~~ compliance with section 111(d) and subpart B of the Clean Air Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.110 Definitions

The definitions in this Section apply only to ~~the provisions of~~ this Part. Unless otherwise defined ~~herein and unless~~in this Section or a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the ~~definitions of~~ terms ~~used~~ in this Part ~~shall~~ have the ~~meanings specified by~~definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102, 211, and 810.103.

"Active collection system" means a gas collection system that uses gas mover equipment.

"Active landfill" means a landfill in which solid waste is being placed or a landfill that is planning to accept waste in the future.

"Commercial waste" means all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding household and industrial wastes.

"Controlled landfill" means any landfill at which collection and control systems are required under this Part as a result of the NMOC emission rate. The landfill is considered controlled at the time an application for a construction permit for a collection and control system is submitted to the Agency in compliance with Sections 220.220 and 220.230 ~~of this Part~~.

"Design capacity" means the maximum amount of solid waste a landfill can accept, ~~as indicated~~ in terms of volume or mass, as specified in the permit(s) issued ~~pursuant to~~under Section 21(d) of the Act for the source plus any in-place waste not accounted for in the permit(s); if no design capacity is specified in a permit, then the design capacity ~~shall~~ must be calculated using good engineering practices; or if the landfill is closed ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable regulations in 35 Ill. Adm. Code.Subtitle G, the actual capacity ~~specified~~ in the closure plan. If the owner or operator chooses to convert the design capacity from volume to mass or from mass to volume to demonstrate its design capacity is less than 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million m^3, the calculation must include a site-specific density, which must be recalculated annually.

"Disposal facility" means all contiguous land and structures, and improvements on the land used for the disposal of solid waste. Portions of the disposal facility may be separated by access roads.

"Emission rate cutoff" means the threshold annual emission rate to which a landfill compares its estimated emission rate to determine if control under this Part is required.

"Enclosed combustor" means an enclosed firebox. Examples include~~, but are not limited to,~~ an enclosed flare, a boiler, and an internal combustion engine.

"Flare" means an open combustor without enclosure or shroud.

"Gas mover equipment" means the equipment (i.e., fan, blower, compressor) used to

transport landfill gas through the header system.

"Household waste" means any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas). ~~(Section 3.89 of the Act)~~[415 ILCS 5/3.230]

"Inactive landfill" means a landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed, and that is no longer permitted to accept waste under Section 21 of the Act or has a federally enforceable permit condition prohibiting the acceptance of additional waste. If an inactive landfill is subsequently permitted to accept additional waste and additional solid waste is placed in the landfill, the landfill is no longer inactive.

"Industrial waste" means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA, 40 CFR 264 and 265. Such waste may include~~, but is not limited to,~~ waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

"Interior well" means any well or similar collection component located inside the perimeter of the landfill. A perimeter well located outside the landfilled waste is not an interior well.

"Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, or an underground injection well. For the purposes of this Part, landfills include waste piles.

"Lateral expansion" means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing MSW landfill. A lateral expansion is not a modification for the purposes of filing an amended design capacity report ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.210(a)~~ of this Part~~, unless it results in an increase in the design capacity of the landfill.

"Modification" means an increase in the permitted volume design capacity of the landfill by either horizontal or vertical expansion.

"Municipal solid waste (MSW)" means household waste.

"Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill" means an entire disposal facility or landfill in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. An MSW landfill may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste,

and industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. An MSW landfill may be publicly or privately owned or operated.

"Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill emissions" means gas generated by decomposition of organic waste deposited in an MSW landfill or derived from the evolution of organic compounds in the waste.

"Nondegradable waste" means any waste that does not decompose through chemical breakdown or microbiological activity. Examples include~~, but are not limited to,~~ concrete, municipal waste combustor ash, and metals.

"Nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC)" means nonmethane organic compounds, as measured according to ~~the provisions of~~ Section 220.260 ~~of this Part~~.

"Passive collection system" means a gas collection system that uses solely positive pressure within the landfill to move the gas rather than using gas mover equipment.

"Putrescible waste" means a solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms so as to cause a malodor, gases, or other offensive conditions, or which is capable of providing food for birds and vectors. Putrescible wastes may form a contaminated leachate from microbiological degradation, chemical processes, and physical processes. Putrescible waste includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ garbage, offal, dead animals, general household waste, and commercial waste. All solid wastes that do not meet the definitions of inert or chemical wastes ~~shall~~ must be considered putrescible wastes.

"Sludge" means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, ~~exclusive of~~but excludes the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

"Solid waste" means a waste that is defined as an inert waste, ~~as~~ a putrescible waste, ~~as~~ a chemical waste, or ~~as~~ a special waste, and which is also not defined as a hazardous waste ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721.

"Sufficient density" means any number, spacing, and combination of collection system components, including vertical wells, horizontal collectors, and surface collectors, necessary to maintain emission and migration control as determined by measures of performance ~~set forth~~ in this Part.

"Sufficient extraction rate" means a rate sufficient to maintain a negative pressure at all wellheads in the collection system without causing air infiltration, including any wellheads connected to the system as a result of expansion or excess surface emissions, for the life of the blower.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.120 Abbreviations

Act	Illinois Environmental Protection Act
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Board	Illinois Pollution Control Board
~~°~~ C~~°C~~	degrees Celsius or centigrade
cm	centimeters
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
~~°~~ F~~°F~~	degrees Fahrenheit
hr	hours
m	meters
m^3	cubic meters
Mg	megagrams
mmbtu	million British thermal units
MSW	municipal solid waste
MW	megawatt; 1 million watts
NMOC	nonmethane organic compounds
~~NOx~~NO_x	nitrogen oxides
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIP	State Implementation Plan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compounds
~~VOM~~	~~volatile organic material~~
yr	years

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.130 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations by reference do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) Section 4 of Method 2E: Determination of Landfill Gas; Gas Production Flow Rate, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (61 Fed. Reg. 9929 (March 12, 1996)).

b) Method 25C: Determination of Nonmethane Organic Compounds (NMOC) in MSW Landfill Gases, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (61 Fed. Reg. 9929 (March 12, 1996)).

c) Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) the Technical Support Division of OAQPS, EPA, MD-14, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711 (1997).

d) Sections 3, 3.1.3, 4.2, 4.3.1, and 4.4 of Method 21 of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60

(1997).

e) Method 3C, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 (1997).

f) Method 3A, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 (1997).

g) Method 18, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 (1997).

h) General Control Device Requirements, 40 CFR 60.18 (1997).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: MSW LANDFILLS

Section 220.200 Applicability

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, an owner or operator of an MSW landfill for which construction or modification commenced before May 30, 1991, is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart if the landfill has accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition.

b) Any MSW landfill that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or after May 30, 1991, is subject to ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, in lieu of ~~the requirements of~~ this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.210 Compliance Requirements and Schedule

a) Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million Mg by mass or 2.5 million m^3 by volume ~~shall~~ must submit an initial design capacity report to the Agency ~~as provided in~~under Section 220.280(a) ~~of this Subpart~~. The owner or operator may calculate design capacity in either Mg or m^3 for comparison with the exemption values. Any density conversions ~~shall~~ must be documented and submitted with the report. If the landfill is subsequently modified, then the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency an amended design capacity report ~~as provided for in~~under Section 220.280(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. Submittal of an initial design capacity report and, if applicable, an amended design capacity report ~~shall~~ must fulfill the requirements of this Subpart. ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 220.200(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, modification of an MSW landfill will subject it to ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW.

b) An owner or operator of an MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3 ~~shall~~ must submit an initial design capacity report and initial emissions rate report to the Agency~~, as provided~~

~~in~~under Section 220.280(a) and (b) ~~of this Subpart~~, and comply with either subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~.

c) For MSW landfills with an NMOC emissions rate less than 50 Mg/yr, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Submit an emission rate report~~, as provided by~~under Section 220.280(b) ~~of this Subpart,~~ to the Agency; and

2) Recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 220.260(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ until ~~such time as~~ the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr, at which time ~~the provisions of~~ subsection (d) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply, or the landfill is inactive.

d) For MSW landfills with emissions equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr, calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.260(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, within 30 months after the date when the first annual NMOC emission rate report equals or exceeds 50 Mg/yr, an owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Install and operate:

A) A gas collection and control system meeting the gas collection system and control requirements of Sections 220.220 and 220.230 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

B) An alternate gas collection and control system using alternate procedures for gas collection and control, determining compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, recordkeeping, or reporting instead of those ~~provided for~~ in this Subpart, as approved by the Agency or Board, ~~as~~ meeting the requirements in Section 220.220(d) or (e), or Section 220.230(d) or (e) ~~of this Subpart~~. ~~Such~~ The alternate system ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision.

2) Certify compliance: Within 6 months ~~of~~ after initial startup or upon change in method of compliance, or by October 31, 2001, whichever is later, the owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to ~~the control requirements of~~ this Subpart must certify compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart by submitting to the Agency the following:

A) A description of the gas collection and control system used;

B) The date the system was installed; and

C) A demonstration that the control system meets the requirements of

Section 220.230 ~~of this Subpart~~:

i) For active collection systems: the reduction efficiency or ppmv must be established by a performance test using the test methods required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.260(d) ~~of this Subpart~~; or

ii) For open flares: compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, must be established.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.220 Gas Collection System Requirements

a) Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3, and a calculated NMOC emission rate equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr, must install and operate a gas collection system that meets the requirements of either subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) ~~of this Section~~ and:

1) Handles maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the MSW landfill that warrants control ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~ for the period required in Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, as calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.240(a) ~~of this Subpart~~;

2) Collects gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of:

A) 5 years or more, if active; or

B) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade;

3) Is designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas;

4) Routes all the collected gas to a control system that complies with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 220.230 ~~of this Subpart~~; and

5) Collects and treats gas in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code.Subtitle G.

b) Active Collection Systems:

1) Active collection wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other extraction devices ~~shall~~ must be sited at a sufficient density throughout all

gas producing areas using the following procedures:

A) The collection devices within the interior and along the perimeter areas ~~shall~~ must be designed to achieve comprehensive control of surface gas emissions.

B) The sites for gas collection devices, as determined in subsection (b)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must address landfill gas migration issues and augmentation of the collection system through the use of active or passive systems at the landfill perimeter or exterior.

C) Collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate, as defined at Section 220.110 ~~of this Part~~.

D) The placement of gas collection devices determined in subsection (b)(1)(A) ~~of this Section shall~~must control all gas producing areas, except as provided by this subsection (b)(1)(D).

i) Any segregated area of asbestos or nondegradable material may be excluded from collection, if documented ~~as provided~~ under Section 220.280(f)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~. The documentation ~~shall~~ must provide the nature, date of deposition, location, and amount of asbestos or nondegradable material deposited in the area~~,~~ and ~~shall~~ must be provided to the Agency upon request.

ii) Any nonproductive area of the landfill may be excluded from control provided that the total of all excluded areas can be shown to contribute less than 1 percent of the total amount of NMOC emissions from the landfill. The amount, location, and age of the material ~~shall~~ must be documented and provided to the Agency upon request. A separate NMOC emissions estimate ~~shall~~ must be made for each section proposed for exclusion, and the sum of all such sections ~~shall~~ must be compared to the NMOC emissions estimate for the entire landfill, as calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.260 ~~of this Subpart~~. Emissions from each section ~~shall~~ must be computed using the following equation:

$$Q_i = 2k L_o M_i (e^{-kt_i})(C_{NMOC})(3.6x10^{-9})$$

where:

Q_i = NMOC emission rate from the i^{th} section, Mg/yr

k = methane generation rate constant, yr^{-1}
L_o = methane generation potential, m^3 per Mg solid waste
M_i = mass of degradable solid waste in the i^{th} section, Mg
t_i = age of the solid waste in the i^{th} section, years
C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, ppmv
3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The values for k and C_{NMOC} determined in field testing ~~shall~~ must be used, if field testing has been performed in determining the NMOC emission rate or the radii of influence (the distance from the well center to a point in the landfill where the pressure gradient applied by the blower or compressor approaches zero). If field testing has not been performed, the default values for k, L_o, and C_{NMOC} provided in Section 220.260(a)(1) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must be used. The mass of nondegradable solid waste contained within the given section may be subtracted from the total mass of the section when estimating emissions, provided the nature, location, age, and amount of the nondegradable material is documented.

2) The gas collection devices ~~shall~~ must be constructed using the following equipment or procedures:

A) The landfill gas extraction components ~~shall~~ must be constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous corrosion resistant material of suitable dimensions to convey projected amounts of gases; withstand installation, static, and settlement forces; and withstand planned overburden or traffic loads. The collection system ~~shall~~ must extend as necessary to comply with emission and migration standards. Collection devices, such as wells and horizontal collectors, ~~shall~~ must be perforated to allow gas entry without head loss sufficient to impair performance across the intended extent of control. Perforations ~~shall~~ must be situated with regard to the need to prevent excessive air infiltration.

B) Vertical wells ~~shall~~ must be placed so as not to endanger underlying liners and ~~shall~~ must address the occurrence of water within the landfill. Holes and trenches constructed for piped wells and horizontal collectors ~~shall~~ must be of sufficient cross-section so as to allow for their proper construction and completion including, for example, centering of pipes and placement of gravel backfill. Collection devices ~~shall~~ must be designed so as not to

allow indirect short circuiting of air into the cover, refuse into the collection system, or gas into the air. Any gravel used around pipe perforations should be of a dimension so as not to penetrate or block perforations.

C) Collection devices may be connected to the collection header pipes below or above the landfill surface. The connector assembly ~~shall~~ must include a positive closing throttle valve, any necessary seals and couplings, access couplings, and at least one sampling port. The collection devices ~~shall~~ must be constructed of PVC, HDPE, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous material of suitable thickness.

3) The landfill gas ~~shall~~ must be conveyed to a gas control system through the collection header pipe(s). The gas mover equipment ~~shall~~ must be sized to handle the maximum gas generation flow rate expected for the period of intended use ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart~~ using the following procedures:

A) For existing gas collection systems, the flow data ~~shall~~ must be used to project the maximum flow rate. If no flow data exists, the procedures in subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section shall~~must be used.

B) For new gas collection systems, the maximum flow rate ~~shall~~ must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 220.240(a) ~~of this Subpart.~~

c) Passive Collection Systems:

1) A passive collection system ~~shall~~ must be installed with liners on the bottom and all sides in all areas in which gas is to be collected. The liners ~~shall~~ must meet all requirements ~~specified~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 811.306.

2) The collection and control system ~~shall~~ must either conform with the specifications for active collection systems in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ or the owner or operator must obtain the Agency' s approval for alternate provisions ~~as provided for in~~under subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.

d) Alternate Collection Systems:

An owner or operator seeking to install an alternate gas collection system ~~shall~~ must demonstrate to the Agency that ~~such~~ the collection system is capable of capturing the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the MSW landfill, for the period required in Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, as calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.240(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, and in an

equivalent manner to that required by this Section. Any alternate gas collection system must be approved by the Agency. ~~Such~~ The alternate ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision. The alternate ~~shall~~ must include any alternate procedures for collection, control, compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping that are appropriate.

e) Alternate Emissions Standard:

~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1], and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart G, provisions for adjusted standards, adjusted standards for alternate emissions standards, or alternate emissions standards with an alternate compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must be granted by the Board, to the extent consistent with federal law. An owner or operator seeking an alternate emissions standard or an alternate emissions standard with an alternate compliance schedule must demonstrate to the Board that, with respect to the MSW landfill, the control requirements meet one or more of the criteria ~~listed~~ in this subsection (e) pursuant to 40 CFR 60.24(f). Any such request must be approved by the Board. Such alternate ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision. Any alternate ~~shall~~ must include any procedures for collection, control, compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping that are appropriate and a demonstration that the control requirements~~, as contained~~ in this Subpart, as they apply to the MSW landfill, meet one or more of the following criteria:

1) Unreasonable cost of control resulting from plant age, location, or basic process design;

2) Physical impossibility of installing necessary control equipment; or

3) Other factors specific to the MSW landfill that support an alternate emissions standard or alternate emissions standard with final compliance date.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.230 Gas Control System Requirements

Each owner and operator of an MSW landfill subject to the control requirements of this Subpart must install and operate a gas collection system that routes all the collected gas to a gas control system that complies with ~~the requirements in~~ subsection (f) and either install a gas control system, as described in either subsection (a), (b), or (c)~~ of this Section,~~ or obtain approval of and install an alternate gas control system ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d) or (e)~~ of this Section~~.

a) An open flare designed and operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 of this Part.

b) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent, or, when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The reduction efficiency or ppmv must be established by an initial performance test required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.210(d)(2), using the test methods required under Section 220.260(d) ~~of this Subpart~~:

1) If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, the landfill gas stream ~~shall~~ must be introduced into the flame zone.

2) The control device ~~shall~~ must be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are ~~specified~~ in Section 220.270 ~~of this Subpart~~. The initial performance test must be performed within 6 months after startup or by October 31, 2001, whichever is later.

c) A treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system ~~shall~~ must be subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

d) An alternate gas control system approved by the Agency. An owner or operator seeking to install an alternate gas control system ~~shall~~ must demonstrate to the Agency that such collection system is capable of control equivalent to subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. ~~Such~~ The alternate ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision. The alternate ~~shall~~ must include any alternate procedures for collection, control, compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping that are appropriate.

e) ~~Pursuant to~~Under Section 28.1 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/28.1], and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart G, provisions for adjusted standards, adjusted standards for alternate emissions standards or alternate emissions standards with an alternate compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must be granted by the Board, to the extent consistent with federal law. An owner or operator seeking an alternate emissions standard or an alternate emissions standard with an alternate compliance schedule must demonstrate to the Board that, with respect to the MSW landfill, the control requirements meet one or more of the criteria ~~listed~~ in this subsection (e), ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 60.24(f). Any such request must be approved by the Board. ~~Such~~ The alternate ~~shall~~ must be effective only when included in a federally enforceable permit or approved as a SIP revision. Any alternate ~~shall~~ must include any procedures for collection, control, compliance, monitoring, operation, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping that are appropriate and a demonstration that the control requirements ~~as contained~~ in this Subpart, as they apply to the MSW landfill, meet one or more of the following criteria:

1) Unreasonable cost of control resulting from plant age, location, or basic process design;

2) Physical impossibility of installing necessary control equipment; or

3) Other factors specific to the MSW landfill that support an alternate emissions standard or alternate emissions standard with final compliance date.

f) Gas control systems must be operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a permit issued ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code.Subtitle G.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.240 Compliance Procedures for Gas Collection Systems

a) The methods ~~specified~~ in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) ~~of this Section~~ ~~shall~~must be used to determine whether the gas collection system is in compliance with Section 220.220 ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) To calculate the maximum expected gas generation flow rate from the MSW landfill, one of the following equations ~~shall~~ must be used. The k and L_o kinetic factors ~~shall~~ must be those published in the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, or other site-specific emission factors approved by the Agency. If k has been determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 220.260(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, the value of k determined from the test ~~shall~~ must be used. A value of no more than 15 years ~~shall~~ must be used for the intended use period of the gas mover equipment, the variable t. The active life of the landfill is the age of the landfill plus the estimated number of years until closure.

A) For sites with unknown year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate:

$$Q_m = 2L_oR(e^{-kc}-e^{-kt})$$

where:

Q_m	=	maximum expected gas generation flow rate, m^3/yr
L_o	=	methane generation potential, m^3 per Mg solid waste
R	=	average annual acceptance rate, Mg/yr
k	=	methane generation rate constant, yr^{-1}
t	=	age in years of the landfill at equipment installation plus time the owner or operator intends to use the

gas mover equipment or active life of the landfill, whichever is less. If the equipment is installed after closure, t in years is the age of the landfill at installation.

c = time since closure, years (for an active landfill c = 0 and $e^{-kc}=1$)

B) For sites with known year-to-year solid waste acceptance rates:

$$Q_m = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\,k L_o M_i (e^{-kt_i})$$

where:

Q_m = maximum expected gas generation flow rate, m^3/yr
k = methane generation rate constant, yr^{-1}
L_o = methane generation potential, m^3 per Mg solid waste
M_i = mass of solid waste in the i^{th} section, Mg
t_i = age of the i^{th} section, yr

C) If a collection and control system has been installed, actual flow data may be used to project the maximum expected gas generation flow rate instead of, or in conjunction with, the equations in subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~. If the landfill is still accepting waste, the actual measured flow data will not equal the maximum expected gas generation rate, so calculations made using the equations in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ or other methods shall be used to predict the maximum gas generation rate over the intended period of use of the gas control system equipment.

2) For the purpose of determining the sufficient number of gas collectors, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must design a system of vertical wells, horizontal collectors, or other type of collection device, capable of controlling and extracting gas from all portions of the landfill sufficient to meet the operational and performance standards of Sections 220.220 through 220.250. ~~Such~~ The design must be approved by the Agency as part of an air construction permit or a CAAPP permit, if the gas collection system was installed ~~prior to~~before July 31, 1998.

3) For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate of an active collection system is sufficient, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual well monthly. If positive pressure exists, action ~~shall~~ must be initiated to correct the exceedence within 5 calendar days, except for the

three conditions ~~allowed~~ under Section 220.250(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days after the first measurement, the gas collection system ~~shall~~ must be expanded to correct the exceedence within 120 days after the initial measurement of positive pressure. Any attempted corrective measure must not cause exceedences of other operational or performance standards. An alternate timeline for correcting the exceedence may be submitted to the Agency for approval.

4) Owners or operators are not required to expand the system, as required in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, during the first 180 days after gas collection system startup.

5) For purposes of identifying whether excess air infiltration into the landfill is occurring, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must monitor each well on a monthly basis for temperature and nitrogen or oxygen~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.250(c) ~~of this Subpart~~. If a well exceeds one of these operating parameters, action ~~shall~~ must be initiated to correct the exceedence within 5 calendar days. If correction of the exceedence cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days after the first measurement, the gas collection system ~~shall~~ must be expanded to correct the exceedence within 120 days after the initial exceedence. An alternate timeline for correcting the exceedence may be submitted to the Agency for approval.

6) An owner or operator using a collection system that does not conform to ~~the specifications provided in~~ Section 220.220(b) or (c) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~shall~~must provide information satisfactory to the Agency~~, as specified in~~under Section 220.220(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, demonstrating that off-site migration is being controlled.

b) To comply with the operational standards in Section 220.250(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, each owner or operator of a controlled landfill ~~shall~~ must install each well or design component as specified in a construction permit issued by the Agency. Each well ~~shall~~ must be installed no later than 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of:

1) 5 years or more if active; or

2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

c) The following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used for compliance with the surface methane operational standard ~~as provided~~ in Section 220.250(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) After installation of the collection system, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must monitor surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30-

meter intervals (or site-specific established spacing) for each collection area on a quarterly basis using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications ~~provided~~ in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.

2) The background concentration ~~shall~~ must be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.

3) Surface emission monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with section 4.3.1 of Method 21 of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, except that the probe inlet ~~shall~~ must be placed within 5 to 10 cm of the ground. Monitoring ~~shall~~ must be performed during typical meteorological conditions.

4) Any reading of 500 ppm or more above background at any location ~~shall~~ must be recorded as a monitored exceedence and the actions ~~specified~~ in subsections (c)(4)(A) through (c)(4)(E) ~~of this Section shall~~must be taken. As long as the actions ~~specified~~ below are taken, the exceedence is not a violation of ~~the operational requirements of~~ Section 220.250(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

A) The location of each monitored exceedence ~~shall~~ must be marked and the location recorded.

B) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedence ~~shall~~ must be made and the location ~~shall~~ must be remonitored within 10 calendar days after detecting the exceedence.

C) If the remonitoring of the location shows a second exceedence, additional corrective action ~~shall~~ must be taken, and the location ~~shall~~ must be monitored again within 10 days after the second exceedence. If the remonitoring shows a third exceedence for the same location, the action ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(4)(E) ~~of this Section shall~~must be taken. No further monitoring of that location is required until the action ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(4)(E) ~~of this Section~~ has been taken.

D) If the remonitoring of the location does not show an exceedence~~, as specified by~~under subsection (c)(4)(B) or (c)(4)(C), the location ~~shall~~ must be remonitored 1 month from the initial exceedence. If the 1 month remonitoring shows a concentration less than 500 ppm above background, no further monitoring of that location is

required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1 month remonitoring shows an exceedence, the actions ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(4)(C) or (c)(4)(E) ~~of this Section~~, as appropriate, ~~shall~~ must be taken.

E) For any location where there are three monitored exceedences within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection device ~~shall~~ must be installed within 120 calendar days after the initial exceedence. An alternate remedy to the exceedence, such as upgrading the blower, header pipes, or control device, and a corresponding timeline for installation may be submitted to the Agency for approval.

5) The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis.

d) The following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices apply to the monitoring required by subsection(c) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The portable analyzer ~~shall~~ must meet the instrument specifications ~~provided~~ in Section 3, Method 21, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, except that methane ~~shall~~ must replace all references to VOC.

2) The calibration gas ~~shall~~ must be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 ppm in air.

3) To meet the performance evaluation requirements in Section 3.1.3, Method 21, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, the instrument evaluation procedures of Section 4.4 of Method 21, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, shall be used.

4) The calibration procedures ~~provided~~ in Section 4.2, Method 21, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part,~~ ~~shall~~must be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

e) ~~The~~ MSW landfill owners or operators are required to comply with ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that the duration of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction must not exceed 5 days for collection systems and must not exceed 1 hour for treatment or control devices.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.250 Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems

Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system ~~shall~~must:

a) Operate the collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the MSW landfill in which the initial solid waste has been in place for:

1) 5 years or more if active; or

2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

b) Operate the collection system with negative pressure at each wellhead except under the following conditions:

1) A fire or increased well temperature. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records ~~shall~~ must be submitted with the annual reports ~~as provided in~~under Section 220.280(e)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must develop pressure limits associated with such a cover that must be approved by the Agency.

3) A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes ~~shall~~ must be approved by the Agency.

c) Operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than ~~55°C (131°F)~~55 ºC (131 ºC) and with either a nitrogen level less than 20 percent or an oxygen level less than 5 percent. The owner or operator may establish a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value at a particular well. A higher operating value demonstration that provides supporting data to show that the elevated parameter does not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methagens must be approved by the Agency before ~~such~~ the higher operating value may be used. Operating values ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

1) The nitrogen level ~~shall~~ must be determined using Method 3C, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~.

2) The oxygen level ~~shall~~ must be determined by an oxygen meter using Method 3A, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, except that:

A) The span ~~shall~~ must be set so that the regulatory limit is between 20 and 50 percent of the span;

B) A data recorder is not required;

C) Only two calibration gases are required, a zero and span, and ambient air may be used as the span;

D) A calibration error check is not required; and

E) The allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are plus or minus 10 percent.

d) Operate the collection system so that the methane concentration is less than 500 ppm above background at the surface of the landfill. To determine if this level is exceeded, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must conduct surface testing around the perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30-meter intervals and where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover. An initial surface monitoring design plan ~~shall~~ must be developed and included as part of the operating permit application (e.g., a CAAPP permit application) that includes a topographical map with the monitoring route and the rationale for any site-specific deviations from the 30-meter intervals. Areas with steep slopes or other dangerous areas may be excluded from the surface testing. The monitoring plan ~~shall~~ must be updated as necessary. Updated copies must be sent to the Agency and kept on-site at the MSW landfill.

e) Operate the gas collection and control system such that all collected gases are vented to a control system designed and operated in compliance with Sections 220.230, 220.250, and 220.270 ~~of this Subpart~~. In the event the collection or control system is inoperable, the gas mover system ~~shall~~ must be shut down, and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere ~~shall~~ must be closed within 1 hour.

f) Operate the gas collection and control or treatment system at all times, except during shutdown or malfunction, provided that the duration of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction must not exceed 5 days for collection systems and must not exceed 1 hour for treatment or control devices.

g) If monitoring demonstrates that the operational requirements in subsection (b), (c), or (d) ~~of this Section~~ are not met, take corrective action ~~as specified in~~under Section 220.240(a)(3), (a)(5), or (c)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~. If ~~such~~ corrective actions are taken ~~as specified in~~under Section 220.240(a)(3), (a)(5), or (c)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~, the monitored exceedence is not a violation of the operational requirements in this Section.

h) The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided:

1) The landfill is no longer accepting solid waste;

2) A system removal report has been submitted to the Agency~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.280(d) ~~of this Subpart~~;

3) The collection and control system has been operating a minimum of 15 years;

4) The calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill is less than 50 Mg/yr on three successive test dates, ~~pursuant to~~under the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 220.260(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. The test dates ~~shall~~ must be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart; and

5) The system is not required to satisfy any applicable requirement of 35 Ill. Adm. Code.Subtitle G.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.260 Test Methods and Procedures

a) The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must calculate the NMOC emission rate using the equation ~~provided~~ in either subsection (a)(1)(A) or ~~subsection~~ (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ and make a determination that the emission rate is less than 50 Mg/yr, ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), or (e), or install a gas collection and control system ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 220.220 and 220.230 ~~of this Subpart~~. However, both equations may be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~, for part of the life of the landfill and the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown, ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, for part of the life of the landfill. If the NMOC emission rate calculated in this subsection is less than 50 Mg/yr, then the landfill owner ~~shall~~ must submit an emission rate report ~~as provided in~~under Section 220.280(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, and ~~shall~~ must recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate as required under Section 220.210(c) ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) The values to be used in both equations are 0.05/yr for k, 170 m^3 per Mg for L_o, and 4,000 ppmv as hexane for the C_{NMOC}.

A) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known:

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2kL_o M_i (e^{-kt_i})(C_{NMOC})(3.6x10^{-9})$$

where:

M_{NMOC}	=	Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, Mg/yr
k	=	methane generation rate constant, yr^{-1}
L_o	=	methane generation potential, m^3 per Mg solid waste
M_i	=	mass of solid waste in the i^{th} section, Mg
t_i	=	age of the solid waste in the i^{th} section, years
C_{NMOC}	=	concentration of NMOC, ppmv as hexane
3.6×10^{-9}	=	conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for M_i if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

B) The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown:

$$M_{NMOC} = 2L_o R(e^{-kc} - e^{-kt})(C_{NMOC})(3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where:

M_{NMOC}	=	Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, Mg/yr
L_o	=	methane generation potential, m^3 per Mg solid waste
R	=	average annual acceptance rate, Mg/yr
k	=	methane generation rate constant, $year^{-1}$
t	=	age of landfill, years
C_{NMOC}	=	concentration of NMOC, ppmv as hexane
c	=	time since closure, years (for active landfill c = 0 and $e^{-kc} = 1$)
3.6×10^{-9}	=	conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the average annual acceptance rate when calculating a value for R, if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

2) Tier 1. The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must calculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations ~~provided~~ in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 Mg/yr using the default values for the NMOC mass emission rate and the methane generation rate constant.

3) Tier 2. The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must calculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations ~~provided~~ in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ using the average NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default value in the equations ~~provided~~ in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~. The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must determine the NMOC concentration using the following sampling procedure: The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must install at least 2 sample probes per hectare of landfill surface that has retained waste for at least 2 years. If the landfill is larger than 25 hectares in area, only 50 samples are required. The sample probes should be located to avoid known areas of nondegradable solid waste. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must collect and analyze one sample of landfill gas from each probe to determine the NMOC concentration using Method 25C or Method 18 of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested ~~shall~~ must be those ~~published~~ in the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. If composite sampling is used, equal volumes shall be taken from each sample probe. If more than the required number of samples are taken, all samples ~~shall~~ must be used in the analysis. Divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C by 6 to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods ~~specified~~ in this Section.

4) Tier 3. The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must estimate the NMOC mass emission rate using equations in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ and using a site-specific methane generation rate constant k, and the site-specific NMOC concentration as determined in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ instead of the default values ~~provided~~ in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~. The site-specific methane generation rate constant ~~shall~~ must be determined using the procedures ~~provided~~ in Method 2E, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. The calculation of the methane generation rate constant is performed only once, and the value obtained is used in all subsequent annual NMOC emission rate calculations. In addition, ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods ~~specified~~ in that subsection.

b) After the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with Sections 220.220 and 220.230 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must calculate the NMOC emission rate for purposes of determining when the system can be removed ~~as provided in~~under Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, using the following equation:

$M_{NMOC} = 1.89 \times 10^{-3} Q_{LFG} C_{NMOC}$

where:

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC (Mg/yr)
Q_{LFG} = flow rate of landfill gas (m^3/minute)
C_{NMOC} = NMOC concentration (ppmv as hexane)

1) The flow rate of landfill gas (Q_{LFG}) ~~shall~~ must be determined by measuring the total landfill gas flow rate at the common header pipe that leads to the control device using a gas flow measuring device calibrated according to ~~the provisions of~~ Section 4 of Method 2E, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~.

2) The average NMOC concentration (C_{NMOC}) ~~shall~~ must be determined by collecting and analyzing landfill gas sampled from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment ~~using the procedures in~~under Method 25C or Method 18, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested ~~shall~~ must be those ~~published~~ in the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. The sample location on the common header pipe ~~shall~~ must be before any condensate removal or other gas refining units. The landfill owner or operator ~~shall~~ must divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C by 6 to convert C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane.

c) If the gas collection system complies with ~~the provisions in~~ Section 220.220 ~~of this Subpart~~ and is already installed, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must estimate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures ~~provided~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. For areas of the landfill where the owner or operator has not been required to install a well yet, ~~he/she~~he or she may select an appropriate method from subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ to estimate emissions.

d) For the performance test required in Section 220.210(d)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, Method 25C or Method 18, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance with 98 weight-percent efficiency or the 20 ppmv outlet concentration level, unless another method to demonstrate compliance has been approved by the Agency ~~as provided by~~under Section 220.230(d) ~~of this Subpart~~. If using Method 18, the minimum list of compounds to be tested ~~shall~~ must be those ~~published~~ in the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~. The following equation ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate efficiency:

Control efficiency = $(NMOC_{in} - NMOC_{out})/(NMOC_{in})$

where:

$NMOC_{in}$ = mass of NMOC entering control device
$NMOC_{out}$ = mass of NMOC exiting control device

e) The owner or operator may use other methods to determine the NMOC concentration, site-specific k, or landfill gas flow rate, as an alternate to the methods required in subsection (a)(3) and (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~, if the method has been approved by the Agency~~, as provided for in~~under Section 220.220(d) or Section 220.230(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) The owner or operator may use the procedures ~~described~~ in AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~, to estimate emissions ~~pursuant to~~under the annual emission report required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 210.302(a). The most recent values for k, L_o, and NMOC concentration reported in AP-42 ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate emissions. To determine applicability of or compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Part, the owner or operator must use the tiered emission estimates ~~provided~~ in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~.

g) Testing:

1) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an MSW landfill ~~shall~~ must at ~~his~~ its own expense demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements of this Subpart using the appropriate test method.

2) An owner or operator planning to conduct a test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.270 Monitoring of Operations

a) Active gas collection systems. Each owner or operator of an active gas collection system ~~shall~~ must install a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:

1) Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.240(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~; and

2) Monitor the temperature and nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.240(a)(5)

~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Enclosed combustors. Each owner or operator of an enclosed combustor ~~shall~~ must calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer' s specifications, the following equipment:

1) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having a minimum accuracy of plus or minus 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius, or plus or minus ~~0.5°C~~0.5 °C, whichever is greater. A temperature monitoring device is not required for boilers or process heaters with design heat input capacity greater than 44 MW.

2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the control device. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must either:

A) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that ~~shall~~ must record the flow to the control device every 15 minutes; or

B) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism ~~shall~~ must be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.

c) Open flare. Each owner or operator of an open flare ~~shall~~ must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer' s specifications the following equipment:

1) A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame.

2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the flare. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must either:

A) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that ~~shall~~ must record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes; or

B) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism ~~shall~~ must be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position

and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.

d) Each owner or operator seeking to install a collection or control system that does not meet the specifications in Section 220.220(b) or (c) ~~of this Subpart, shall~~must provide information satisfactory to the Agency ~~as provided in~~under Sections 220.220(d) and 220.230(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, describing the design and operation of the collection system, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures.

e) Each owner or operator ~~shall~~ must monitor surface concentrations of methane according to the instrument specifications and procedures ~~provided~~ in Section 220.240(c) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~. Any inactive landfill that has no monitored exceedences of the operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods must resume annual monitoring. Any methane reading of 500 ppm or more above the background detected during the annual monitoring returns the monitoring frequency for that landfill to quarterly.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.280 Reporting Requirements

a) Each owner and operator ~~shall~~ must submit a design capacity report to the Agency.

1) The initial design capacity report ~~shall~~ must be submitted no later than October 29, 1998.

2) The initial design capacity report ~~shall~~ must contain the following information:

A) A map or plot of the landfill providing the size and location of the landfill and identifying all areas where solid waste may be landfilled ~~according to the provisions of~~under the State or RCRA construction or operating permit.

B) The maximum design capacity of the landfill. If the maximum design capacity is specified in a State construction or RCRA permit, a copy of the permit specifying the maximum design capacity of the landfill ~~shall~~ must be provided. If the maximum design capacity of the landfill is not specified in a permit, the maximum design capacity ~~shall~~ must be calculated using good engineering practices. The calculations ~~shall~~ must be provided, along with the relevant parameters (e.g., depth of solid waste, solid waste acceptance rate, and compaction practices, as applicable), as part of the report. The Agency may request other reasonable information as may be necessary to verify the maximum design

capacity of the landfill.

3) An amended design capacity report ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency providing notification of an increase in the design capacity of the landfill within 90 days after an increase in the maximum design capacity of the landfill to or above 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3. This increase in design capacity may result from an increase in the permitted volume or an increase in the density of the landfill as documented in the annual recalculation required in Section 220.290 (f) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Each owner and operator with a total design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3 ~~shall~~ must submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Agency initially and by June 1 annually thereafter, except ~~as provided for in~~under subsections (b)(1) and (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~. The Agency may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate. The NMOC emission rate report ~~shall~~ must contain an annual or 5-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated ~~using the formula and procedures in~~under Section 220.260(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, as applicable. The annual NMOC emission rate report required by this subsection must be submitted with the annual emissions report required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.302(a).

1) The initial NMOC emission rate report may be combined with the initial design capacity report required in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~. The first NMOC emission report ~~shall~~ must be filed with the Agency by October 29, 1998. Subsequent NMOC emission reports ~~shall~~ must be filed with the Agency by June 1 of the subsequent year, except as provided for in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Using Tier 1, if the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Agency is less than 50 Mg/yr in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the owner or operator may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate ~~shall~~ must include the current amount of solid waste in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which an NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based ~~shall~~ must be provided to the Agency. This estimate shall be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency. The revised estimate ~~shall~~ must cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

3) The NMOC emission rate report ~~shall~~ must include all the data, calculations, sample reports, and measurements used to estimate the

annual or 5-year emissions.

4) All owners and operators of MSW landfills with a total design capacity of 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3 are required to submit an annual emissions report ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.302(a). MSW landfills that have installed a gas collection and control system that meets the requirements of this Subpart are not required to submit an annual NMOC emission rate report but are required to submit an annual emissions report ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.302(a). ~~Further, owners~~Owners or operators filing a 5-year estimate of NMOC emissions ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ may use a 5-year estimate for NMOC, so long as they file an annual emission report and meet the requirements of subsection (b)(2)~~ of this Section~~.

c) Each owner or operator subject to ~~the provisions of~~ Section 220.220(a) ~~of this Subpart shall~~must submit an application for a construction permit containing the information ~~listed~~ in subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~ to the Agency within 1 year after the first report, required under subsection (b)~~ of this Section~~, in which the emission rate exceeds 50 Mg/yr, except as follows:

1) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after Tier 2 NMOC sampling and analysis ~~as provided in~~under Section 220.260(a)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the resulting rate is less than 50 Mg/yr, annual periodic reporting ~~shall~~ must be resumed, using the Tier 2 determined site-specific NMOC concentration, until the calculated emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr or the landfill is inactive. The revised NMOC emission rate report, with the recalculated emission rate based on NMOC sampling and analysis, ~~shall~~ must be submitted within 1 year after the first calculated exceedence of 50 Mg/yr.

2) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after determining a site-specific methane generation rate constant k, as provided in Tier 3 in Section 220.260(a)(4)~~ of this Subpart~~, and the resulting emission rate is less than 50 Mg/yr, annual periodic reporting ~~shall~~ must be resumed or the landfill is inactive. The resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant k ~~shall~~ must be used in the emission rate calculation until ~~such time as~~ the emission rate calculation results in an exceedence. The revised NMOC emission rate report based on ~~the provisions of~~ Section 220.260(a)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant k ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency within 1 year after the first calculated emission rate exceeding 50 Mg/yr.

3) In addition to the information required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.152, the following ~~shall~~ must be included in the construction permit application for the collection system required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.280(c)~~ of this~~

~~Subpart~~: depths of refuse, refuse gas generation rates and flow characteristics, cover properties, gas system expandibility, leachate and condensate management, accessibility, compatibility with filling operations, integration with closed landfill end use, air intrusion control, corrosion resistance, fill settlement, and resistance to the refuse decomposition heat.

d) Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill ~~shall~~ must submit the information required by this subsection (d) to the Agency 30 days ~~prior to~~before removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment. The Agency may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal of equipment ~~in accordance with~~under Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart~~ have been met.

1) Certification that the operation of the collection and control system is no longer required ~~pursuant to~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code.Subtitle G;

2) Documentation demonstrating that the 15-year minimum control period has expired; and

3) Dated copies of the 3 successive NMOC emission rate reports~~, as provided for in~~under Section 220.250(h) ~~of this Subpart,~~ demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 Mg/yr or greater of NMOC, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.260(b) ~~of this Section~~.

e) Each owner or operator of a landfill ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency annual reports of the recorded information in subsections (e)(1) through (e)(6) ~~of this Section~~. The initial annual report ~~shall~~ must be submitted within 180 days after installation and start-up of the collection and control system~~,~~ and may be included with the report of the initial performance test required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.210(d)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~. For enclosed combustion devices and flares, reportable exceedences are defined under Section 220.290(c) ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) Value and length of time for exceedence of applicable parameters monitored under Section 220.270(a), (b), (c), and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow ~~as specified~~ under Section 220.270 ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) Description and duration of all periods when the control device was not operating for a period exceeding 1 hour and length of time the control device was not operating.

4) All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of 5 days.

5) The location of each exceedence of the 500 ppm methane concentration~~,~~ ~~as provided in~~ under Section 220.250(d) ~~of this Subpart~~, and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedence was recorded in the previous month.

6) The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added ~~pursuant to~~under subsections (a)(3), (b), and (c)(4) of Section 220.240 ~~of this Subpart~~.

f) Each owner or operator ~~shall~~ must include the following information with the initial performance test report and any subsequent performance tests required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.210(d)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.

1) A diagram of the collection system showing collection system positioning including all wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices, including the locations of any areas excluded from collection and the proposed sites for the future collection system expansion;

2) The data upon which the sufficient density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices and the gas mover equipment sizing are based;

3) The documentation of the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material for each area from which collection wells have been excluded based on the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material;

4) The sum of gas generation flow rates for all areas from which collection wells have been excluded based on nonproductivity and the calculations of gas generation flow rate for each excluded area;

5) Provisions for increasing gas mover equipment capacity with increased gas generation flow rate, if the present gas mover equipment is inadequate to move the maximum flow rate expected over the life of the landfill; and

6) The provisions for the control of off-site migration of gas.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 220.290 Recordkeeping Requirements

Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill ~~shall~~ must keep for at least 5 years, unless another time period is specified in this Section, up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the following:

a) For the life of the landfill, the design capacity report in which the landfill became equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3, the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

b) For the life of the control equipment, the data ~~listed~~ in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~ as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of the control device vendor specifications ~~shall~~ must be maintained until removal.

1) Active collection systems:

A) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in Section 220.240(a) ~~of this Subpart~~. The owner or operator may use another method to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by the Agency.

B) The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined ~~using the procedures specified in~~under Section 220.220(b)(1)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~.

2) Enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity greater 44 MW:

A) The combustion temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period as the performance test.

B) The percent reduction of NMOC determined ~~as specified in~~under Section 220.230(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ achieved by the control device.

3) Boilers or process heaters of any size: a description of the location at which the collected gas vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater over the same time period as the performance testing.

4) Open flare: the flare type (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted), all visible emission readings, heat content determination, flow rate or bypass flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test as specified in 40 CFR 60.18, incorporated by reference in Section 220.130 ~~of this Part~~; continuous records of the flare pilot flame or flare flame monitoring, and records of all periods of operations during which the flare pilot flame or the flare flame is absent.

c) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters ~~specified~~ to be monitored in Section 220.270 ~~of this Subpart~~ as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries

established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

1) The following constitute exceedences that ~~shall~~ must be recorded and reported under Section 220.280(e) ~~of this Subpart~~:

A) For enclosed combustors, except for boilers and process heaters with design heat input of 44 MW (150 mmbtu/hr) or greater, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than ~~28°C (82°F)~~28 ºC (82 ºF) below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test at which compliance with Section 220.230(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ was determined.

B) For boilers or process heaters, whenever there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone, as required ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Continuous records of the indication of flow to the control device or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified ~~pursuant to~~under Section 220.270 ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) For boilers or process heaters with a design heat input capacity of 44 MW or greater, records of all periods of operation of boiler or process heater. (Examples of such records include records of steam use, fuel use, or monitoring data collected pursuant to State, local, or federal regulatory requirements.)

4) For open flares, records of the flame or flare pilot flame monitoring specified under Section 220.270(c) ~~of this Subpart~~, and all periods of operation in which the flare pilot flame or the flare flame is absent.

d) For the life of the collection system, a plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector, including:

1) The location of all newly installed collectors ~~as specified~~ under Section 220.240(b) ~~of this Part~~.

2) The nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.220(b)(1)(D)(i) ~~of this Subpart~~, as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection~~, as provided in~~ under Section 220.220(b)(1)(D)(ii) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) All collection and control system exceedences of the operational standards in

Section 220.250 ~~of this Subpart~~, the reading the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedence, and the location of each exceedence.

f) Owners or operators who convert design capacity from volume to mass or mass to volume to demonstrate that landfill design capacity is less than 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million m^3, as provided in the definition of "design capacity", ~~shall~~ must keep records of the annual recalculation of site-specific density, design capacity, and the supporting documentation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 223
STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSIONS FOR AREA SOURCES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

223.285 Test Methods

SUBPART C: ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS

Section
223.300 Purpose
223.305 Applicability
223.307 Definitions for Subpart C
223.310 Standards
223.320 Container Labeling Requirements
223.330 Reporting Requirements
223.340 Compliance Provisions and Test Methods
223.350 Alternative Test Methods
223.360 Methacrylate Traffic Coating Markings
223.370 Test Methods

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27 and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27 and 28].

SOURCE: Adopted in R08-17 at 33 Ill. Reg. 8224, effective June 8, 2009; amended in R09-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18846, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R12-08 at 36 Ill Reg. 7569, effective May 4, 2012; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 223.100 Severability

If any Section, subsection, or clause of this Part is found invalid, ~~such~~ that finding ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or any Section, subsection, or clause not found invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.105 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Unless otherwise specified ~~within~~ in this Part, the abbreviations used in this Part ~~shall~~ must be the same as those ~~found~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. This Part uses the~~The~~ following abbreviations and acronyms ~~are used in this Part~~:

ACP	Alternative Control Plan
Act	Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5]
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
CARB	California Air Resources Board
°C~~°C~~	Degrees Celsius
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons

CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
~~°~~ F~~°F~~	Degrees Fahrenheit
FDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, (7 USC 136 through 136y)
FRP	Fiberglass reinforced plastic
HVOM	High Volatility Organic Material
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
LVP-VOM	Low Vapor Pressure-Volatile Organic Material
MVOM	Medium Volatility Organic Material
N_2	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
~~OER~~	~~Original Equipment Manufacturer~~
PCBTF	Parachlorobenzotrifluoride
~~ROC~~	~~Reactive Organic Compound~~
~~ROG~~	~~Reactive Organic Gas~~
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOM	Volatile Organic Material

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.120 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) 40 CFR 59, subpart D, appendix A, Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings, 64 Fed. Reg. 35002 (June 30, 1999).

b) 40 CFR 59, ~~s~~subpart C, National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer Products, 69 Fed. Reg. 18803 (April 4, 2004).

c) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 24, Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings, 36 Fed. Reg. 24877 (December 23, 1971).

d) 40 CFR 82, subpart A, appendix A, Class I controlled Substances, 68 Fed. Reg. 42892 (July 18, 2003) and appendix B, Class II Controlled Substances, 68 Fed. Reg. 2859 (January 21, 2003).

e) 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), Hazard Communication, 61 Fed. Reg. 9245 (March 7, 1996).

f) ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959.

1) ASTM E119-05a, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, approved November 1, 2005.

2) ASTM D523-89 (1999), Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss, approved May 10, 1999.

3) ASTM D1640-03, Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature, approved December 1, 2003.

4) ASTM D3912-95 (2001), Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Coating Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants, reapproved 2001.

5) ASTM D4082-02, Test Method for Effects of Radiation on Coatings Used in Light-Water Nuclear Power Plants, approved 2002.

6) ASTM D4214-98, Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films, approved August 10, 1998.

7) ASTM D1613-03, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products, approved October 1, 2003.

8) ASTM E84-07, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, approved 2007.

9) ASTM D4359-90 (2006), Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material is a Liquid or a Solid, reapproved 2006.

10) ASTM E260-96 (2006), Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography, reapproved 2006.

11) ASTM E2167-01, Standard Guide for Selection and Use of Stone Consolidants (see section 4, Stone Consolidant), approved 2001.

12) ASTM C836-06, Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course, approved 2006.

13) ASTM D86-07b, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure, approved 2007.

g) South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 Copley Dr., Diamond Bar CA 91765.

1) South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 304-91, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Various Materials, revised February 1996.

2) SCAQMD Method 303-91, Determination of Exempt Compounds, revised February 1993.

3) SCAQMD Method 318-95, Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction, approved July 1996.

4) SCAQMD Rule 1174, Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (adopted October 5, 1990).

h) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Office, ~~939 Ellis Street~~375 Beale Street, Suite 600, San Francisco CA ~~9410~~94105.

1) Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Method 43, Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials, proposed amendment February 4, 2004.

2) BAAQMD Method 41, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride, proposed amendment February 4, 2004.

i) California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Consumer Products and Reactive Organic Compounds in Aerosol Coating Products, amended May 5, 2005. California Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, PO Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812.

j) California Code of Regulations (CCR) title 17 § 94509(h), Standards for Consumer Products (2005).

k) California Code, Health and Safety Code, § 41712(h)(2) (2005).

l) 17 CCR, Article 4, Alternate Control Plan §§ 94540-94555 (1996).

m) 17 CCR § 94511, Innovative Products (1997).

n) 17 CCR § 94503.5, Innovative Products (1996).

o) 7 USC 136 to 136y, FIFRA, Environmental Pesticide Control, published January 19, 2004, in Supplement III of the 2000 Edition of the United States Code.

p) Federal Specification MMM-A-181D, Adhesives, Phenol, Resorcinol, or Melamine Base (1980).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Section 223.200 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart is to limit emissions of volatile organic materials (VOMs) by requiring reductions in the VOM content of consumer and commercial products.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.201 Applicability

Except as provided in Section 223.230, unless another date is specified, this Subpart ~~shall~~ must apply to any person who sells, supplies, offers for sale, or manufactures consumer products on or after July 1, 2009, for use in Illinois.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.203 Definitions for Subpart B

The definitions ~~contained~~ in this Section apply only to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart. Unless otherwise defined in this Section, the ~~definitions of~~ terms used in this Subpart ~~shall~~ must have the ~~meanings specified for those terms~~definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Adhesive" means any product that is used to bond one surface to another by attachment. This does not include products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, wallpaper, shelf liners, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate. For "Contact Adhesive", adhesive does not include units of product, less packaging, that consist of more than one gallon. For "Construction, Panel, and Floor Covering Adhesive"~~,~~ and "General Purpose Adhesive", "Adhesive" does not include units of product, less packaging, that weigh more than one pound and consist of more than 16 fluid ounces. This limitation does not apply to aerosol adhesives.

"Adhesive Remover" means a product designed to remove adhesive from either a specific substrate or a variety of substrates. "Adhesive Remover" does not include products that remove adhesives intended exclusively for use on humans or animals.

For the purpose of this definition and the "Adhesive Remover" subcategories listed in this definition, the term "Adhesive" ~~shall~~ must mean a substance used to bond one or more materials. Adhesive includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ caulks, sealants, glues, or similar substances used for the purpose of forming a bond.

"Floor and Wall Covering Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove floor or wall coverings and associated adhesive from the underlying substrate.

"Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove gaskets or thread locking adhesives. Products labeled for dual use as a paint stripper and gasket remover and/or thread locking adhesive remover are considered "Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover".

"General Purpose Adhesive Remover" means a product designed or labeled to remove cyanoacrylate adhesives as well as non-reactive adhesives or residue from a variety of substrates. "General Purpose Adhesive Remover" includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ the following: products that remove thermoplastic adhesives, pressure sensitive adhesives, dextrine or starchbased adhesives, casein glues, rubber or latex-based adhesives, and products that remove stickers, decals, stencils, or similar materials. "General Purpose Adhesive Remover" does not include "Floor or Wall Covering Adhesive Remover".

"Specialty Adhesive Remover" means a product designed to remove reactive adhesives from a variety of substrates. Reactive adhesives include adhesives that require a hardener or catalyst in order for the bond to occur. Examples of reactive adhesives include~~, but are not limited to~~ epoxies, urethanes, and silicones. "Specialty Adhesive Remover" does not include "Gasket or Thread Locking Adhesive Remover".

"Aerosol Adhesive" means an aerosol product in which the spray mechanism is permanently housed in a nonrefillable can designed for hand-held application without the need for ancillary hoses or spray equipment. This does not include "special purpose spray adhesives", "mist spray adhesives" and "web spray adhesives".

"Aerosol Cooking Spray" means any aerosol product designed either to reduce sticking on cooking and baking surfaces or to be applied on food, or both.

"Aerosol Product" means a pressurized spray system that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant contained in a product or a product's container, or by means of a mechanically induced force. "Aerosol Product" does not include "Pump Spray".

"Agricultural Use" means the use of any pesticide or method or device for the control of pests in connection with the commercial production, storage, or processing of any animal or plant crop. This does not include the sale or use of pesticides in properly labeled packages or containers that are intended for home use, use in structural pest control, or industrial or institutional use. For the purposes of this definition only:

"Home Use" means use in a household or its immediate environment;

"Structural Pest Control" means a use requiring a license under the Structural Pest Control Act [225 ILCS 235];

"Industrial Use" means use for or in a manufacturing, mining, or chemical process or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites**;** ~~or~~and

"Institutional Use" means use within the lines of, or on property necessary for the operation of~~,~~ buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums, and office complexes.

"Air Freshener" means any consumer product including~~, but not limited to,~~ sprays, wicks, powders, and crystals, designed for the purpose of masking odors, or freshening, cleaning, scenting, or deodorizing the air. "Air Freshener" does not include products that are used on the human body, products that function primarily as cleaning products as indicated on a product label, "Toilet/Urinal Care Products", disinfectant products claiming to deodorize by killing germs on surfaces, or institutional and industrial disinfectants when offered for sale solely through institutional and industrial channels of distribution. "Air Freshener" does include spray disinfectants and other products that are expressly represented for use as air fresheners, except institutional and industrial disinfectants when offered for sale through institutional and industrial channels of distribution. To determine whether a product is an air freshener, all verbal and visual representations regarding product use on the label or packaging and in the product's literature and advertising may be considered. The presence of, and representations about, a product's fragrance and ability to deodorize (resulting from surface application) ~~shall~~ must not constitute a claim of air freshening.

"All Other Carbon-Containing Compounds" means all other compounds that contain at least one carbon atom and are not listed under Section 223.205(a) or are a "LVP-VOM".

"All Other Forms" means all consumer product forms for which no form-specific VOM standard is specified. Unless specified otherwise by the applicable VOM standard, "All Other Forms" include~~, but is not limited to,~~ solids, liquids, wicks, powders, crystals, and cloth or paper wipes (towelettes).

"Alternative Control Plan" or "ACP" means any emissions averaging program approved by the Agency ~~pursuant to the provisions of~~under this Subpart.

"Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" means a cleaner or soap that is designed to reduce the level of microorganisms on the skin through germicidal activity. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ antimicrobial hand or body washes/cleaners, foodhandler hand washes, healthcare personnel hand washes, pre-operative skin preparations and surgical scrubs. "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" does not include prescription drug products, antiperspirants, "Astringent/Toner", deodorant, "Facial Cleaner or Soap", "~~General-use~~General-Use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap", "Hand Dishwashing Detergent" (including antimicrobial), "~~Heavy-duty~~Heavy-Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap", "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner", or "Rubbing Alcohol".

"Antiperspirant" means any product, including~~, but not limited to,~~ aerosols, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles, that is intended by the manufacturer to be used to reduce perspiration in the human axilla by at least 20 percent in at least 50 percent of a target population.

"Anti-Static Product" means a product that is labeled to eliminate, prevent, or inhibit the accumulation of static electricity. "Anti-Static Product" does not include "Electronic Cleaner", "Floor Polish or Wax", "Floor Coating", and products that meet the definition of "Aerosol Coating Product" or "Architectural Coating".

"Appurtenance" means any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including~~, but not limited to,~~ bathroom and kitchen fixtures, cabinets, concrete forms, doors, elevators, fences, hand railings, heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools, lampposts, partitions, pipes and piping systems, rain gutters and downspouts, stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks and fire escapes, and window screens.

"Architectural Coating" means a coating to be applied to stationary structures or the appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered "Architectural Coatings" for the purposes of this Subpart.

"Astringent/Toner" means any product not regulated as a drug by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that is applied to the skin for the purpose of cleaning or tightening pores. This category also includes clarifiers and substrate-impregnated products. This category does not include any hand, face, or body cleaner or soap product, "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner", cold cream, lotion, or antiperspirant.

"Automotive Brake Cleaner" means a cleaning product designed to remove oil, grease, brake fluid, brake pad material, or dirt from motor vehicle brake mechanisms.

"Automotive Hard Paste Wax" means an automotive wax or polish that is designed to protect and improve the appearance of automotive paint surfaces, and is a solid at room temperature, and contains 0% water by formulation.

"Automotive Instant Detailer" means a product designed for use in a pump spray that is applied to the painted surface of automobiles and wiped off ~~prior to~~before the product ~~being~~ is allowed to dry.

“Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound” means a product designed primarily to remove oxidation, old paint, scratches or swirl marks, and other defects from the painted surfaces of motor vehicles without leaving a protective barrier.

“Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant, or Glaze” means a product designed to seal out moisture, increase gloss, or otherwise enhance a motor vehicle’s painted surfaces. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ products designed for use in autobody repair shops and drive-through car washes, as well as products designed for the general public. The term does not include “Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compounds”, automotive wash and wax products, surfactant-containing car wash products, and products designed for use on unpainted surfaces such as bare metal, chrome, glass, or plastic.

"Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid" means any liquid designed for use in a motor vehicle windshield washer system either as an antifreeze or for the purpose of cleaning, washing, or wetting the windshield. This does not include fluids placed by the manufacturer in a new vehicle.

"Bathroom and Tile Cleaner" means a product designed to clean tile or surfaces in bathrooms. The term does not include products designed primarily to clean toilet bowls, toilet tanks, or urinals.

"Bug and Tar Remover" means a product labeled to remove either or both of the following from painted motor vehicle surfaces without causing damage to the finish: biological-type residues such as insect carcasses, tree sap and road grime such as road tar, roadway paint markings, and asphalt.

"Carburetor or Fuel-Injection Air Intake Cleaners" means a product designed to remove fuel deposits, dirt, or other contaminants from a carburetor, choke, throttle body of a fuel-injection system, or associated linkages, excluding products designed exclusively to be introduced directly into the fuel lines or fuel storage tank ~~prior to~~before introduction into the carburetor or fuel injectors.

"Carpet and Upholstery Cleaner" means a cleaning product designed for the purpose of eliminating dirt and stains on rugs, carpeting, and the interior of motor vehicles and/or on household furniture or objects upholstered or covered with fabrics such as wool, cotton, nylon, or other synthetic fabrics. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ products that make fabric protectant claims. The term does not include "General Purpose Cleaners", "Spot Removers", vinyl or leather cleaners, dry cleaning fluids, or products designed exclusively for use at industrial facilities engaged in furniture or carpet manufacturing.

"Charcoal Lighter Material" means any combustible material designed to be applied on, incorporated in, added to, or used with charcoal to enhance ignition. The term does not include any of the following: electrical starters and probes, metallic cylinders using paper tinder, natural gas, propane, and fat wood.

"Colorant" means any pigment or coloring material used in a consumer product for an aesthetic effect or to dramatize an ingredient.

"Construction, Panel, and Floor Covering Adhesive" means any one-component adhesive that is designed exclusively for the installation, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of

structural and building components that include~~, but are not limited to,~~ beams, trusses, studs, paneling (including~~, but not limited to,~~ drywall or drywall laminates, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), plywood, particle board, insulation board, pre-decorated hardboard or tileboard), ceiling and acoustical tile, molding, fixtures, countertops or countertop laminates, cove or wall bases, flooring or subflooring, or floor or wall coverings (including~~, but not limited to~~, wood or simulated wood covering, carpet, carpet pad or cushion, vinyl-backed carpet, flexible flooring material, nonresilient flooring material, mirror tiles and other types of tiles, and artificial grass). The term does not include "Floor Seam Sealer".

"Consumer" means any person who purchases or acquires any consumer product for personal, family, household, or institutional use. Persons acquiring a consumer product for resale are not "consumers" for that product.

"Consumer Product" means a chemically formulated product used by household and institutional consumers including~~, but not limited to,~~ detergents, cleaning compounds, polishes, floor finishes, cosmetics, personal care products, home lawn and garden products, disinfectants, sanitizers, aerosol paints, and automotive specialty products. "Consumer Product" does not include other paint products, furniture coatings, or architectural coatings. As used in this Subpart, "Consumer Product" ~~shall~~ must also refer to "Aerosol Adhesive", including an "Aerosol Adhesive" used for consumer, industrial, or commercial uses.

"Contact Adhesive" means an adhesive that is designed for application to both surfaces to be bonded together, and is allowed to dry before the two surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and forms an immediate bond that is impossible, or difficult, to reposition after both adhesive-coated surfaces are placed in contact with each other, and does not need sustained pressure or clamping of surfaces after the adhesive-coated surfaces have been brought together using sufficient momentary pressure to establish full contact between both surfaces. The term does not include rubber cements that are primarily intended for use on paper substrates. "Contact Adhesive" also does not include vulcanizing fluids that are designed and labeled for tire repair only.

"Contact Adhesive - General Purpose" means any contact adhesive that is not a "Contact Adhesive - Special Purpose".

"Contact Adhesive - Special Purpose" means a contact adhesive that is used to bond melamine-covered board, unprimed metal, unsupported vinyl, Teflon, ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, rubber, or high pressure laminate or wood veneer 1/16 inch or less in thickness to any porous or nonporous surface, and is sold in units of product, less packaging, that contain more than eight fluid ounces, or is used in automotive applications that are either automotive under the hood applications requiring heat, oil, or gasoline resistance or body-side molding, automotive weatherstrip, or decorative trim.

"Container/Packaging" means the part or parts of the consumer or institutional product that ~~s~~erve only to contain, enclose, incorporate, deliver, dispense, wrap, or store the chemically formulated substance or mixture of substances that is solely responsible for accomplishing the purposes for which the product was designed or intended. This includes any article onto or into which the principal display panel and other accompanying literature or graphics are incorporated, etched, printed, or attached.

"Crawling Bug Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against ants, cockroaches, or other household crawling arthropods, including~~, but not limited to,~~ mites, silverfish, or spiders, excluding products designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals, or any house dust mite product. For the purposes of this definition only:

> "House dust mite product" means a product whose label, packaging, or accompanying literature states that the product is suitable for use against house dust mites, but does not indicate that the product is suitable for use against ants, cockroaches, or other household crawling arthropods.
>
> "House dust mite" means mites that feed primarily on skin cells shed in the home by humans and pets and that belong to the phylum Arthropoda, the subphylum Chelicerata, the class Arachnida, the subclass Acari, the order Astigmata, and the family Pyroglyphidae.

"Date-Code" means the day, month, and year on which the consumer product was manufactured, filled, or packaged, or a code indicating that date.

"Deodorant" means:

> For products manufactured before July 1, 2009: any product including~~, but not limited to,~~ aerosols, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles that is intended by the manufacturer to be used to minimize odor in the human axilla by retarding the growth of bacteria that cause the decomposition of perspiration.
>
> For products manufactured on or after July 1, 2009: any product including~~, but not limited to,~~ aerosols, roll-ons, sticks, pumps, pads, creams, and squeeze-bottles that indicates or depicts on the container or packaging, or on any sticker or label affixed to the container or packaging, that the product can be used on or applied to the human axilla to provide a scent and/or minimize odor. A "Deodorant Body Spray" product that indicates or depicts on the container or packaging, or on any sticker or label affixed to the container or packaging that it can be used on or applied to the human axilla is a "Deodorant".

"Deodorant Body Spray" means:

> For products manufactured before July 1, 2009, a "Personal Fragrance Product" with 20 percent or less fragrance.

For products manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, a "Personal Fragrance Product" with 20 percent or less fragrance, that is designed for application all over the human body to provide a scent. A "Deodorant Body Spray" product that indicates or depicts on the container or packaging, or on any sticker or label affixed to the container or packaging, that it can be used on or applied to the human axilla, is a "Deodorant".

"Device" means any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) designed for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life (other than man and other than bacterium, virus, or another microorganism on or in living man or other living animals), but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately from the device.

"Disinfectant" means any product intended to destroy or irreversibly inactivate infectious or other undesirable bacteria, pathogenic fungi, or viruses on surfaces or inanimate objects and whose label is registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 USC 136 et seq.). "Disinfectant" does not include any of the following: products designed solely for use on humans or animals, products designed for agricultural use, products designed solely for use in swimming pools, therapeutic tubs, or hot tubs, products that, as indicated on the principal display panel or label, are designed primarily for use as bathroom and tile cleaners, glass cleaners, general purpose cleaners, toilet bowl cleaners, or metal polishes.

"Double Phase Aerosol Air Freshener" means an aerosol air freshener with the liquid contents in two or more distinct phases that require the product container to be shaken before use to mix the phases, producing an emulsion.

"Dry Cleaning Fluid" means any non-aqueous liquid product designed and labeled exclusively for use on fabrics that are labeled "dry clean only", such as clothing or drapery or "S-coded" fabrics. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ those products used by commercial dry cleaners and commercial businesses that clean fabrics such as draperies at the customer's residence or work place. The term does not include "Spot Remover" or "Carpet and Upholstery Cleaner". For the purposes of this definition, "S-coded fabric" means an upholstery fabric designed to be cleaned only with water-free spot cleaning products as specified by the Joint Industry Fabric Standards Committee.

"Dusting Aid" means a product designed to assist in removing dust and other soils from floors and other surfaces without leaving a wax or silicone based coating. The term does not include "Pressurized Gas Duster".

"Electrical Cleaner" means a product labeled to remove heavy soils such as grease, grime, or oil from electrical equipment, including~~, but not limited to,~~ electric motors, armatures, relays, electric panels, or generators. The term does not include "General Purpose Cleaner", "General Purpose Degreaser", "Dusting Aid", "Electronic Cleaner", "Energized

Electrical Cleaner", "Pressurized Gas Duster", "Engine Degreaser", "Anti-Static Product", or products designed to clean the casings or housings of electrical equipment.

"Electronic Cleaner" means a product labeled for the removal of dirt, moisture, dust, flux, or oxides from the internal components of electronic or precision equipment such as circuit boards, and the internal components of electronic devices, including~~, but not limited to,~~ radios, compact disc (CD) players, digital video disc (DVD) players, and computers. "Electronic Cleaner" does not include "General Purpose Cleaner", "General Purpose Degreaser", "Dusting Aid", "Pressurized Gas Duster", "Engine Degreaser", "Electrical Cleaner", "Energized Electrical Cleaner", "Anti-Static Product", or products designed to clean the casings or housings of electronic equipment.

"Energized Electrical Cleaner" means a product that meets both of the following criteria:

The product is labeled to clean and/or degrease electrical equipment, where cleaning and/or degreasing is accomplished when electrical current exists, or when there is a residual electrical potential from a component, such as a capacitor.

The product label clearly displays the statements: "Energized equipment use only. Not to be used for motorized vehicle maintenance, or their parts."

This does not include "Electronic Cleaner".

"Engine Degreaser" means a cleaning product designed to remove grease, grime, oil, and other contaminants from the external surfaces of engines and other mechanical parts.

"Existing Product" means any formulation of the same product category and form sold, supplied, manufactured, or offered for sale in Illinois ~~prior to~~before the effective date in Section 223.205, or any identical formulation.

"Fabric Protectant" means a product designed to be applied to fabric substrates to protect the surface from soiling from dirt and other impurities or to reduce absorption of liquid into the fabric's fibers. The term does not include waterproofers, products designed for use solely on leather, or products designed for use solely on fabrics labeled "dry clean only" and sold in containers of 10 fluid ounces or less.

"Fabric Refresher" means a product labeled to neutralize or eliminate odors on non-laundered fabric including~~, but not limited to,~~ soft household surfaces, rugs, carpeting, draperies, bedding, automotive interiors, footwear, athletic equipment, or clothing or on household furniture or objects upholstered or covered with fabrics such as~~, but not limited to,~~ wool, cotton, or nylon. "Fabric Refresher" does not include "Anti-static Product", "Carpet and Upholstery Cleaner", "Soft Household Surface Sanitizers", "Footwear or Leather Care Product", "Spot Remover", or "Disinfectant", or products labeled for application to both fabric and human skin.

For the purposes of this definition only, "Soft Household Surface Sanitizer" means a product labeled to neutralize or eliminate odors on the listed surfaces above whose label is registered as a sanitizer under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 USC 136 et seq.).

"Facial Cleaner or Soap" means a cleaner or soap designed primarily to clean the face including~~, but not limited to,~~ facial cleansing creams, semisolids, liquids, lotions, and substrate-impregnated forms. The term does not include prescription drug products, "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap", "Astringent/Toner", "~~General use~~General-Use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap", "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner", or "Rubbing Alcohol".

"Fat Wood" means pieces of wood kindling with high naturally-occurring levels of sap or resin that enhance ignition of the kindling, excluding any kindling with substances added to enhance flammability, such as wax-covered or wax-impregnated wood-based products.

"Faux Finishing Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated as a stain or a glaze to create artistic effects including~~, but not limited to,~~ dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.

"Flea and Tick Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against fleas, ticks, their larvae, or their eggs. The term does not include products that are designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals and their bedding.

"Flexible Flooring Material" means asphalt, cork, linoleum, no-wax, rubber, seamless vinyl, and vinyl composite flooring.

"Floor Coating" means an opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including~~, but not limited to,~~ decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces that may be subjected to foot traffic.

"Floor Polish or Wax" means a wax, polish, or any other product designed to polish, protect, or enhance floor surfaces by leaving a protective coating that is designed to be periodically replenished. The term does not include "Spray Buff Products", products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning floors, floor finish strippers, products designed for unfinished wood floors, and coatings subject to architectural coatings regulations.

"Floor Seam Sealer" means any product designed and labeled exclusively for bonding, fusing, or sealing (coating) seams between adjoining rolls of installed flexible sheet flooring.

"Floor Wax Stripper" means a product designed to remove natural or synthetic floor polishes or waxes through breakdown of the polish or wax polymers, or by dissolving or emulsifying the polish or wax. This does not include aerosol floor wax strippers or products designed to remove floor wax solely through abrasion.

"Flying Bug Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against flying insects or other flying arthropods, including ~~but not limited to~~ flies, mosquitoes, moths, or gnats. The term does not include "Wasp and Hornet Insecticide", products that are designed to be used exclusively on humans or animals, or any moth-proofing product.

> For purposes of this definition only, "Moth-Proofing Product" means a product whose label, packaging, or accompanying literature indicates that the product is designed to protect fabrics from damage by moths, but does not indicate that the product is suitable for use against flying insects or other flying arthropods.

"Footwear or Leather Care Product" means any product designed or labeled to be applied to footwear or to other leather articles/components to maintain, enhance, clean, protect, or modify the appearance, durability, fit, or flexibility of the footwear or leather article/component. Footwear includes both leather and non-leather foot apparel. "Footwear or Leather Care Product" does not include "Fabric Protectant", "General Purpose Adhesive", "Contact Adhesive", "Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Polycarbonate Coating", "Rubber and Vinyl Protectant", "Fabric Refresher", products solely for deodorizing, or sealant products with adhesive properties used to create external protective layers greater than two millimeters thick.

"Fragrance" means a substance or complex mixture of aroma chemicals, natural essential oils, and other functional components with a combined vapor pressure not in excess of two mm of Hg at ~~20°C~~20 °C, the sole purpose of which is to impart an odor or scent, or to counteract a malodor.

"Furniture Maintenance Product" means a wax, polish, conditioner, or any other product designed for the purpose of polishing, protecting, or enhancing finished wood surfaces other than floors. The term does not include "Dusting Aids", "Wood Cleaners", products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning, and products designed to leave a permanent finish such as stains, sanding sealers, and lacquers.

"Furniture Coating" means any paint designed for application to room furnishings including~~, but not limited to,~~ cabinets (kitchen, bath, and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, and sofas.

"~~"~~Gel~~"~~" means a colloid in which the disperse phase has combined with the continuous phase to produce a semisolid material, such as jelly.

"~~"~~General Purpose Adhesive~~"~~" means any non-aerosol adhesive designed for use on a variety of substrates. The term does not include contact adhesives, construction, panel, and floor covering adhesives, adhesives designed exclusively for application on one specific category of substrates (i.e., substrates that are composed of similar materials, such as different types of metals, paper products, ceramics, plastics, rubbers, or vinyls), or adhesives designed exclusively for use on one specific category of articles (i.e., articles

that may be composed of different materials but perform a specific function, such as gaskets, automotive trim, weather-stripping, or carpets).

"General Purpose Cleaner" means a product designed for general all-purpose cleaning, in contrast to cleaning products designed to clean specific substrates in certain situations. This includes products designed for general floor cleaning, kitchen or countertop cleaning, and cleaners designed to be used on a variety of hard surfaces, and does not include "General Purpose Degreasers" and "Electronic Cleaners".

"General Purpose Degreaser" means any product labeled to remove or dissolve grease, grime, oil, and other oil-based contaminants from a variety of substrates, including automotive or miscellaneous metallic parts. This does not include "Engine Degreaser", "General Purpose Cleaner", "Adhesive Remover", "Electronic Cleaner", "Electrical Cleaner", "Energized Electrical Cleaner", "Metal Polish/Cleanser", products used exclusively in "Solvent Cleaning Tanks or Related Equipment", or products that are sold exclusively to establishments that manufacture or construct goods or commodities, and labeled "not for retail sale".

> "Solvent Cleaning Tanks or Related Equipment" includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers, film cleaning machines, or products designed to clean miscellaneous metallic parts by immersion in a container.

"General-Use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap" means a cleaner or soap designed to be used routinely on the skin to clean or remove typical or common dirt and soils, including~~, but not limited to,~~ hand or body washes, dual-purpose shampoo-body cleaners, shower or bath gels, and moisturizing cleaners or soaps. The term does not include prescription drug products, "Antimicrobial Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap", "Astringent/Toner", "Facial Cleaner or Soap", "Hand Dishwashing Detergent" (including antimicrobial), "~~Heavy-duty~~Heavy-Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap", "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner", or "Rubbing Alcohol".

"Glass Cleaner" means a cleaning product designed primarily for cleaning surfaces made of glass. The term does not include products designed solely for the purpose of cleaning optical materials used in eyeglasses, photographic equipment, scientific equipment, and photocopying machines.

"Graffiti Remover" means a product labeled to remove spray paint, ink, marker, crayon, lipstick, nail polish, or shoe polish from a variety of non-cloth or nonfabric substrates. The term does not include "Paint Remover or Stripper", "Nail Polish Remover", or "Spot Remover". Products labeled for dual use as both a paint stripper and graffiti remover are considered "Graffiti Removers".

"Hair Mousse" means a hairstyling foam designed to facilitate styling of a coiffure and provide limited holding power.

"Hair Shine" means any product designed for the primary purpose of creating a shine when applied to the hair. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ dual-use products designed primarily to impart a sheen to the hair. The term does not include "Hair Spray", "Hair Mousse", "Hair Styling Product", "Hair Styling Gel", or products whose primary purpose is to condition or hold the hair.

"Hair Spray" means:

For products manufactured before July 1, 2009, a consumer product designed primarily for the purpose of dispensing droplets of a resin on and into a hair coiffure that will impart sufficient rigidity to the coiffure to establish or retain the style for a period of time.

For products manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, a consumer product that is applied to styled hair and is designed or labeled to provide sufficient rigidity to hold, retain and/or finish the style of the hair for a period of time. This includes aerosol hair sprays, pump hair sprays, spray waxes; color, glitter, or sparkle hairsprays that make finishing claims; and products that are both a styling and finishing product. This does not include spray products that are intended to aid in styling but do not provide finishing of a hairstyle. For the purposes of this Subpart, "finish" or "finishing" means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time. For the purposes of this Subpart, "styling" means forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

"Hair Styling Gel" means a consumer product manufactured before July 1, 2009, that is a high viscosity, often gelatinous, product that contains a resin and is designed for application to hair to aid in styling and sculpting of the hair coiffure.

"Hair Styling Product" means a consumer product manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, that is designed or labeled for application to wet, damp, or dry hair to aid in defining, shaping, lifting, styling and/or sculpting of the hair. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ hair balm, clay, cream, creme, curl straightener, gel, liquid, lotion, paste, pomade, putty, root lifter, serum, spray gel, stick, temporary hair straightener, wax, spray products that aid in styling but do not provide finishing of a hairstyle, and leave-in volumizers, detanglers and/or conditioners that make styling claims. This does not include "Hair Mousse", "Hair Shine", "Hair Spray", or shampoos and/or conditioners that are rinsed from the hair prior to styling. For the purposes of this Subpart, "finish" or "finishing" means the maintaining and/or holding of previously styled hair for a period of time. For the purposes of this Subpart, "styling" means forming, sculpting, or manipulating the hair to temporarily alter the hair's shape.

"Heavy-Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap" means a product designed to clean or remove difficult dirt and soils such as oil, grease, grime, tar, shellac, putty, printer's ink, paint, graphite, cement, carbon, asphalt, or adhesives from the hand with or without the use of water. The term does not include prescription drug products, "Antimicrobial Hand or

Body Cleaner or Soap", "Astringent/Toner", "Facial Cleaner or Soap", "~~General-use~~General-Use Hand or Body Cleaner or Soap", "Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner" or "Rubbing Alcohol".

"Herbicide" means a pesticide product designed to kill or retard a plant's growth, but excludes products that are for agricultural use, or restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

"High Volatility Organic Material" or "HVOM" or "High Volatility Organic Compound" or "HVOC" means any volatile organic material or volatile organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than 80 millimeters of Mercury (mm Hg) when measured at ~~20°C~~20 °C.

"Household Product" means any consumer product that is primarily designed to be used inside or outside of living quarters or residences that are occupied or intended for occupation by individuals, including the immediate surroundings.

"Illinois Sales" means the sales (net pounds of product, less packaging and container, per year) in Illinois for either the calendar year immediately ~~prior to~~before the year that the registration is due or, if that data is not available, any consecutive 12 month period commencing no earlier than two years ~~prior to~~before the due date of the registration. If direct sales data for Illinois is not available, sales may be estimated by prorating national or regional sales data by population.

"Industrial Use" means use for or in a manufacturing, mining, or chemical process or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites.

"Insecticide" means a pesticide product that is designed for use against insects or other arthropods, but excluding products that are for agricultural use or for a use that requires a structural pest control license under the Structural Pest Control Act [225 ILCS 235], or restricted materials that require a permit for use and possession.

"Insecticide Fogger" means any insecticide product designed to release all or most of its content, as a fog or mist, into indoor areas during a single application.

"Institutional Product" or "Industrial and Institutional (I&I) Product" means a consumer product that is designed for use in the maintenance or operation of an establishment that manufactures, transports, or sells goods or commodities, or provides services for profit, or is engaged in the nonprofit promotion of a particular public, educational, or charitable cause. "Establishments" include~~, but are not limited to,~~ government agencies, factories, schools, hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, restaurants, hotels, stores, automobile service and parts centers, health clubs, theaters, or transportation companies. This does not include household products and products that are incorporated into or used exclusively in the manufacture or construction of the goods or commodities at the site of the establishment.

"Label" means any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed into, molded into, embossed on, or appearing upon any consumer product or consumer product package, for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving information with respect to the product or to the contents of the package.

"Lacquer" means a clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

"Laundry Prewash" means a product that is designed for application to a fabric ~~prior to~~before laundering and that supplements and contributes to the effectiveness of laundry detergents and/or provides specialized performance.

"Laundry Starch Product" means a product that is designed for application to a fabric, either during or after laundering, to impart and prolong a crisp, fresh look and may also act to help ease ironing of the fabric. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ fabric finish, sizing, and starch.

"Lawn and Garden Insecticide" means an insecticide product labeled primarily to be used in household lawn and garden areas to protect plants from insects or other arthropods. Notwithstanding ~~the requirements of~~ Section 223.260, aerosol "Lawn and Garden Insecticides" may claim to kill insects or other arthropods.

"Liquid" means a substance or mixture of substances that is capable of a visually detectable flow as determined under ASTM D-4359-90, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the California Air Resources Board. This does not include powders or other materials that are composed entirely of solid particles.

"Lubricant" means a product designed to reduce friction, heat, noise, or wear between moving parts, or to loosen rusted or immovable parts or mechanisms. This does not include automotive power steering fluids; products for use inside power generating motors, engines, and turbines, and their associated power-transfer gearboxes; two cycle oils or other products designed to be added to fuels; products for use on the human body or animals; or products that are sold exclusively to establishments that manufacture or construct goods or commodities, and labeled "not for retail sale".

"LVP Content" means the total weight, in pounds, of LVP compounds in an ACP product multiplied by 100 and divided by the product's total net weight (in pounds, excluding container and packaging), expressed to the nearest 0.1.

"LVP-VOM" or "LVP-VOC" means a chemical material or mixture or compound that contains at least one carbon atom and meets one of the following:

Has a vapor pressure less than 0.1 mm Hg at ~~20°C~~20 ºC, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120; or

Is a chemical material or compound with more than 12 carbon atoms, or a chemical mixture comprised solely of material or a compound with more than 12 carbon atoms as verified by formulation data, and the vapor pressure and boiling point are unknown; or

Is a chemical material or compound with a boiling point greater than ~~216°C~~216 °C, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120; or

Is the weight percent of a chemical mixture that boils above ~~216° C~~216 °C, as determined by CARB Method 310, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

For the purposes of this definition, "chemical material or compound" means a molecule of definite chemical formula and isomeric structure, and "chemical mixture" means a substrate comprised of two or more chemical materials or compounds.

"Medicated Astringent/Medicated Toner" means any product regulated as a drug by the FDA that is applied to the skin for the purpose of cleaning or tightening pores. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ clarifiers and substrate-impregnated products. The term does not include hand, face, or body cleaner or soap products, "Astringent/Toner", cold cream, lotion, antiperspirants, or products that must be purchased with a doctor's prescription.

"Medium Volatility Organic Material" or "MVOM" or "Medium Volatility Organic Compound" or "MVOC" means any volatile organic material or volatile organic compound that exerts a vapor pressure greater than two mm Hg and less than or equal to 80 mm Hg when measured at ~~20°C~~20 °C.

"Metal Polish /Cleanser" means any product designed primarily to improve the appearance of finished metal or metallic or metallized surfaces by physical or chemical action. To "improve the appearance" means to remove or reduce stains, impurities, or oxidation from surfaces or to make surfaces smooth and shiny. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ metal polishes used on brass, silver, chrome, copper, stainless steel, and other ornamental metals. The term does not include "Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant or Glaze", wheel cleaner, "Paint Remover or Stripper", products designed and labeled exclusively for automotive and marine detailing, or products designed for use in degreasing tanks.

"Mist Spray Adhesive" means any aerosol that is not a special purpose spray adhesive and that delivers a particle or mist spray, resulting in the formation of fine, discrete particles that yield a generally uniform and smooth application of adhesive to the substrate.

"Multi-Purpose Dry Lubricant" means any lubricant designed and labeled to provide lubricity by depositing a thin film of graphite, molybdenum disulfide (moly), or polytetrafluoroethylene or closely related fluoropolymer (Teflon) on surfaces, and designed for general purpose lubrication or for use in a wide variety of applications.

"Multi-Purpose Lubricant" means any lubricant designed for general purpose lubrication, or for use in a wide variety of applications. The term does not include "~~Multi-purpose~~Multi-Purpose Dry Lubricants", "Penetrants", or "Silicone-based Multi-purpose Lubricants".

"Multi-Purpose Solvent" means any organic liquid designed to be used for a variety of purposes, including cleaning or degreasing of a variety of substrates, or thinning, dispersing, or dissolving other organic materials. This includes solvents used in institutional facilities, except for laboratory reagents used in analytical, educational, research, scientific, or other laboratories. This does not include solvents used in cold cleaners, vapor degreasers, conveyorized degreasers or film cleaning machines, or solvents that are incorporated into, or used exclusively in the manufacture or construction of the goods or commodities at the site of the establishment.

"Nail Polish" means any clear or colored coating designed for application to the fingernails or toenails, including ~~but not limited to~~ lacquers, enamels, acrylics, base coats, and top coats.

"Nail Polish Remover" means a product designed to remove nail polish and coatings from fingernails or toenails.

"Non-Aerosol Product" means any consumer product that is not dispensed by a pressurized spray system.

"Non-Carbon Containing Compound" means any compound that does not contain any carbon atoms.

"Nonresilient Flooring" means flooring of a mineral content that is not flexible. This includes terrazzo, marble, slate, granite, brick, stone, ceramic tile, and concrete.

"Non-Selective Terrestrial Herbicide" means a terrestrial herbicide product that is toxic to plants without regard to species.

"Oven Cleaner" means any cleaning product designed to clean and to remove dried food deposits from oven walls.

"Paint" means any pigmented liquid or liquefiable or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate in a thin layer that is converted to an opaque solid film after application and is used for protection, decoration, or identification, or to serve some functional purpose such as the filling or concealing of surface irregularities or the modification of light and heat radiation characteristics.

"“Paint Remover or Stripper”" means any product designed to strip or remove paints or other related coatings, by chemical action, from a substrate without markedly affecting the substrate. This does not include "“Multi-purpose Solvents”", paint brush cleaners, products designed and labeled exclusively as "“Graffiti Removers”", and hand cleaner products that claim to remove paints and other related coatings from skin.

"“Penetrant”" means a lubricant designed and labeled primarily to loosen metal parts that have bonded together due to rusting, oxidation, or other causes. The term does not include "“Multi-purpose Lubricants”" that claim to have penetrating qualities, but are not labeled primarily to loosen bonded parts.

"“Personal Fragrance Product”" means any product that is applied to the human body or clothing for the primary purpose of adding a scent or masking a malodor, including cologne, perfume, aftershave, and toilet water. This does not include "“Deodorant”"; medicated products designed primarily to alleviate fungal or bacterial growth on feet or other areas of the body; mouthwashes and breath fresheners and deodorizers; lotions, moisturizers, powders, or other skin care products used primarily to alleviate skin conditions such as dryness and irritations; products designed exclusively for use on human genitalia; soaps, shampoos, and products primarily used to clean the human body; and fragrance products designed to be used exclusively on non-human animals.

"Pesticide" means and includes any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed, or intended for use in preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed, or intended for use as a defoliant, desiccant, or plant regulator, provided that the term "Pesticide" will not include any substance, mixture of substances, or device the United States Environmental Protection Agency does not consider to be a pesticide.

"Photograph Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to finished photographs to allow corrective retouching, protection of the image or changes in gloss level, or to cover fingerprints.

"Pressurized Gas Duster" means a pressurized product labeled to remove dust from a surface solely by means of mass air or gas flow, including surfaces such as photographs, photographic film negatives, computer keyboards, and other types of surfaces that cannot be cleaned with solvents. This does not include "Dusting Aid".

"Principal Display Panel or Panels" means that part, or those parts, of a label that are so designed as to most likely be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal and customary conditions of display or purchase. Whenever a principal display panel appears more than once, all requirements pertaining to the "Principal Display Panel" ~~shall~~ must pertain to all such "Principal Display Panels".

"Product Brand Name" means the name of the product exactly as it appears on the principal display panel of the product.

"Product Category" means the applicable category, defined in this Section and limited in Section 223.205(a), that best describes the product.

"Product Form" for the purpose of complying with Section 223.270 only, means the applicable form that most accurately describes the product's dispensing form, as follows:

A = Aerosol Product
S = Solid
P = Pump Spray
L = Liquid
SS = Semisolid
O = Other

"Product Line" means a group of products of identical form and function belonging to the same product category or categories.

"Pump Spray" means a packaging system in which the product ingredients within the container are not under pressure and in which the product is expelled only while a pumping action is applied to a button, trigger, or other actuator.

"Responsible ACP Party" means the company, firm, or establishment listed on the ACP product's label. If the label lists two or more companies, firms, or establishments, the "Responsible ACP Party" is the party the ACP product was "manufactured for" or "distributed by", as noted on the label.

"Restricted Materials" means pesticides established as restricted materials under applicable Illinois statutes or regulations.

"Roll-On Product" means any antiperspirant or deodorant that dispenses active ingredients by rolling a wetted ball or wetted cylinder on the affected area.

"Rubber and Vinyl Protectant" means any product designed to protect, preserve, or renew vinyl, rubber, and plastic on vehicles, tires, luggage, furniture, and household products such as vinyl covers, clothing, and accessories. This does not include products primarily designed to clean the wheel rim, such as aluminum or magnesium wheel cleaners, and tire cleaners that do not leave an appearance-enhancing or protective substance on the tire.

"Rubbing Alcohol" means any product containing isopropyl alcohol (also called isopropanol) or denatured ethanol and labeled for topical use, usually to decrease germs in minor cuts and scrapes, to relieve minor muscle aches, as a rubefacient, and for massage.

"Rust Preventive Coating" means a coating formulated exclusively for nonindustrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and labeled as specified in Section 223.320(f).

"Sanding Sealer" means a clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A "Sanding Sealer" that also meets the definition of a "Lacquer" is not included in this category, but it is included in the "Lacquer" category.

"Sealant and Caulking Compound" means any product with adhesive properties that is designed to fill, seal, waterproof, or weatherproof gaps or joints between two surfaces. This does not include roof cements and roof sealants, insulating foams, removable caulking compounds, clear/paintable/water resistant caulking compounds, floor seam sealers, products designed exclusively for automotive uses, or sealers that are applied as continuous coatings. The term also does not include units of product, less packaging, that weigh more than one pound and consist of more than 16 fluid ounces.

> For the purposes of this definition only, "removable caulking compound" means a compound that temporarily seals windows or doors for three to six month time intervals. "Clear/paintable/water resistant caulking compound" means a compound that contains no appreciable level of opaque fillers or pigments; transmits most or all visible light through the caulk when cured; is paintable; and is immediately resistant to precipitation upon application.

"Semisolid" means a product that, at room temperature, will not pour, but will spread or deform easily, including ~~but not limited to~~ gels, pastes, and greases.

"Shaving Cream" means an aerosol product that dispenses a foam lather intended to be used with a blade or cartridge razor, or other wet-shaving system, in the removal of facial or other body hair. The term does not include "Shaving Gel".

"Shaving Gel" means an aerosol product that dispenses a post-foaming semisolid designed to be used with a blade, cartridge razor, or other shaving system in the removal of facial or other body hair. This does not include "Shaving Cream".

"Silicone-Based Multi-Purpose Lubricant" means any lubricant designed and labeled to provide lubricity primarily through the use of silicone compounds including~~, but not limited to,~~ polydimethylsiloxane, and designed and labeled for general purpose lubrication, or for use in a wide variety of applications. The term does not include products designed and labeled exclusively to release manufactured products from molds.

"Single Phase Aerosol Air Freshener" means an aerosol air freshener with the liquid contents in a single homogeneous phase and that does not require that the product container be shaken before use.

"Solid" means a substance or mixture of substances that, either whole or subdivided (such as the particles comprising a powder), is not capable of visually detectable flow as

determined under ASTM D4359-90, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the California Air Resources Board.

"Special Purpose Spray Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive that meets any of the following definitions:

"Mounting Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed to permanently mount photographs, artwork, and any other drawn or printed media to a backing (paper, board, cloth, etc.) without causing discoloration to the artwork.

"Flexible Vinyl Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond flexible vinyl to substrates. Flexible vinyl means a nonrigid polyvinyl chloride plastic with at least five percent, by weight, of plasticizer content. A plasticizer is a material, such as a high boiling point organic solvent, that is incorporated into a plastic to increase its flexibility, workability, or distensibility, and may be determined using ASTM E260-96, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or from product formulation data or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

"Polystyrene Foam Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond polystyrene foam to substrates.

"Automobile Headliner Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond together layers in motor vehicle headliners.

"Polyolefin Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed to bond polyolefins to substrates.

"Laminate Repair/Edgebanding Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed for:

The touch-up or repair of items laminated with high pressure laminates (e.g., lifted edges, delaminates, etc.); or

The touch-up, repair, or attachment of edgebanding materials, including ~~but not limited to~~ other laminates, synthetic marble, veneers, wood molding, and decorative metals.

For the purposes of this definition "high pressure laminate" means sheet materials that consist of paper, fabric, or other core material that have been laminated at temperatures exceeding ~~265° F~~265 ºF, and at pressures between 1,000 and 1,400 psi.

"Automotive Engine Compartment Adhesive" means an aerosol adhesive designed for use in motor vehicle under-the-hood applications that require oil and

plasticizer resistance, as well as high shear strength, at temperatures of 200 to ~~275° F~~275 ºF.

"Spot Remover" means any product labeled to clean localized areas~~,~~ or remove localized spots or stains on cloth or fabric such as drapes, carpets, upholstery, and clothing, that does not require subsequent laundering to achieve stain removal. This does not include "Dry Cleaning Fluid", "Laundry Prewash", or "Multi-Purpose Solvent".

"Spray Buff Product" means a product designed to restore a worn floor finish in conjunction with a floor buffing machine and special pad.

"Stick Product" means any antiperspirant or deodorant that contains active ingredients in a solid matrix form and that dispenses the active ingredients by frictional action on the affected area.

"Structural Waterproof Adhesive" means an adhesive whose bond lines are resistant to conditions of continuous immersion in fresh or salt water and that conforms with Federal Specification MMM-A-181D (Type 1, Grade A), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, and MIL-A-4605 (Type A, Grade A and Grade C), per the Federal Consumer Products Regulation (40 CFR 59, subpart C), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Terrestrial" means to live on or grow from land.

"Tire Sealant and Inflation" means any pressurized product that is designed to temporarily inflate and seal a leaking tire.

"Toilet/Urinal Care Product" means any product designed or labeled to clean and/or to deodorize toilet bowls, toilet tanks, or urinals. Toilet bowls, toilet tanks, or urinals include~~, but are not limited to,~~ toilets or urinals connected to permanent plumbing in buildings and other structures, portable toilets or urinals placed at temporary or remote locations, and toilets or urinals in vehicles such as buses, recreational motor homes, boats, ships, and aircraft. This does not include "Bathroom and Tile Cleaner" or "General Purpose Cleaner".

"Type A Propellant" means a compressed gas, such as CO_2, N_2, N_2O, or compressed air, that is used as a propellant, and is either incorporated with the product or contained in a separate chamber within the product's packaging.

"Type B Propellant" means any halocarbon that is used as a propellant, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

"Type C Propellant" means any propellant that is not a Type A or Type B propellant, including propane, isobutane, n-butane, and dimethyl ether (also known as dimethyl oxide).

"Undercoating" means any aerosol product designed to impart a protective, non-paint layer to the undercarriage, trunk interior, and/or firewall of motor vehicles to prevent the formation of rust or to deaden sound. This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ rubberized, mastic, or asphaltic products.

"Usage Directions" means the text or graphics on the product's principal display panel, label, or accompanying literature that describes to the end user how and in what quantity the product is to be used.

"Vinyl/Fabric/Leather/Polycarbonate Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to coat vinyl, fabric, leather, or polycarbonate substrates.

"VOM Content" means, for purposes of this Subpart, except for charcoal lighter products, the total weight of VOM in a product expressed as a percentage of the product weight (exclusive of the container or packaging), as determined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 223.285(a) and (b).

For charcoal lighter material products only,

$$VOC\ Content = \frac{(Certified\ Emissions\ x\ 100)}{Certified\ Use\ Rate}$$

Certified Emissions = The emissions level for products approved by the Agency under Section 223.220, as determined ~~pursuant to~~under South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174, Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (February 27, 1991), incorporated by reference at Section 223.120, expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound CH_2 per start.

Certified Use Rate = The usage level for products approved by the Agency under Section 223.220, as determined ~~pursuant to~~under South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1174, Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol (February 27, 1991), incorporated by reference at Section 223.120, expressed to the nearest 0.001 pound certified product used per start.

For purposes of Subpart C~~ of this Part~~, "VOM Content" means the weight of VOM per volume of coating, calculated according to the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 223.340(a).

"Wasp and Hornet Insecticide" means any insecticide product that is designed for use against wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, or bees by allowing the user to spray from a distance a directed stream or burst at the intended insects, or their hiding place.

"Waterproofer" means a product designed and labeled exclusively to repel water from fabric or leather substrates, excluding "Fabric Protectants".

"Wax" means a material or synthetic thermoplastic substance generally of high molecular weight hydrocarbons or high molecular weight esters of fatty acids or alcohols, except glycerol and high polymers (plastics). This includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ substances derived from the secretions of plants and animals such as carnuba wax and beeswax, substances of a mineral origin such as ozocerite and paraffin, and synthetic polymers such as polyethylene.

"Web Spray Adhesive" means any aerosol adhesive that is not a mist spray or special purpose spray adhesive.

"Wood Cleaner" means a product labeled to clean wooden materials, including ~~but not limited to~~ decking, fences, flooring, logs, cabinetry, and furniture. The term does not include "Dusting Aid", "General Purpose Cleaner", "Furniture Maintenance Product", "Floor Wax Stripper", "Floor Polish or Wax", or products designed and labeled exclusively to preserve or color wood.

"Wood Floor Wax" means wax-based products for use solely on wood floors.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.205 Standards

a) Except as provided in Section 223.207, 223.230, 223.240, or 223.245, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in Illinois any consumer product manufactured on or after the date specified below that contains VOMs in excess of the limits specified in this subsection:

	Affected Product	July 1, 2009 % VOM by Weight	July 1, 2012 % VOM by Weight
1)	Adhesive Removers		
A)	Floor or Wall Covering		5
B)	Gasket or Thread Locking		50
C)	General Purpose		20

	D)	Specialty		70
2)	Adhesives – Spray			
	A)	Mist Spray	65	
	B)	Web Spray	55	
	C)	Special Purpose Spray Adhesives		
		i) Mounting, Automotive Engine Compartment, and Flexible Vinyl	70	
		ii) Polystyrene Foam and Automotive Headliner	65	
		iii) Polyolefin and Laminate Repair/Edgebanding	60	
3)	Adhesives – Construction, Panel and Floor Contact		15	
4)	Adhesives – Contact			
	A)	General Purpose		55
	B)	Special Purpose		80
5)	Adhesives – General Purpose		10	
6)	Adhesives – Structural Waterproof		15	
7)	Air Fresheners			
	A)	Single-Phase Aerosol	30	
	B)	Double Phase Aerosol	25	
	C)	Liquids / Pump Sprays	18	
	D)	Solids / Gel	3	
8)	Antiperspirants			
	A)	Aerosol	40 HVOM 10 MVOM	

	B)	Non-Aerosol	0 HVOM 0 MVOM
9)	Anti-static Product, Non-Aerosol		11
10)	Automotive Brake Cleaners	45	
11)	Automotive Rubbing or Polishing Compound	17	
12)	Automotive Wax, Polish, Sealant, or Glaze		
	A)	Hard Paste Waxes	45
	B)	Instant Detailers	3
	C)	All Other Forms	15
13)	Automotive Windshield Washer Fluids	35	
14)	Bathroom and Tile Cleaners		
	A)	Aerosol	7
	B)	All Other Forms	5
15)	Bug and Tar Remover	40	
16)	Carburetor or Fuel-Injection Air Intake Cleaners	45	
17)	Carpet and Upholstery Cleaners		
	A)	Aerosol	7
	B)	Non-Aerosol (Dilutables)	0.1
	C)	Non-Aerosol (Ready-to-Use)	3.0
18)	Charcoal Lighter Material	see Section 223.220	
19)	Cooking Spray – Aerosol	18	
20)	Deodorants		
	A)	Aerosol	0 HVOM 10 MVOM

	B)	Non-Aerosol	0 HVOM 0 MVOM	
21)	Dusting Aids			
	A)	Aerosol	25	
	B)	All Other Forms	7	
22)	Electrical Cleaner			45
23)	Electronic Cleaner			75
24)	Engine Degreasers			
	A)	Aerosol	35	
	B)	Non-Aerosol	5	
25)	Fabric Protectants		60	
26)	Fabric Refresher			
	A)	Aerosol		15
	B)	Non-Aerosol		6
27)	Floor Polishes / Waxes			
	A)	Products for Flexible Flooring Materials	7	
	B)	Products for Nonresilient Flooring	10	
	C)	Wood Floor Wax	90	
28)	Floor Wax Strippers		see Section 223.209	
29)	Footwear or Leather Care Products			
	A)	Aerosol		75
	B)	Solid		55
	C)	Other Forms		15

30)	Furniture Maintenance Products			
	A)	Aerosol	17	
	B)	All Other Forms Except Solid or Paste	7	
31)	General Purpose Cleaners			
	A)	Aerosol	10	
	B)	Non-Aerosol	4	
32)	General Purpose Degreasers			
	A)	Aerosol	50	
	B)	Non-Aerosol	4	
33)	Glass Cleaners			
	A)	Aerosol	12	
	B)	Non-Aerosol	4	
34)	Graffiti Remover			
	A)	Aerosol		50
	B)	Non-Aerosol		30
35)	Hair Mousses		6	
36)	Hairshines		55	
37)	Hairsprays		55	
38)	Hair Styling Gels		6	
39)	Hair Styling Products			
	A)	Aerosol and Pump Sprays		6
	B)	All Other Forms		2
40)	Heavy Duty Hand Cleaner or Soap		8	

41)	Insecticides		
	A)	Crawling Bug (Aerosol)	15
	B)	Crawling Bug (All Other Forms)	20
	C)	Flea and Tick	25
	D)	Flying Bug (Aerosol)	25
	E)	Flying Bug (All Other Forms)	35
	F)	Foggers	45
	G)	Lawn and Garden (Aerosol)	20
	H)	Lawn and Garden (All Other Forms)	3
	I)	Wasp and Hornet	40
42)	Laundry Prewash		
	A)	Aerosols / Solids	22
	B)	All Other Forms	5
43)	Laundry Starch Products		5
44)	Metal Polishes / Cleansers		30
45)	Multi-Purpose Lubricant (Excluding Solid or Semi-Solid Products)		50
46)	Nail Polish Removers		75
47)	Non-Selective Terrestrial Herbicide - Non-Aerosol		3
48)	Oven Cleaners		
	A)	Aerosols / Pump Sprays	8
	B)	Liquids	5
49)	Paint Removers or Strippers		50

50)	Penetrants		50
51)	Rubber and Vinyl Protectants		
	A)	Aerosol	10
	B)	Non-Aerosol	3
52)	Sealants and Caulking Compounds		4
53)	Shaving Creams		5
54)	Shaving Gel		7
55)	Silicone-Based Multi-Purpose Lubricants (Excluding Solid or Semi-Solid Products)		60
56)	Spot Removers		
	A)	Aerosol	25
	B)	Non-Aerosol	8
57)	Tire Sealants and Inflators		20
58)	Undercoatings – Aerosols		40
59)	Wood Cleaner		
	A)	Aerosol	17
	B)	Non-Aerosol	4

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in Illinois, on or after July 1, 2009, any antiperspirant or deodorant that contains any compound listed in this subsection (b):

Benzene

Ethylene Dibromide

Ethylene Dichloride

Hexavalent Chromium

Asbestos

Cadmium (metallic cadmium and cadmium compounds)

Carbon Tetrachloride

Trichloroethylene

Chloroform

Vinyl Chloride

Inorganic Arsenic

Nickel (metallic nickel and inorganic nickel compounds)

Perchloroethylene

Formaldehyde

1,3-Butadiene

Inorganic Lead

Dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans chlorinated in the 2,3,7 and 8 positions and containing 4,5,6 or 7 chlorine atoms

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.206 Diluted Products

a) For consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature specifically states that the product should be diluted with water or non-VOM solvent prior to use, the limits specified in Section 223.205(a) must apply to the product only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place.

b) For purposes of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the minimum recommended dilution ~~shall~~ must not include recommendations for incidental use of a concentrated product to deal with limited special applications such as hard-to-remove soils or stains.

c) For consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature states that the product should be diluted with any VOM solvent prior to use, the limits specified in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must apply to the product only after the maximum recommended dilution has taken place.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.207 Products Registered under FIFRA

For ~~those~~ consumer products ~~that are~~ registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 USC 136 through 136y), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, the effective date of the VOM standards will be one year after the effective date ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.208 Requirements for Aerosol Adhesives

a) As specified in California Code Section 41712(h)(2), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, the standards for aerosol adhesives apply to all uses of aerosol adhesives, including consumer, industrial, and commercial uses. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 223.207, 223.230, 223.240, and 223.245, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, use, or manufacture for sale in Illinois any aerosol adhesive that, at the time of sale, use, or manufacture, contains VOMs in excess of the specified standard.

b) Special Purpose Spray Adhesive.

1) In order to qualify as a Special Purpose Spray Adhesive, the product must meet one or more of the definitions for Special Purpose Spray Adhesive ~~specified~~ in Section 223.203, but if the product label indicates that the product is suitable for use on any substrate or application not listed in one of the definitions for Special Purpose Spray Adhesive, then the product ~~shall~~ must be classified as either a Web Spray Adhesive or a Mist Spray Adhesive.

2) If a product meets more than one of the definitions ~~specified~~ in Section 223.203 for Special Purpose Spray Adhesive and is not classified as a Web Spray Adhesive or Mist Spray Adhesive under Section 223.203, then the VOC limit for the product ~~shall~~ must be the lowest applicable VOM limit specified in Section 223.205(a).

c) Effective July 1, 2009, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in Illinois any aerosol adhesive that contains any of the following compounds: methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene. These requirements do not apply to any Aerosol Adhesive containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene that is present as an impurity in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight.

d) All aerosol adhesives must comply with the labeling requirements ~~specified~~ in Section 223.265.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.209 Requirements for Floor Wax Strippers

On or after July 1, 2009, ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in Illinois any floor wax stripper unless the following requirements are met:

a) The label of each non-aerosol floor wax stripper must specify a dilution ratio for light or medium build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOM concentration of three percent by weight or less;

b) If a non-aerosol floor wax stripper is also intended to be used for removal of heavy build-up of polish, the label of that floor wax stripper must specify a dilution ratio for heavy build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOM concentration of 12% by weight or less; and

c) The term "light build-up", "medium build-up", or "heavy build-up" is not specifically required, as long as comparable terminology is used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.210 Products Containing Ozone-Depleting Compounds

a) For any consumer product for which standards are specified under Section 223.205(a), ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale in Illinois any consumer product that contains any of the following ozone-depleting compounds:

1) Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);

2) Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);

3) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);

4) 1-chloro-1,1-difluoro-2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethane (CFC-114);

5) Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);

6) Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211);

7) Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301);

8) Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon 2402);

9) Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);

10) 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123);

11) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);

12) 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);

13) 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);

14) 1,1,1-trichloroethane; and

15) Carbon tetrachloride.

b) The requirements in subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to any product formulation existing as of July 1, 2009, that complies with Section 223.205(a) or is reformulated to meet Section 223.205(a), provided the ozone-depleting compound content of the reformulated product does not increase.

c) The requirements in subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not apply to any ozone depleting compounds that may be present as impurities in a consumer product in an amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight of the product.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.211 Requirements for Adhesive Removers, Aerosol Adhesives, Contact Adhesives, Electrical Cleaners, Electronic Cleaners, Footwear or Leather Care Products, General Purpose Degreasers, and Graffiti Removers

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use in Illinois any Adhesive Removers, Contact Adhesives, Electrical Cleaners, Electronic Cleaners, Footwear or Leather Care Products, General Purpose Degreasers, or Graffiti Removers manufactured on or after July 1, 2012, that contain any of the following compounds: methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene

b) ~~Impurities~~

The requirements of subsection (a) do not apply to any Adhesive Removers, Contact Adhesives, Electrical Cleaners, Electronic Cleaners, Footwear or Leather Care Products, General Purpose Degreasers, or Graffiti Removers containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene that is present as an impurity in a combined amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.220 Requirements for Charcoal Lighter Material

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not sell, supply, or offer for sale on or after July 1, 2009, any charcoal lighter material product unless, at the time of the transaction, the manufacturer can demonstrate that it has been issued an effective certification by the CARB under the Consumer Products provisions under 17 California Code of Regulations § 94509(h), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120. This certification remains in effect for Illinois for as long as the CARB certification remains in effect.

b) Alternatively, the person may demonstrate that at the time of the transaction the manufacturer had been issued a certification by an air pollution agency of another state and USEPA that was current at the time of the transaction.

c) Upon request by the Agency, a manufacturer claiming to have a certification as specified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section,~~ must submit to the Agency a copy of the certification decision, including all conditions applicable to the certification established by CARB or the air pollution agency of another state and USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.230 Exemptions

a) This Subpart ~~shall~~ must not apply to any consumer product manufactured in Illinois for shipment and use outside of Illinois, as long as the manufacturer or distributor can demonstrate both that the consumer product is intended for shipment and use outside of Illinois, and that the manufacturer or distributor has taken reasonable, prudent precautions to assure that the consumer product is not distributed to Illinois. This exemption ~~shall~~ must not apply to consumer products that are sold, supplied, or offered for sale by any person to retail outlets in Illinois.

b) For antiperspirants or deodorants, ethanol ~~shall~~ must not be considered a medium volatility organic material (MVOM) for purposes of the content standards ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a).

c) The VOM limits ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to fragrances up to a combined level of two percent by weight contained in any consumer product and ~~shall~~ must not apply to colorants up to a combined level of two percent by weight contained in any antiperspirant or deodorant.

d) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 223.205(a) for antiperspirants or deodorants ~~shall~~ must not apply to those volatile organic materials that contain more than 10 carbon atoms per molecule and for which the vapor pressure is unknown, or that have a vapor pressure of two mm Hg or less at ~~20°C~~20 C°.

e) The VOM limits specified in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to any LVP-VOM.

f) ~~The requirements of~~ Section 223.250 ~~shall~~ must not apply to consumer products registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 USC 136 through 136y).

g) The VOM limits ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to air fresheners that are comprised entirely of fragrance, less compounds not defined as VOMs under Section 211.7150 or exempted under subsection (f).

h) The VOM limits ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to air fresheners and insecticides containing at least 98% para-dichlorobenzene.

i) The VOM limits ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to adhesives sold in containers of one fluid ounce or less.

j) The VOM limits ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to bait station insecticides. For the purpose of this section, bait station insecticides are containers enclosing an insecticidal bait that is not more than 0.5 ounce by weight, when the bait is designed to be ingested by insects and is composed of solid material feeding stimulants with less than five percent active ingredients.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.240 Innovative Product Exemption

a) Any manufacturer of consumer products which have been granted an Innovative Product exemption by the CARB under the Innovative Products provisions in 17 California Code of Regulations § 94511 or 94503.5, both incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, ~~shall~~ must be exempt from the limits in Section 223.205(a) for the period of time that the CARB Innovative Products exemption remains in effect, provided that all consumer products within the CARB Innovative Products exemption are ~~contained~~ in the limits in Section 223.205(a). Any manufacturer claiming ~~such~~ an exemption on this basis must submit to the Agency a copy of the CARB Innovative Product exemption decision (i.e., the Executive Order), including all conditions established by the CARB applicable to the exemption.

b) Recordkeeping and Availability of Requested Information.

1) All information specified in the Innovative Product exemption approving an Innovative Product application ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the responsible party for a minimum of three years after the expiration of the exemption. The records ~~shall~~ must be clearly legible and maintained in good condition during this period.

2) The records ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(1) ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency, or its authorized representative, upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.245 Alternative Compliance Plans

a) The purpose of this Section is to provide an alternative method to comply with the limits in Section 223.205(a). This alternative is provided by allowing responsible ACP parties the option of voluntarily entering into separate ACPs for consumer products, as specified in this Subpart. Only responsible ACP parties for consumer products may enter into an ACP.

b) Any manufacturer of consumer products that has been granted an ACP Agreement by the CARB under ~~the provisions in~~ 17 CCR §§ 94540-94555, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, ~~shall~~ must be exempt from the limits in Section 223.205(a) for the period of time that the CARB ACP Agreement remains in effect, provided that all ACP products used for emissions credits within the CARB ACP Agreement are ~~contained~~ in Section 223.205(a). Any manufacturer claiming ~~such~~ an ACP Agreement on this basis must submit to the Agency a copy of the CARB ACP decision (i.e., the Executive Order), including all conditions established by the CARB applicable to the exemption.

c) Recordkeeping and Availability of Requested Information.

1) All information specified in the ACP Agreement approving an ACP ~~shall~~ must be maintained by the responsible ACP party for a minimum of three years after the expiration of the ACP. The records ~~shall~~ must be clearly legible and maintained in good condition during this period.

2) The records ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1) ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency or its authorized representative upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.250 Product Dating

a) Each manufacturer of a consumer product subject to Section 223.205(a) ~~shall~~ must clearly display on each consumer product container or package the day, month, and year on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date.

b) A manufacturer who uses the following code to indicate the date of manufacture ~~shall~~ must not be subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 223.255(a), if the code is represented separately from other codes on the product container so that it is easily recognizable:

YY DDD = year year day day day

Where:

YY = Two digits representing the year in which the product was manufactured

DDD = Three digits representing the day of the year on which the product was manufactured, with "001" representing the first day of the year, "002" representing the second day of the year, and so forth (i.e., the "Julian date")

c) This date or code ~~shall~~ must be displayed on each consumer product container or package no later than the effective date of the applicable standard ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a).

d) The date or date-code information ~~shall~~ must be located on the container or inside the cover/cap so that it is readily observable or obtainable by simply removing the cap/cover without irreversibly disassembling any part of the container or packaging. For the purposes of this subsection, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

e) ~~The requirements of this~~This Section ~~shall~~ must not apply to products containing no VOMs (as defined in Section 223.203), or containing VOMs at 0.10% by weight or less.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.255 Additional Product Dating Requirements

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not erase, alter, deface, or otherwise remove or make illegible any date or code indicating the date of manufacture from any regulated product container without the express authorization of the manufacturer. ~~No~~ A manufacturer ~~shall~~ must not affix a date-code that is not true for the date the item was manufactured.

b) Date-code explanations for codes indicating the date of manufacture are public information and may not be claimed as confidential.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.260 Most Restrictive Limit

a) ~~Products manufactured before July 1, 2009, and FIFRA-registered Insecticides manufactured before July 1, 2010.~~

Notwithstanding the definition of product category in Section 223.203, if anywhere on the principal display panel of any consumer product manufactured before July 1, 2009, or any FIFRA-registered insecticide manufactured before July 1, 2010, any representation is made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a consumer product for which a lower VOC limit is specified in Section 223.205(a), then the lowest VOC limit shall apply. This requirement does not apply to general purpose cleaners, antiperspirant/deodorant products, and insecticide foggers.

b) ~~Products manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, and FIFRA-registered insecticides manufactured on or after July 1, 2010.~~

Notwithstanding the definition of product category in Section 223.203, if anywhere on the container or packaging of any consumer product manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, or any FIFRA-registered insecticide manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, or on any sticker or label affixed to the container or packaging, any representation is made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as, a consumer product for which a lower VOC limit is specified in Section 223.205(a), then the lowest VOM limit shall apply. This requirement does not apply to general purpose cleaners, antiperspirant/deodorant products, and insecticide foggers.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.265 Additional Labeling Requirements for Aerosol Adhesives, Adhesive Removers, Electronic Cleaners, Electrical Cleaners, Energized Electrical Cleaners, and Contact Adhesives

a) In addition to the requirements ~~specified~~ in Sections 223.250, 223.260, and 223.270, both the manufacturer and responsible party for each aerosol adhesive, adhesive remover, electronic cleaner, electrical cleaner, energized electrical cleaner, and contact adhesive product subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must ensure that all products clearly display the following information on each product container manufactured on or after July 1, 2009.

1) The product category ~~as specified in~~under Section 223.205(a) or an abbreviation of the category ~~shall~~ must be displayed.

2) The applicable VOM standard for the product ~~that is specified in~~under Section 223.205(a), except for energized electrical cleaner, expressed as a percentage by weight, ~~shall~~ must be displayed unless the product is included in an alternative control plan approved by the Agency~~, as~~

~~provided in~~ under Sections 223.240 and 223.245, and the product exceeds the applicable VOM standard.

3) If the product is included in an alternative control plan approved by the Agency, and the product exceeds the applicable VOM standard ~~specified~~ in Section 223.205(a), the product ~~shall~~ must be labeled with ~~the term~~ "ACP" or "ACP product".

4) If the product is classified as a special purpose spray adhesive, the applicable substrate and/or application or an abbreviation of the substrate and/or application that qualifies the product as special purpose ~~shall~~ must be displayed.

5) If the manufacturer or responsible party uses an abbreviation as allowed by this Section, an explanation of the abbreviation must be filed with the Agency before the abbreviation is used.

b) The information required in Section 223.250(a) ~~shall~~ must be displayed on the product container ~~such that~~so it is readily observable without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging. For the purposes of this subsection, information may be displayed on the bottom of a container as long as it is clearly legible without removing any product packaging.

c) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not remove, alter, conceal, or deface the information required in subsection (a) ~~prior to~~before final sale of the product.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.270 Reporting Requirements

a) Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, a responsible party must submit to the Agency any of the following information:

1) The name, address, and telephone number of the responsible party and the name and telephone number of the party's designated contact person;

2) For each product subject to Section 223.205(a):

A) The product brand name;

B) The product label;

C) The product category to which the consumer product belongs;

D) The applicable product form(s) listed separately; and

E) An identification of the product as a household product, institutional product, or both;

3) Separate Illinois sales in pounds per year, to the nearest pound, and the method used to calculate Illinois sales for each product form;

4) For information submitted by multiple companies, an identification of each company that is submitting relevant data separate from that submitted by the responsible party. All information from each company ~~shall~~ must be submitted by the date requested by the Agency;

5) For each product brand name and form, the net percent by weight of the total product, less container and packaging, comprised of the following, rounded to the nearest 0.1%:

A) Total Section 223.205(a) compounds;

B) Total LVP-VOMs that are not fragrances;

C) Total all other carbon-containing compounds that are not fragrances;

D) Total all non-carbon-containing compounds;

E) Total fragrance;

F) For products containing greater than 2% by weight fragrance:

i) The percent of fragrance that is LVP-VOMs; and

ii) The percent of fragrance that is all other carbon-containing compounds; and

G) Total paradichlorobenzene;

6) For each product brand name and form, the identity, including the specific chemical name and associated Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) number, of the following:

A) Each Section 223.205(a) compound; and

B) Each LVP-VOM that is not a fragrance; and

7) If the product includes a propellant, the following:

A) The weight percent comprised of propellant for each product; and

B) An identification of the type of propellant, such as Type A, Type B, Type C, or a blend of the different types.

b) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a)(6), the responsible party ~~shall~~ must report or ~~shall~~ arrange to have reported to the Agency, upon request, the net percent by weight of each ozone-depleting compound that is:

1) Listed in Section 223.210(a); and

2) Contained in a product subject to reporting under subsection (a) any amount greater than 0.1% by weight.

c) In addition, all manufacturers must submit to the Agency, upon request, the information requested in subsections (a) and (b) ~~above~~ upon commencement of the selling of each such product in Illinois.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.275 Special Recordkeeping Requirements for Consumer Products that Contain Perchloroethylene or Methylene Chloride

a) The requirements of this Section ~~shall~~ must apply to all responsible parties for consumer products that are subject to Section 223.205(a) and contain perchloroethylene or methylene chloride and energized electrical cleaners as defined in Section 223.203 that contain perchloroethylene or methylene chloride. For the purposes of this Section, a product "contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride" if the product contains 1.0% or more by weight (exclusive of the container or packaging) of either perchloroethylene or methylene chloride.

b) For each consumer product that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, within 90 days after a written request by the Agency, the responsible party ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois:

1) The product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;

2) The product category to which the consumer product belongs;

3) The applicable product forms (listed separately);

4) For each product form ~~listed~~ in subsection (b)(3), the total sales in Illinois during the calendar year to the nearest pound (exclusive of the container or packaging), and the method used for calculating the Illinois sales; and

5) The weight percent, to the nearest 0.10%, of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the consumer product.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.280 Calculating Illinois Sales

If direct sales data for Illinois are not available, sales may be estimated by prorating national or regional sales data by population.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.285 Test Methods

a) Testing to determine compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart ~~shall~~ must be performed using CARB Method 310, Determination of Volatile Organic Materials (VOM) in Consumer Products, ~~which is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

b) Compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Subpart may also be demonstrated through calculation of the VOM content from records of the amounts of constituents used to make the product ~~pursuant to~~under the following criteria:

1) Accurate manufacturing records ~~shall~~ must be kept for each day of production of the amount and chemical composition of the individual product constituents;

2) Records required by subsection (b)(1) ~~shall~~ must be kept for at least three years;

3) For subsection (b)(4), the following ~~shall~~ must apply:

A) "A" means the total net weight of unit excluding container and packaging;

B) "B" means the total weight of all VOMs per unit; and

C) "C" means the total weight of all exempted VOMs per unit;

4) For the purposes of this section, the VOM content ~~shall~~ must be calculated by subtracting the total weight of VOMs exempted under Section 223.230 per unit from the total weight of all VOMs per unit, divided by the total net weight of unit excluding container and packaging and the product, multiplied by 100 as in the formula below:

VOM Content = B - C x 100

5) If product records appear to demonstrate compliance with the VOM limits, but these records are contradicted by product testing performed using CARB Method 310, the results of CARB Method 310 shall take precedence over the product records and may be used to establish a violation of the requirements of this Subpart.

c) Testing to determine whether a product is a liquid or solid ~~shall~~ must be performed using ASTM D4359-90, ~~which is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

d) Testing to determine compliance with the certification requirements for charcoal lighter material shall be performed using the procedures ~~specified~~ in ~~the~~ SCAQMD Test Protocol Rule 1174, Ignition Method Compliance Certification Protocol, ~~which is~~ incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

e) Testing to determine distillation points of petroleum distillate-based charcoal lighter materials ~~shall~~ must be performed using ASTM D86-07b, which is incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

f) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not create, alter, falsify, or otherwise modify records ~~in such a way~~so that the records do not accurately reflect the constituents used to manufacture a product, the chemical composition of the individual product, and any other test, processes, or records used in connection with product manufacture.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAINTENANCE COATINGS

Section 223.300 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart is to limit emissions of VOMs by requiring reductions in the VOM content of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings and required work practices to minimize VOM emissions in the application of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings to surfaces.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.305 Applicability

This Subpart is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use within the State of Illinois, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within Illinois. This Subpart does not apply

to:

a) Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of the State of Illinois or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging.

b) Any aerosol coating product.

c) Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less. For the purposes of this subsection, the volume of architectural coating in a container ~~shall~~ must be considered the total volume of coating that is packaged as a unit of retail sale or for use by the consumer.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.307 Definitions for Subpart C

The definitions ~~contained~~ in this Section apply only to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart. Unless otherwise defined in this Section, ~~the definitions of~~ terms used in this Subpart ~~shall~~ must have the ~~meanings specified for those terms~~definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Adhesive" means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

"Aerosol Coating Product" means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications.

"Antenna Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.

"Antifouling Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an "Antifouling Coating", the coating must be registered with USEPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136 et seq.)

"Appurtenance" means any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including~~, but not limited to,~~ bathroom and kitchen fixtures, cabinets, concrete forms, doors, elevators, fences, hand railings, heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools, lampposts, partitions, pipes and piping systems, rain gutters and downspouts, stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks and fire escapes, and window screens.

"Architectural Coating" means a coating to be applied to stationary structures or the appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures, such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purposes of this Subpart.

"Bitumens" means black or brown materials including~~, but not limited to,~~ asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

"Bituminous Roof Coating" means a coating that incorporates "Bitumens" that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

"Bituminous Roof Primer" means a primer that incorporates "Bitumens" that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

"Bond Breaker" means a coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

"Calcamine Recoaters" means flat solvent-born coatings formulated and recommended specifically for recoating calcamine-painted ceilings and other calcamine-painted substrates.

"Clear Brushing Lacquers" means clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush and which are labeled as specified in Section 223.320(e).

"Clear Wood Coatings" means clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

"Coating" means a material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. ~~Such~~ These materials include~~, but are not limited to,~~ paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

"Colorant" means concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.

"Concrete Curing Compound" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water.

"Concrete Surface Retarder" means a mixture of retarding ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resin, and solvent that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the retarded mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.

"Conversion Varnish" means a clear acid-curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. Film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting a transetherification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.

"Dry Fog Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

"Exempt Compound" means a compound identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Material (VOM) in Part 211.7150. The exempt compound content of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by USEPA Method 24 or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Method 303-91 (Revised February 1993), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Faux Finishing Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated as a stain or a glaze to create artistic effects including~~, but not limited to,~~ dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.

"Fire-Resistive Coating" means an opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency and approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials into compliance with federal, State, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating ~~shall~~ must be tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM E119-98, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Fire-Retardant Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, State, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating ~~shall~~ must be tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM E84-07, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Flat Coating" means a coating that is not defined under any other definition in this Section and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than five on a

60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Floor Coating" means an opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including~~, but not limited to,~~ decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces, that may be subjected to foot traffic.

"Flow Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units.

"Form-Release Compound" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.

"Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint" means a coating labeled and formulated for hand-application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including letter enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

"High-Temperature Coating" means a high performance coating, excluding engine paint, labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above ~~204°C (400°F)~~204 ºC (500 ºF).

"Impacted Immersion Coating" means a high performance maintenance coating formulated and recommended for application to steel structures subject to immersion in turbulent, debris-laden water. These coatings are specifically resistant to high-energy impact damage by floating ice or debris.

"Industrial Maintenance Coating" means a high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions, and labeled as specified in Section 223.320(d):

Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposures of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

Repeated exposure to temperatures above ~~121°C (250°F)~~121 ºC (250 ºF);

Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

"Lacquer" means a clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

"Low-Solids Coating" means a coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.

"Magnesite Cement Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

"Mastic Texture Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

"Metallic Pigmented Coating" means a coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with SCAQMD Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120.

"Multi-Color Coating" means a coating that is packaged in a single container and that exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.

"Non-flat Coating" means a coating that is not defined under any other definition in this Section and that registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter and five or greater on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-89, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the California Air Resources Board.

"Non-Flat High-Gloss Coating" means a non-flat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM D523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference into Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

"Nonindustrial Use" means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports, and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution; and water treatment and distribution systems.

"Nuclear Coating" means a protective coating formulated and recommended to seal porous surfaces such as steel (or concrete) that otherwise would be subject to intrusions by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to long-term (service life) cumulative radiation exposure (ASTM D4082-02, incorporated by reference in Section

223.120), relatively easy to decontaminate, and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed (ASTM Method D 3912-95, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120).

"Post-Consumer Coating" means a finished coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.

"Pre-Treatment Wash Primer" means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 acid, by weight, when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM D1613-03, incorporated by reference into Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

"Primer" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bind between the substrate and subsequent coats.

"Quick-Dry Enamel" means a non-flat coating that is labeled as specified in Section 223.320(h) and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

Is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16 and ~~27°C~~27 ºC (60 and ~~80°F~~80 ºF); and

When tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM D1640-03, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB, sets to touch in two hours or less, is tack free in four hours or less, and dries hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical test method; and

Has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter.

"Quick-Dry Primer Sealer and Undercoater" means a "Primer", "Sealer", or "Undercoater" that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be recoated in two hours when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM D1640-03, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

"Recycled Coating" means an architectural coating formulated ~~such~~ so that not less than 50 percent of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer coating.

"Residence" means areas where people reside or lodge, including~~, but not limited to,~~ single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.

"Roof Coating" means a nonbituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings that

qualify as metallic pigmented coatings ~~shall~~ must not be considered in this category, but ~~shall~~ must be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.

"Rust Preventive Coating" means a coating formulated exclusively for nonindustrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and labeled as specified in Section 223.320(f).

"Sanding Sealer" means a clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A "Sanding Sealer" that also meets the definition of a "Lacquer" is not included in this category, but it is included in the "Lacquer" category.

"Sealer" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

"Secondary Coating (Rework)" means a fragment of a finished coating or a finished coating from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process.

"Shellac" means a clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (Laciffer lacca), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

"Shop Application" means the application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).

"Solicit" means to require for use or to specify by written or oral contract.

"Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater" means a coating labeled as specified in Section 223.320(g) and that is formulated for application to a substrate to seal fire, smoke, or water damage; to condition excessively chalky surfaces; to seal in efflorescence, or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM D4214-98, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

"Stain" means a clear, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface, but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

"Stone Consolidant" means a coating that is labeled and formulated for application to stone substrates to repair historical structures that have been damaged by weathering or other decay mechanisms. "Stone Consolidants" must penetrate into stone substrates to create bonds between particles and consolidate deteriorated material. "Stone Consolidants" must be specified and used in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ASTM E2167-

01, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120. "Stone Consolidants" are for professional use only and must be labeled as such, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the labeling requirements in Section 223.320.

"Swimming Pool Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.

"Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating" means a rubber-based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber-based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

"Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above ~~204°C (400°F)~~204 ºC (400 ºF).

"Thermoplastic Rubber Coating and Mastics" means a coating or mastic formulated and recommended for application to roofing or other structural surfaces and that incorporates no less than 40 percent by weight of thermoplastic rubbers in the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients, including~~, but not limited to,~~ fillers, pigments, and modifying resins.

"Tint Base" means an architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

"Traffic Marking Coating" means a coating labeled and formulated for marking and striping streets, highways, or other traffic surfaces, including~~, but not limited to,~~ curbs, berets, driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.

"Undercoater" means a coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.

"Varnish" means a clear or semitransparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

"VOC Content" ~~shall~~ must have the same meaning as "VOM Content."

"VOM Content" means the weight of VOM per volume of coating, calculated according to the procedures ~~specified~~ in Section 223.340(a).

"Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers" means clear or pigmented sealers that are formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, or staining.

"Waterproofing Sealer" means a coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

"Wood Preservative" means a coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack that is registered with USEPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136, et seq.).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.310 Standards

a) VOM Content Limits: Except as provided in subsection (c), ~~no~~ a person ~~shall~~ must not manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within Illinois, supply, sell, or offer for sale within Illinois, or solicit for application or apply within Illinois, any architectural coating manufactured on or after July 1, 2009, ~~that contains a~~with VOM content ~~in excess of~~exceeding the ~~corresponding~~ limit specified below:

	Coating Category	**VOM Content Limit Grams/Liter (Pounds/Gallon)**	
1)	Flat Coatings	100	(0.8)
2)	Non-Flat Coatings	150	(1.3)
3)	Non-Flat-High-Gloss Coatings	250	(2.1)
	Specialty Coatings		
4)	Antenna Coatings	530	(4.4)
5)	Antifouling Coatings	400	(3.3)
6)	Bituminous Roof Coatings	300	(2.5)
7)	Bituminous Roof Primers	350	(2.9)
8)	Bond Breakers	350	(2.9)
9)	Calcamine Recoaters	475	(4.0)
10)	Clear Wood Coatings		
	A) Clear Brushing Lacquers	680	(5.7)
	B) Lacquers		

	(including lacquer sanding sealers)	550	(4.6)
C)	Sanding Sealers (other than lacquer sanding sealers)	350	(2.9)
D)	Varnishes	350	(2.9)
11)	Concrete Curing Compounds	350	(2.9)
	Concrete Surface Retarder	780	(6.5)
12)	Conversion Varnish	725	(6.0)
13)	Dry Fog Coatings	400	(3.3)
14)	Faux Finishing Coatings	350	(2.9)
15)	Fire-Resistive Coatings	350	(2.9)
16)	Fire-Retardant Coatings		
A)	Clear	650	(5.4)
B)	Opaque	350	(2.9)
17)	Floor Coatings	250	(2.1)
18)	Flow Coatings	420	(3.5)
19)	Form-Release Compounds	250	(2.1)
20)	Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	(4.2)
21)	High-Temperature Coatings	420	(3.5)
22)	Impacted Immersion Coating	780	(6.5)
23)	Industrial Maintenance Coatings	340	(2.8)
24)	Low-Solids Coatings	120	(1.0)
25)	Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	(3.8)
26)	Mastic Texture Coatings	300	(2.5)
27)	Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	(4.2)

28)	Multi-Color Coatings	250	(2.1)
29)	Nuclear Coating	450	(3.8)
30)	Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	(3.5)
31)	Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	200	(1.7)
32)	Quick-Dry Enamels	250	(2.1)
33)	Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	200	(1.7)
34)	Recycled Coatings	250	(2.1)
35)	Roof Coatings	250	(2.1)
36)	Rust Preventive Coatings	400	(3.3)
37)	Shellacs		
	A) Clear	730	(6.1)
	B) Opaque	550	(4.6)
38)	Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	350	(2.9)
39)	Stains	250	(2.1)
40)	Stone Consolidants	450	(3.8)
41)	Swimming Pool Coatings	340	(2.8)
42)	Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340	(2.8)
43)	Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings	550	(4.6)
44)	Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings and Mastics	550	(4.6)
45)	Traffic Marking Coatings	150	(1.3)
46)	Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400	(3.3)
47)	Waterproofing Sealers	250	(2.1)
48)	Wood Preservatives	350	(2.9)

BOARD NOTE: Conversion factor: one pound VOM per gallon (U.S.) = 119.95 grams per liter.

b) Limits are ~~expressed~~ in grams of VOM per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or colorant added to tint bases. "Manufacturers maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning ~~that is indicated~~ on the label or lid of the coating container.

c) Most Restrictive VOM Limit. If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating, or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising, or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on the manufacturer's behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories ~~listed~~ in subsection (a), then the most restrictive VOM content limit ~~shall~~ must apply. This provision does not apply to the coating categories ~~specified~~ in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(21):

1) Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers);

2) Metallic pigmented coatings;

3) Shellacs;

4) Fire-retardant coatings;

5) Pretreatment wash primers;

6) Industrial maintenance coatings;

7) Low-solids coatings;

8) Wood preservatives;

9) High-temperature coatings;

10) Temperature-indicator safety coatings;

11) Antenna coatings;

12) Antifouling coatings;

13) Flow coatings;

14) Bituminous roof primers;

15) Specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters;

16) Conversion varnish;

17) Calcimine recoaters;

18) Impacted immersion coatings;

19) Nuclear coatings;

20) Thermoplastic rubber coating and mastics;

21) Concrete surface retarder.

d) Painting Practices. All architectural coating containers used to apply their contents to a surface directly from the container by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging, or other means ~~shall~~ must be closed when not in use. These architectural coatings containers include~~, but are not limited to,~~ drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays, or other application containers. Containers of any VOM-containing materials used for thinning and cleanup ~~shall~~ must also be closed when not in use.

e) Thinning. ~~No~~ A person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating ~~shall~~ must apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOM limit ~~specified~~ in subsection (a).

f) Rust Preventive Coatings. ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not apply or solicit the application of any rust preventive coating for industrial use unless the rust preventive coating complies with the industrial maintenance coating VOM limit ~~specified~~ in subsection (a). If the coating is also regulated under another Part, the more restrictive limit ~~shall~~ must apply.

g) Coatings Not Listed in Subsection (a). For any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for the specialty coatings categories ~~listed~~ in subsection (a), the VOM content limit ~~shall~~ must be determined by classifying the coating as a flat coating, a non-flat coating, or a non-flat high-gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Section 223.307, and the corresponding flat or non-flat coating limit ~~shall~~ must apply.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.320 Container Labeling Requirements

Each manufacturer of any architectural coatings subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must display the information ~~listed~~ in subsections (a) through (j) on the coating container in which the coating is sold or distributed (or on its label).

a) Date-Code. The date the coating was manufactured, or a date-code representing the date, ~~shall~~ must be indicated on the label, lid, or bottom of the container. If the manufacturer uses a date-code for any coating, the manufacturer ~~shall~~ must file an explanation of each code with the Agency upon request.

b) Thinning Recommendations. A statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating ~~shall~~ must be indicated on the label or lid of the container. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. If thinning of the coating ~~prior to~~before use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

c) VOM or VOC Content. Each container of any coating subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must display either the maximum or the actual VOM content of the coating, as supplied, or the actual VOM content including the maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOM content ~~shall~~ must be displayed in grams of VOM per liter of coating. VOM content displayed ~~shall~~ must be calculated using product formulation data~~,~~ or ~~shall be~~ determined using the test methods in Section 223.340(b). The equations in Section 223.340(a) ~~shall~~ must be used to calculate VOM content. In each of the above cases, the term "VOC content" ~~shall~~ must have the same meaning as "VOM content".

d) Industrial Maintenance Coatings. In addition to the information ~~specified~~ in subsections (a), (b), and (c), each manufacturer of any industrial maintenance coating subject to this Subpart ~~shall~~ must display on the label or the lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the following descriptions:

1) ~~"~~"For industrial use only"~~"~~,

2) ~~"~~"For professional use only", or

3) "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use".

e) Clear Brushing Lacquers. The labels of all clear brushing lacquers ~~shall~~ must prominently display the statements "For brush application only" and "This product must not be thinned or sprayed".

f) Rust Preventive Coatings. The labels of all rust preventive coatings ~~shall~~ must prominently display the statement "For Metal Substrates Only."

g) Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters. The labels of all specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters ~~shall~~ must prominently display one or more of the following descriptions.

1) "For blocking stains;"

2) "For fire-damaged substrates;"

3) "For smoke-damaged substrates;"

4) "For water-damaged substrates;"

5) "For excessively chalky substrates."

h) Quick-Dry Enamels. The labels of all quick dry enamels ~~shall~~ must prominently display the words "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time.

i) Non-Flat High-Gloss Coatings. The labels of all non-flat high-gloss coatings ~~shall~~ must prominently display the words "High Gloss."

j) Stone Consolidants. ~~Effective~~ On and after July 1, 2010, the labels of all stone consolidants ~~shall~~ must prominently display the statement "Stone Consolidant - For Professional Use Only".

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.330 Reporting Requirements

a) Clear Brushing Lacquers. Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, each manufacturer of clear brushing lacquers ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois:

1) The number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year; and

2) The method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.

b) Rust Preventive Coatings. Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, each manufacturer of rust preventive coatings ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois.

1) The number of gallons of rust preventive coatings sold in the State during the preceding calendar year; and

2) The method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.

c) Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters. Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, each manufacturer of specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois:

1) The number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters sold in the State during the preceding calendar year; and

2) The method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.

d) Toxic Exempt Compounds. For each architectural coating that contains perchloroethylene or methylene chloride, within 90 days after written request by the Agency, the manufacturer ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois:

1) The product brand name and a copy of the product label with legible usage instructions;

2) The product category ~~listed~~ in Section 223.310(a) to which the coating belongs;

3) The total sales in Illinois~~,~~ during the calendar year~~,~~ to the nearest gallon; and

4) The volume percent~~,~~ to the nearest 0.10 percent~~,~~ of perchloroethylene and methylene chloride in the coating.

e) Recycled Coatings.

1) Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, manufacturers of recycled coatings must submit a letter to the Agency self-certifying their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer.

2) Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, each recycled coatings manufacturer ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois:

A) The number of gallons of recycled coatings sold in the State during the preceding calendar year; and

B) The method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.

f) Bituminous Coatings. Within 90 days after written request by the Agency, each manufacturer of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers ~~shall~~ must report the following information for products sold in Illinois.

1) The number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings or bituminous roof primers sold in the State during the preceding calendar year; and

2) The method used by the manufacturer to calculate State sales.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.340 Compliance Provisions and Test Methods

a) Calculation of VOM Content. For the purpose of determining compliance with the VOM content limits in Section 223.310(a), the VOM content of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by using the procedures ~~described~~ in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), as appropriate. The VOM content of a tint base ~~shall~~ must be determined without colorant that is added after the tint base is manufactured.

1) With the exception of low solids coatings, determine the VOM content in grams of VOM per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOM content as follows:

$$\text{VOM Content} = \frac{(Ws - Ww - Wem)}{(Vm - Vw - Vem)}$$

Where:

VOM content = grams of VOM per liter of coating
Ws = weight of volatiles, in grams
Ww = weight of water, in grams
Wem = weight of exempt materials, in grams
Vm = volume of coating, in liters
Vw = volume of water, in liters
Vem = volume of exempt materials, in liters

2) For low solids coatings, determine the VOM content in units of grams of VOM per liter of coating thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, including the volume of any water and exempt compounds. Determine the VOM content as follows:

$$\text{VOM Content (ls)} = \frac{(Ws - Ww - Wem}{(Vm)}$$

Where:

VOM content (ls) = the VOM content of a low solids coating in grams per liter of coating
Ws = weight of volatile, in grams

Ww = weight of water, in grams
Wem = weight of exempt materials, in grams
Vm = volume of coating, in liters

b) VOM Content of Coatings. To determine the physical properties of a coating in order to perform the calculations in subsection (a), the reference method for VOM content is USEPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, except as provided in Sections 223.350 and 223.360. An alternative method to determine the VOM content of coatings is SCAQMD Method 304-91, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120. The exempt compounds content ~~shall~~ must be determined by SCAQMD Method 303-91, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120. To determine the VOM content of a coating, the manufacturer may use USEPA Method 24, or an equivalent alternative method ~~as provided in~~under Section 223.350, formulation data, or any other reasonable means for predicting that the coating has been formulated as intended (e.g., quality assurance checks, recordkeeping). However, if there are any inconsistencies between the results of a Method 24 test and any other means for determining VOM content, the Method 24 results will govern, except when an equivalent alternative method is approved ~~as specified in~~under Section 223.350. The Agency may require the manufacturer to conduct a Method 24 analysis.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.350 Alternative Test Methods

Other test methods demonstrated to provide results that are acceptable for purposes of determining compliance with Section 223.340(b), after review and approval in writing by the Agency and USEPA, may also be used.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.360 Methacrylate Traffic Coating Markings

Analysis of methacrylate multi-component coatings used as traffic marking coatings ~~shall~~ must be conducted according to a modification of USEPA Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB. This method has not been approved for methacrylate multi-component coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multi-component coatings.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 223.370 Test Methods

The following test methods are incorporated by reference in Section 223.120, and ~~shall~~ must be used to test coatings subject to ~~the provisions of~~ this Subpart:

a) Flame Spread Index. The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM E84-07, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (see Section 223.307, Fire-Retardant Coating) or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

b) Fire-Resistance Rating. The fire-resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM E119-05a, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials (see Section 223.307, Fire-Resistive Coating), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

c) Gloss Determination. The gloss of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM D523-89, Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss (see Section 223.307, Flat Coating, Non-Flat Coating, Non-Flat High-Gloss Coating, and Quick-Dry Enamel), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

d) Metal Content of Coatings. The metallic content of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by SCAQMD Method 318-95, Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction, SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples (see Section 223.307, Metallic Pigmented Coating).

e) Acid Content of Coatings. The acid content of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM D1613-03, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products (see Section 223.307, Pre-Treatment Wash Primer), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

f) Drying Times. The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch and dry-to-recoat times of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-03, Standard Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature (see Section 223.307, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack free time of a quick-dry enamel coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM D1640-03, or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

g) Surface Chalkiness. The chalkiness of a surface ~~shall~~ must be determined using ASTM D4214-98 Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films (see Section 223.307, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

h) Exempt Compounds - Siloxanes. Exempt compounds that are cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes ~~shall~~ must be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with Section 223.340 by BAAQMD Method 43, Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials, BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III, (see Section 223.307, VOM content, and Section 223.340(b)).

i) Exempt Compounds - Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF). The exempt compound parachlorobenzotrifluoride ~~shall~~ must be analyzed as an exempt compound for compliance with Section 223.340 by BAAQMD Method 41, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride, BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume III (see Section 223.307, VOM Content, and Section 223.340(b)).

j) Exempt Compounds. The content of compounds exempt under USEPA Method 24 ~~shall~~ must be analyzed by SCAQMD Method 303-91, Determination of Exempt Compounds, SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples (see Section 223.307, VOM Content, and Section 223.340(b)).

k) VOM Content of Coatings. The VOM content of a coating ~~shall~~ must be determined by USEPA Method 24 ~~as it exists~~ in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60, Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings (see Section 223.340(b)), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

l) Alternative VOM Content of Coatings. The VOM content of coatings may be analyzed by either USEPA Method 24 or SCAQMD Method 304-91, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials, SCAQMD Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples (see Section 223.340(b)

m) Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings. The VOM content of methacrylate muticomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings ~~shall~~ must be analyzed by ~~the procedures in~~ 40 CFR 59, subpart D, appendix A, Determination of Volatile Matter Content of Methacrylate Multicomponent Coatings Used as Traffic Marking Coatings (see Section 223.360), or an equivalent method approved by the CARB.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 225
CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM LARGE COMBUSTION SOURCES

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: CONTROL OF MERCURY EMISSIONS FROM COAL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS

Section

SUBPART C: CLEAN AIR ACT INTERSTATE RULE (CAIR) SO_2 TRADING PROGRAM

SUBPART D: CAIR NO_x ANNUAL TRADING PROGRAM

SUBPART E: CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM

SUBPART F: COMBINED POLLUTANT STANDARDS

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R06-25 at 31 Ill. Reg. 129, effective December 21, 2006; amended in R06-26 at 31 Ill. Reg. 12864, effective August 31, 2007; amended in R09-10 at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009; amended in R15-21 at 39 Ill. Reg. 16225, effective December 7, 2015; amended in R18-20 at 43 Ill. Reg. 9754, effective August 23, 2019; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 225.100 Severability

If any Section, subsection, or clause of this Part is found invalid, ~~such~~ that finding must not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or any Section, subsection, or clause not found invalid.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.120 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Unless otherwise specified within this Part, the abbreviations used in this Part must be the same as those ~~found~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. ~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations and acronyms ~~are used in this Part~~:

Act	Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5]
ACI	activated carbon injection
AETB	Air Emission Testing Body
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Btu	British thermal unit
CAA	Clean Air Act [42 USC 7401 et seq.]
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CASA	Clean Air Set-Aside
CEMS	continuous emission monitoring system
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CPS	Combined Pollutant Standard
CGO	converted gross electrical output
CRM	certified reference materials
CUTE	converted useful thermal energy
DAHS	data acquisition and handling system
dscm	dry standard cubic meters
EGU	electric generating unit
ESP	electrostatic precipitator
FGD	flue gas desulfurization
fpm	feet per minute
GO	gross electrical output
GWh	gigawatt hour
HI	heat input

Hg	mercury
hr	hour
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kg	kilogram
lb	pound
MPS	Multi-Pollutant Standard
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MW	megawatt
Mwe	megawatt electrical
MWh	megawatt hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NTRM	NIST Traceable Reference Material
NUSA	New Unit Set-Aside
ORIS	Office of Regulatory Information Systems
O_2	oxygen
$PM_{2.5}$	particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
QA	quality assurance
QAMO	quality-assured monitor operating
QC	quality control
RATA	relative accuracy test audit
RGFM	reference gas flow meter
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SNCR	selective noncatalytic reduction
~~TTBS~~	~~Temporary Technology Based Standard~~
TCGO	total converted useful thermal energy
UTE	useful thermal energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
yr	year

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.130 Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Part. Unless otherwise defined in this Section or a different meaning for a term is clear from its context, the terms used in this Part have the ~~meanings specified~~definitions in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Agency" means~~*"Agency" means*~~ *the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.* [415 ILCS 5/3.105]

"Averaging demonstration" means, with regard to Subpart B ~~of this Part~~, a demonstration of compliance that is based on the combined performance of EGUs at two or more sources.

"Base Emission Rate" means, for a group of EGUs subject to emission standards for NOx and SO_2 ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.233, the average emission rate of NO_x or SO_2 from the EGUs, in pounds per million Btu heat input, for calendar years 2003 through 2005 (or, for seasonal NO_x, the 2003 through 2005 ozone seasons), as determined from the data collected and quality assured by the USEPA, ~~pursuant to~~under the 40 CFR 72 and 96 federal Acid Rain and NO_x Budget Trading Programs, for the emissions and heat input of that group of EGUs.

"Board" means~~*"Board" means*~~ *the Illinois Pollution Control Board. [415 ILCS 5/3.130]*

"Boiler" means an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

"Bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit" means a cogeneration unit in which the energy input to the unit is first used to produce useful thermal energy and at least some of the reject heat from the useful thermal energy application or process is then used for electricity production.

"CAIR authorized account representative" means, for the purpose of general accounts, a responsible natural person who is authorized, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subparts BB, FF, BBB, FFF, BBBB, and FFFF, to transfer and otherwise dispose of CAIR NO_x, SO_2, and NO_x Ozone Season allowances, as applicable, held in the CAIR NO_x, SO_2, and NO_x Ozone Season general account, and for the purpose of a CAIR NO_x compliance account, a CAIR SO_2 compliance account, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season compliance account, the CAIR designated representative of the source.

"CAIR designated representative" means, for a CAIR NO_x source, a CAIR SO_2 source, and a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source, and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit at the source, the natural person who is authorized by the owners and operators of the source and all such units at the source, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subparts BB, FF, BBB, FFF, BBBB, and FFFF, as applicable, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, as applicable. For any unit that is subject to one or more of the following programs: CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, or the federal Acid Rain Program, the designated representative for the unit must be the same natural person for all programs applicable to the unit.

"Coal" means any solid fuel classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank D388-77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, or 99 (Reapproved 2004), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

"Coal-derived fuel" means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

"Coal-fired" means:

For purposes of Subparts B, or for purposes of allocating allowances under Sections 225.435, 225.445, 225.535, and 225.545, combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during a specified year;

Except as provided above, combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel.

"Cogeneration unit" means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, a stationary, fossil fuel-fired boiler or a stationary, fossil fuel-fired combustion turbine of which both of the following conditions are true:

It uses equipment to produce electricity and useful thermal energy for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy; and

It produces either of the following during the 12-month period beginning on the date the unit first produces electricity and during any subsequent calendar year after that in which the unit first produces electricity:

For a topping-cycle cogeneration unit, both of the following:

Useful thermal energy not less than five percent of total energy output; and

Useful power that, when added to one-half of useful thermal energy produced, is not less than 42.5 percent of total energy input, if useful thermal energy produced is 15 percent or more of total energy output, or not less than 45 percent of total energy input if useful thermal energy produced is less than 15 percent of total energy output; or

For a bottoming-cycle cogeneration unit, useful power not less than 45 percent of total energy input.

"Combined cycle system" means a system comprised of one or more combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, and steam turbines configured to improve overall efficiency of electricity generation or steam production.

"Combustion turbine" means:

An enclosed device comprising a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

If the enclosed device described in the above paragraph of this definition is combined cycle, any associated duct burner, heat recovery steam generator, and steam turbine.

"Commence commercial operation" means, for the purposes of Subparts B of this Part, with regard to an EGU that serves a generator, to have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation. Such This date must remain the unit's date of commencement of operation even if the EGU is subsequently modified, reconstructed, or repowered. For the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, "commence commercial operation" is as defined in Section 225.150.

"Commence construction" means, for the purposes of Section Sections 225.460(f), 225.470, 225.560(f), and 225.570, that the owner or owner's designee has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals (e.g., zoning) or permits and either has:

Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

For purposes of this definition:

"Construction" shall must be determined as any physical change or change in the method of operation, including but not limited to fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of projects eligible for CASA allowances, as set forth inunder Sections 225.460 and 225.560.

"A reasonable time" shall be determined considering but not limited to the following factors: the nature and size of the project, the extent of design engineering, the amount of off-site preparation, whether equipment can be fabricated or can be purchased, when the project begins (considering both the seasonal nature of the construction activity and the existence of other projects competing for construction labor at the same time, the place of the environmental permit in the sequence of corporate and overall governmental approval), and the nature of the project sponsor (e.g., private, public, regulated).

"Commence operation", for purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, means:

To have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, for the purpose of a unit, start-up of a unit's combustion chamber, except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

For a unit that undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source) after the date the unit commences operation ~~as set forth in~~under the first paragraph of this definition, ~~such~~ that date will remain the date of commencement of operation of the unit, which will continue to be treated as the same unit.

For a unit that is replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered)~~,~~ after the date the unit commences operation ~~as set forth in~~under the first paragraph of this definition, ~~such~~ that date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation ~~as set forth in~~under this definition as appropriate.

"Common stack" means a single flue through which emissions from two or more units are exhausted.

"Compliance account" means:

For the purposes of Subparts D and E, a CAIR NO_x Allowance Tracking System account, established by USEPA for a CAIR NO_x source or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season source ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 96, subparts FF and FFFF in which any CAIR NO_x allowance or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations for the CAIR NO_x units or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units at the source are initially recorded and in which are held any CAIR NO_x or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances available for use for a control period in order to meet the source's CAIR NO_x or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season emissions limitations in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 225.410 and 225.510~~,~~ and 40 CFR 96.154 and 96.354, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. CAIR NO_x allowances may not be used for compliance with the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances may not be used for compliance with the CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program; or

For the purposes of Subpart C, a "compliance account" means a CAIR SO_2 compliance account, established by the USEPA for a CAIR SO_2 source ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 96, subpart FFF, in which any SO_2 units at the source are initially recorded and in which are held any SO_2 allowances available for use for a control period in order to meet the source's CAIR SO_2 emissions limitations in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.310 and 40 CFR 96.254, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

"Control period" means:

For the CAIR SO_2 and NO_x Annual Trading Programs in Subparts C and D, the period beginning January 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in Sections 225.310(d)(3) and 225.410(d)(3), and ending on December 31 of the same year, inclusive; or

For the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program in Subpart E, the period beginning May 1 of a calendar year, except as provided in Section 225.510(d)(3), and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

"Electric generating unit" or "EGU" means a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, or combined cycle system that serves a generator that has a nameplate capacity greater than 25 MWe and produces electricity for sale.

"Excepted monitoring system" means a sorbent trap monitoring system, as defined in this Section.

"Flue" means a conduit or duct through which gases or other matter is exhausted to the atmosphere.

"Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

"Fossil fuel-fired" means the combusting of any amount of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel in any calendar year.

"Generator" means a device that produces electricity.

"Gross electrical output" means the total electrical output from an EGU before making any deductions for energy output used in any way related to the production of energy. For an EGU generating only electricity, the gross electrical output is the output from the turbine/generator set.

"Heat input" means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, a specified period of time, the product (in mmBtu/hr) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) divided by 1,000,000 Btu/mmBtu and multiplied by the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in lb of fuel/time), as measured, recorded, and reported to USEPA by the CAIR designated representative and determined by USEPA in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 96, subpart HH, HHH, or HHHH, if applicable, and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

"Higher heating value" or "HHV" means the total heat liberated per mass of fuel burned (Btu/lb), when fuel and dry air at standard conditions undergo complete combustion and all resultant products are brought to their standard states at standard conditions.

"Input mercury" means the mass of mercury that is contained in the coal combusted within an EGU.

"Integrated gasification combined cycle" or "IGCC" means a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit that burns a synthetic gas derived from coal in a combined-cycle gas turbine. No coal is directly burned in the unit during operation.

"Long-term cold storage" means the complete shutdown of a unit intended to last for an extended period of time (at least two calendar years) where notice for long-term cold storage is provided under 40 CFR 75.61(a)(7).

"Nameplate capacity" means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings) as of such installation as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings), such increased maximum amount as of completion as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

"NIST traceable elemental mercury standards" means either:

1) Compressed gas cylinders having known concentrations of elemental mercury, which have been prepared according to the "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards"; or

2) Calibration gases having known concentrations of elemental mercury, produced by a generator that fully meets the performance requirements of the "EPA Traceability Protocol for Qualification and Certification of Elemental Mercury Gas Generators," or an interim version of that protocol until ~~such time as~~ a final protocol is issued.

"NIST traceable source of oxidized mercury" means a generator that is capable of providing known concentrations of vapor phase mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$), and that fully meets the performance requirements of the "EPA Traceability Protocol for Qualification and Certification of Mercuric Chloride Gas Generators," or an interim version of that protocol until ~~such time as~~ a final protocol is issued.

"Oil-fired unit" means a unit combusting fuel oil for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input in a specified year and not qualifying as coal-fired.

"Output-based emission standard" means, for the purposes of Subpart B ~~of this Part~~, a maximum allowable rate of emissions of mercury per unit of gross electrical output from an EGU.

"Potential electrical output capacity" means 33 percent of a unit's maximum design heat input, expressed in mmBtu/hr divided by 3.413 mmBtu/MWh, and multiplied by 8,760 hr/yr.

"Project sponsor" means a person or an entity, including ~~but not limited to~~ the owner or operator of an EGU or a not-for-profit group, that provides the majority of funding for an energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, or clean technology project ~~as listed in~~under Sections 225.460 and 225.560, unless another person or entity is designated by a written agreement as the project sponsor for the purpose of applying for NO_x allowances or NO_x Ozone Season allowances from the CASA.

"Rated-energy efficiency" means the percentage of thermal energy input that is recovered as useable energy in the form of gross electrical output, useful thermal energy, or both that is used for heating, cooling, industrial processes, or other beneficial uses as follows:

For electric generators, rated-energy efficiency is calculated as one kilowatt hour (3,413 Btu) of electricity divided by the unit's design heat rate using the higher heating value of the fuel, and expressed as a percentage.

For combined heat and power projects, rated-energy efficiency is calculated using the following formula:

$$REE = ((GO + UTE)/HI) \times 100$$

Where:

REE	=	Rated-energy efficiency, expressed as percentage.
GO	=	Gross electrical output of the system expressed in Btu/hr.
UTE	=	Useful thermal output from the system that is used for heating, cooling, industrial processes, or other beneficial uses, expressed in Btu/hr.
HI	=	Heat input, based upon the higher heating value of fuel, in Btu/hr.

"Repowered" means, for the purposes of an EGU, replacement of a coal-fired boiler with one of the following coal-fired technologies at the same source as the coal-fired boiler:

Atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;

Integrated gasification combined cycle;

Magnetohydrodynamics;

Direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;

Integrated gasification fuel cells; or

As determined by the USEPA in consultation with the United States Department of Energy, a derivative of one or more of the technologies under this definition and any other coal-fired technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of January 1, 2005.

"Rolling 12-month basis" means, for the purposes of Subparts B ~~of this Part~~, a determination made on a monthly basis from the relevant data for a particular calendar month and the preceding 11 calendar months (total of 12 months of data), with two exceptions. For determinations involving one EGU, calendar months in which the EGU does not operate (zero EGU operating hours) must not be included in the determination~~,~~ and must be replaced by a preceding month or months in which the EGU does operate, so that the determination is still based on 12 months of data. For determinations involving two or more EGUs, calendar months in which none of the EGUs covered by the determination operates (zero EGU operating hours) must not be included in the determination~~,~~ and must be replaced by preceding months in which at least one of the EGUs covered by the determination does operate, so that the determination is still based on 12 months of data.

"Sorbent Trap Monitoring System" means the equipment required by Appendix B ~~of this Part~~ for the continuous monitoring of Hg emissions, using paired sorbent traps containing iodated charcoal (IC) or other suitable reagents. This excepted monitoring system consists of a probe, the paired sorbent traps, an umbilical line, moisture removal components, an air tight sample pump, a gas flow meter, and an automated data acquisition and handling system. The monitoring system samples the stack gas at a rate proportional to the stack gas volumetric flowrate. The sampling is a batch process. Using the sample volume measured by the gas flow meter and the results of the analyses of the sorbent traps, the average mercury concentration in the stack gas for the sampling period is determined in units of micrograms per dry standard cubic meter (µg/dscm). Mercury mass emissions for each hour in the sampling period are calculated using the average Hg concentration for that period, in conjunction with contemporaneous hourly measurements of the stack gas flow rate, corrected for the stack moisture content.

"Total energy output" means, with respect to a cogeneration unit, the sum of useful power and useful thermal energy produced by the cogeneration unit.

"Useful thermal energy" means, for the purpose of a cogeneration unit, the thermal energy that is made available to an industrial or commercial process, excluding any heat contained in condensate return or makeup water:

Used in a heating application (e.g., space heating or domestic hot water heating); or

Used in a space cooling application (e.g., thermal energy used by an absorption chiller).

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.140 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) Appendices A-1 through A-8, subpart A, and Performance Specifications 2 and 3 of appendix B of 40 CFR 60 (2005).

b) 40 CFR 72.2 (2005).

c) 40 CFR 75 (2006), Sections 2.1.1.5, 2.1.1.2, 7.7, and 7.8 of Appendix A to 40 CFR 75, Appendix C to 40 CFR 75, Section 3.3.5 of Appendix F to 40 CFR 75 (2006).

d) 40 CFR 78 (2006).

e) 40 CFR 96, CAIR SO_2 Trading Program, subparts AAA (excluding 40 CFR 96.204 and 96.206), BBB, FFF, GGG, and HHH (2006).

f) 40 CFR 96, CAIR NO_x Annual Trading Program, subparts AA (excluding 40 CFR 96.104, 96.105(b)(2), and 96.106), BB, FF, GG, and HH (2006).

g) 40 CFR 96, CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, subparts AAAA (excluding 40 CFR 96.304, 96.305(b)(2), and 96.306), BBBB, FFFF, GGGG, and HHHH (2006).

h) ASTM. The following methods from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959, (610) 832-9585:

1) ASTM D388-77 (approved February 25, 1977), D388-90 (approved March 30, 1990), D388-91a (approved April 15, 1991), D388-95 (approved January 15, 1995), D388-98a (approved September 10, 1998), or D388-99 (approved September 10, 1999, reapproved in 2004), Classification of Coals by Rank.

2) ASTM D3173-03, Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke (Approved April 10, 2003).

3) ASTM D3684-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal by the Oxygen Bomb Combustion/Atomic Absorption Method (Approved October 10, 2001).

4) ASTM D4840-99, Standard Guide for Sampling Chain-of-Custody Procedures (Reapproved 2004).

5) ASTM D5865-04, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke (Approved April 1, 2004).

6) ASTM D6414-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal and Coal Combustion Residues by Acid Extraction or Wet Oxidation/Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption (Approved October 10, 2001).

7) ASTM D6722-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal and Coal Combustion Residues by Direct Combustion Analysis (2001).

8) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method) (Approved April 10, 2002).

9) ASTM D6911-03, Standard Guide for Packaging and Shipping Environmental Samples for Laboratory Analysis.

10) ASTM D7036-04, Standard Practice for Competence of Air Emission Testing Bodies.

i) Federal Energy Management Program, M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects, US Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Version 2.2, DOE/GO-102000-0960 (September 2000).

(Source: Amended at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009).

Section 225.150 Commence Commercial Operation

Commence commercial operation means, for the purposes of Subparts C, D, and E, with regard to a unit:

a) To have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation, except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

1) For a unit that is a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 225.305, 225.405, and 225.505, respectively, on the date the unit commences commercial operation on the

later of November 15, 1990, or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), ~~such~~ that date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, which will continue to be treated as the same unit.

2) For a unit that is a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit ~~pursuant to~~under Sections 225.305, 225.405, and 225.505, respectively, on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), ~~such~~ that date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~ as appropriate.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ and except as provided in 40 CFR 96.105, 96.205, or 96.305 for a unit that is not a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.305, 225.405, or 225.505, respectively, on the later of November 15, 1990 or the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the unit's date for commencement of commercial operation will be the date on which the unit becomes a CAIR SO_2 unit, CAIR NO_x unit, or CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.305, 225.405, or 225.505, respectively.

1) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), ~~such~~ that date will remain the unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, which ~~shall~~ will continue to be treated as the same unit.

2) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), ~~such~~ that date will remain the replaced unit's date of commencement of commercial operation, and the replacement unit will be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in subsection (a) or (b) ~~of this Section~~ as appropriate.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

SUBPART B: CONTROL OF MERCURY EMISSIONS FROM COAL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS

Section 225.200 Purpose

The purpose of this Subpart B is to control the emissions of mercury from coal-fired EGUs operating in Illinois.

Section 225.202 Measurement Methods

Measurement of mercury must be according to the following:

a) Continuous emission monitoring ~~pursuant to~~under Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ or an alternative emissions monitoring system, alternative reference method for measuring emissions, or other alternative to the emissions monitoring and measurement requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290, if ~~such~~ that alternative is submitted to the Agency in writing and approved in writing by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section

b) ASTM D3173-03, Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke (Approved April 10, 2003), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

c) ASTM D3684-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal by the Oxygen Bomb Combustion/Atomic Absorption Method (Approved October 10, 2001), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

d) ASTM D5865-04, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke (Approved April 1, 2004), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

e) ASTM D6414-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal and Coal Combustion Residues by Acid Extraction or Wet Oxidation/Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption (Approved October 10, 2001), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

f) ASTM D6722-01, Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Coal and Coal Combustion Residues by Direct Combustion Analysis (2001), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

g) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method) (Approved April 10, 2002), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

h) Emissions testing ~~pursuant to~~under Methods 29, 30A, and 30B in Appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.205 Applicability

The following stationary coal-fired boilers and stationary coal-fired combustion turbines, and the stationary boilers listed in Appendix A, regardless of the type of fuel combusted, are EGUs and are subject to this Subpart B:

a) Except as provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, a unit serving, at any time since the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe producing electricity for sale.

b) For a unit that qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity and continues to qualify as a cogeneration unit, a cogeneration unit serving at any time a generator with nameplate capacity of more than 25 MWe and supplying in any calendar year more than one-third of the unit's potential electric output capacity or 219,000 MWh, whichever is greater, to any utility power distribution system for sale. If a unit qualifies as a cogeneration unit during the 12-month period starting on the date the unit first produces electricity but subsequently no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit, the unit must be subject to subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ starting on the day on which the unit first no longer qualifies as a cogeneration unit.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.210 Compliance Requirements

a) Permit Requirements.

The owner or operator of each source with one or more EGUs subject to this Subpart B at the source must apply for a CAAPP permit that addresses the applicable requirements of this Subpart B.

b) Monitoring and Testing Requirements.

1) Except as otherwise indicated in this Subpart, the owner or operator of each source and each EGU at the source must comply with either the monitoring requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290 ~~of this Subpart B~~, the periodic emissions testing requirements of Section 225.239 ~~of this Subpart B~~, or an alternative emissions monitoring system, alternative reference method for measuring emissions, or other alternative to the emissions monitoring and measurement requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290, if ~~such~~ that alternative is submitted to the Agency in writing and approved in writing by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section.

2) Except as otherwise indicated in this Subpart, the compliance of each EGU with the mercury requirements of Sections 225.230 and 225.237 ~~of this Subpart B~~ must be determined by the emissions measurements recorded and reported in ~~accordance~~ compliance with either Sections 225.240 through 225.290 ~~of this Subpart B~~, Section 225.239 ~~of this Subpart B~~, or an alternative emissions monitoring system, alternative reference method for measuring emissions, or other alternative to the emissions monitoring and measurement requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290, if ~~such~~ that alternative is submitted to the Agency in writing and approved in writing by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section.

c) Mercury Emission Reduction Requirements
The owner or operator of any EGU subject to this Subpart B must comply with applicable requirements for control of mercury emissions of Section 225.230 or Section 225.237 ~~of this Subpart B~~.

d) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
Unless otherwise provided, the owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs at the source must keep on site at the source each of the documents listed in subsections (d)(1) through (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~ for ~~a period of~~ five years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended, in writing by the Agency, for cause, at any time beforeprior to the end of five years.

1) All emissions monitoring information gathered in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 225.240 through 225.290 and all periodic emissions testing information gathered in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.239.

2) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required or documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Subpart B.

3) Copies of all documents used to complete a permit application and any other submission under this Subpart B.

e) Liability.

1) The owner or operator of each source with one or more EGUs must meet the requirements of this Subpart B.

2) Any provision of this Subpart B that applies to a source must also apply to the owner and operator of ~~such~~ that source and to the owner or operator of each EGU at the source.

3) Any provision of this Subpart B that applies to an EGU must also apply to the owner or operator of such EGU.

f) Effect on Other Authorities. No provision of this Subpart B may be construed as exempting or excluding the owner or operator of a source or EGU from compliance with any other provision of an approved State Implementation Plan, a permit, the Act, or the CAA.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.220 Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP) Permit Requirements

a) Application Requirements.

1) Each source with one or more EGUs subject to the requirements of this Subpart B is required to submit a CAAPP permit application that addresses all applicable requirements of this Subpart B, applicable to each EGU at the source.

2) For any EGU that commenced commercial operation:

A) on or before December 31, 2008, the owner or operator of such EGUs must submit an initial permit application or application for CAAPP permit modification that meets the requirements of this Section on or before December 31, 2008.

B) after December 31, 2008, the owner or operator of any such EGU must submit an initial CAAPP permit application or application for CAAPP modification that meets the requirements of this Section not later than 180 days before initial startup of the EGU, unless the construction permit issued for the EGU addresses the requirements of this Subpart B.

b) Contents of Permit Applications.

In addition to other information required for a complete application for CAAPP permit or CAAPP permit modification, the application must include the following information:

1) The ORIS (Office of Regulatory Information Systems) or facility code assigned to the source by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, if applicable.

2) Identification of each EGU at the source.

3) The intended approach to the monitoring requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290~~ of this Subpart B~~, or, in the alternative, the

applicant may include its intended approach to the testing requirement of Section 225.239 ~~of this Subpart B~~.

4) The intended approach to the mercury emission reduction requirements of Section 225.230 or 225.237 ~~of this Subpart B~~, as applicable.

c) Permit Contents.

1) Each CAAPP permit issued by the Agency for a source with one or more EGUs subject to the requirements of this Subpart B must contain federally enforceable conditions addressing all applicable requirements of this Subpart B, which conditions must be a complete and segregable portion of the source's entire CAAPP permit.

2) In addition to conditions related to the applicable requirements of this Subpart B, each such CAAPP permit must also contain the information specified under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.230 Emission Standards for EGUs at Existing Sources

a) Emission Standards.

1) Except as provided in Sections 225.230(b) and (d), 225.232 through 225.235, 225.239, and 225.291 through 225.299 ~~of this Subpart B~~, beginning July 1, 2009, the owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs subject to this Subpart B that commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2008, must comply with one of the following standards for each EGU on a rolling 12-month basis:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90-percent reduction of input mercury.

2) For an EGU complying with subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~, the mercury emission rate during quality-assured monitor operating (QAMO) hours of the EGU for each 12-month rolling period, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart B and calculated as follows, must not exceed the applicable emission standard:

$$ER = \sum_{i=1}^{12} E_i \div \sum_{i=1}^{12} O_i$$

Where:

ER = Mercury emissions rate of the EGU during QAMO hours for the particular 12-month rolling period, expressed in lb/GWh.

E_i = Mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours, in lbs, in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the emissions monitoring provisions of this Subpart B.

O_i = Gross electrical output of the EGU during QAMO hours, in GWh, in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.263 ~~of this Subpart B~~.

3) For an EGU complying with subsection (a)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~, the actual control efficiency for mercury emissions achieved by the EGU for each 12-month rolling period, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart B and calculated as follows, must meet or exceed the applicable efficiency requirement:

$$CE = 100 \times \{1 - (\sum_{i=1}^{12} E_i \div \sum_{i=1}^{12} I_i)\}$$

Where:

CE = Control efficiency for mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours for the particular 12-month rolling period, expressed as a percent.

E_i = Mercury emissions of the EGU, in lbs during QAMO hours, in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the emissions monitoring provisions of this Subpart B.

I_i = Amount of mercury in the fuel fired in the EGU during QAMO hours, in lbs, in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.265 ~~of this Subpart B~~. I_i is determined by multiplying the amount of mercury in the fuel fired in the EGU in month *i* by the number of QAMO hours in that month, and dividing that product by the number of EGU operating hours in that month.

b) Alternative Emission Standards for Single EGUs.

1) As an alternative to compliance with the emission standards in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU may comply with the emission standards of this Subpart B by demonstrating that the emissions of mercury from the EGU are less than the allowable emissions of mercury from the EGU on a rolling 12-month basis.

2) For the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the alternative emission standards of this subsection (b), for each rolling 12-month period, the emissions of mercury from the EGU, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart B, must not exceed the allowable emissions of mercury from the EGU, ~~as further provided by~~under the following formulas:

$$E_{12} \leq A_{12}$$

$$E_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} E_i$$

$$A_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} A_i$$

Where:

E_{12} = Mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours for the particular 12-month rolling period.

A_{12} = Allowable mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours for the particular 12-month rolling period.

E_i = Mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period.

A_i = Allowable mercury emissions of the EGU during QAMO hours in an individual month in the 12-month rolling period, based on either the input mercury to the unit ($A_{Input\ i}$) or the electrical output from the EGU ($A_{Output\ i}$), as selected by the owner or operator of the EGU for that given month. A_i is determined by multiplying the allowable mercury emissions based on either input mercury or electrical output in month i by the number of QAMO hours in that month, and dividing that product by the number of EGU operating hours in that month.

$A_{Input\ i}$ = Allowable mercury emissions of the EGU in an individual month based on the input mercury to the EGU, calculated as 10.0 percent (or 0.100) of the input mercury to the EGU.

$A_{Output\ i}$ = Allowable mercury emissions of the EGU in a particular month based on the electrical output from the EGU, calculated as the product of the output based mercury limit, i.e., 0.0080 lb/GWh, and the electrical output from the EGU, in GWh.

3) If the owner or operator of an EGU does not conduct the necessary sampling, analysis, and recordkeeping, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.265 ~~of this Subpart B~~, to determine the mercury input to the

EGU, the allowable emissions of the EGU must be calculated based on the electrical output of the EGU.

c) If two or more EGUs are served by common stacks and the owner or operator conducts monitoring for mercury emissions in the common stacks, as provided for by Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, such that the mercury emissions of each EGU are not determined separately, compliance of the EGUs with the applicable emission standards of this Subpart B must be determined as if the EGUs were a single EGU.

d) Alternative Emission Standards for Multiple EGUs.

1) As an alternative to compliance with the emission standards of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of a source with multiple EGUs may comply with the emission standards of this Subpart B by demonstrating that the emissions of mercury from all EGUs at the source during QAMO hours are less than the allowable emissions of mercury from all EGUs at the source on a rolling 12-month basis.

2) For the purposes of the alternative emission standard of subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, for each rolling 12-month period, the emissions of mercury from all the EGUs at the source during QAMO hours, as monitored in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Subpart B, must not exceed the sum of the allowable emissions of mercury from all the EGUs at the source, as ~~further~~ provided by the following formulas:

$$E_S \leq A_S$$

$$E_S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_i$$

$$A_S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i$$

Where:

E_S = Sum of the mercury emissions of the EGUs at the source during QAMO hours.
A_S = Sum of the allowable mercury emissions of the EGUs at the source during QAMO hours.
E_i = Mercury emissions of an individual EGU at the source during QAMO hours, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

A_i = Allowable mercury emissions of an individual EGU at the source during QAMO hours, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compla\iance with subsection (b)(2)~~ of this Section~~.
n = Number of EGUs covered by the demonstration.

3) If an owner or operator of a source with two or more EGUs that is relying on this subsection (d) to demonstrate compliance fails to meet the requirements of this subsection (d) in a given 12-month rolling period, all EGUs at such source covered by the compliance demonstration are considered out of compliance with the applicable emission standards of this Subpart B for the entire last month of that period.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.232 Averaging Demonstrations for Existing Sources

a) Through December 31, 2013, as an alternative to compliance with the emission standards of Section 225.230(a)~~ of this Subpart B~~, the owner or operator of an EGU may comply with the emission standards of this Subpart B by means of an Averaging Demonstration (Demonstration) that demonstrates that the emissions of mercury from the EGU and other EGUs at the source and other EGUs at other sources covered by the Demonstration are less than the allowable emissions of mercury from all EGUs covered by the Demonstration on a rolling 12-month basis.

b) The EGUs at each source covered by a Demonstration must also comply with one of the following emission standards on a source-wide basis for the period covered by the Demonstration:

1) An emission standard of 0.020 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

2) A minimum 75 percent reduction of input mercury.

c) For the purpose of this Section, compliance must be demonstrated using the equations in Section 225.230(a)(2), (a)(3), or (d)(2), as applicable, addressing all EGUs at the sources covered by the Demonstration, rather than by using only the EGUs at one source.

d) Limitations on Demonstrations.

1) The owners or operators of more than one existing source with EGUs can only participate in Demonstrations that include other existing sources that they own or operate.

2) Single Existing Source Demonstrations

A) The owner or operator of only a single existing source with EGUs (i.e., City~~,~~ Water, Light & Power, City of Springfield, ID 167120AAO; Kincaid Generating Station, ID 021814AAB; and Southern Illinois Power Cooperative/Marion Generating Station, ID 199856AAC) can only participate in Demonstrations with other such owners or operators of a single existing source of EGUs.

B) Participation in Demonstrations under this Section by the owner or operator of only a single existing source with EGUs must be authorized through federally enforceable permit conditions for each such source participating in the Demonstration.

e) A source may be included in only one Demonstration during each rolling 12-month period.

f) The owner or operator of EGUs using Demonstrations to show compliance with this Subpart B must complete the determination of compliance for each 12-month rolling period no later than 60 days ~~following~~ after the end of the period.

g) If averaging is used to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart B, the effect of a failure to demonstrate compliance will be that the compliance status of each source must be determined under Section 225.230 ~~of this Subpart B~~ as if the sources were not covered by a Demonstration.

h) For purposes of this Section, if the owner or operator of any source that participates in a Demonstration with an owner or operator of a source that does not maintain the required records, data, and reports for the EGUs at the source, or that does not submit copies of such records, data, or reports to the Agency upon request, then the effect of this failure will be deemed to be a failure to demonstrate compliance, and the compliance status of each source must be determined under Section 225.230 ~~of this Subpart B~~ as if the sources were not covered by a Demonstration.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.233 Multi-Pollutant Standards (MPS)

a) General

1) As an alternative to compliance with the emissions standards of Section 225.230(a), the owner of eligible EGUs may elect for those EGUs to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, which establishes control requirements and standards for emissions of NO_x and SO_2, as well as for emissions of mercury.

2) For the purpose of this Section, the following requirements apply:

A) An eligible EGU is an EGU that is located in Illinois and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004; and

B) Ownership of an eligible EGU is determined based on direct ownership, by the holding of a majority interest in a company that owns the EGU or EGUs, or by the common ownership of the company that owns the EGU, whether through a parent-subsidiary relationship, as a sister corporation, or as an affiliated corporation with the same parent corporation, provided that the owner has the right or authority to submit a CAAPP application on behalf of the EGU.

3) The owner of one or more EGUs electing to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart B ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must submit an application for a CAAPP permit modification to the Agency, as provided in Section 225.220, that includes the information ~~specified~~ in subsection (b) and which clearly states the owner's election to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section 225.233.

A) If the owner of one or more EGUs elects to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, then all EGUs it owns in Illinois as of July 1, 2006, as defined in subsection (a)(2)(B), must be thereafter subject to the standards and control requirements of this Section, except as provided in subsection (a)(3)(B). Such EGUs must be referred to as a Multi-Pollutant Standard (MPS) Group.

B) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the owner may exclude from an MPS Group any EGU scheduled for permanent shutdown that the owner so designates in its CAAPP application required to be submitted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3), with compliance for such units to be achieved ~~by means of~~under Section 225.235.

4) Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this subsection (a), on and after January 1, 2019:

A) The following EGUs shall be merged into a new MPS Group: Baldwin Units 1, 2, and 3; Coffeen Units 1 and 2; Duck Creek Unit 1; E.D. Edwards Units 2 and 3; Havana Unit 9; Hennepin Units 1 and 2; Joppa Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; and Newton Unit 1. If one or more of the above EGUs are transferred to a different owner, such EGU or EGUs will become a separate MPS Group on and after the date of transfer. For purposes of this Section, "transfer"

means sale, conveyance, transfer, or other change in ownership of an EGU; and

B) No other EGUs except for those listed in subsection (a)(4)(A) are subject to the requirements of this Section.

5) When an EGU is subject to the requirements of this Section, the requirements apply to all owners or operators of the EGU.

b) Notice of Intent

The owner of one or more EGUs that intends to comply with this Subpart B ~~by means of~~under this Section must notify the Agency of its intention by December 31, 2007. The following information must accompany the notification:

1) The identification of each EGU that will be complying with this Subpart B ~~by means of~~under the multi-pollutant standards ~~contained~~ in this Section, with evidence that the owner has identified all EGUs that it owned in Illinois as of July 1, 2006, and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004;

2) If an EGU identified in subsection (b)(1) is also owned or operated by a person different than the owner submitting the notice of intent, a demonstration that the submitter has the right to commit the EGU or authorization from the responsible official for the EGU accepting the application;

3) The Base Emission Rates for the EGUs, with copies of supporting data and calculations;

4) A summary of the current control devices installed and operating on each EGU and identification of the additional control devices that will likely be needed for the each EGU to comply with emission control requirements of this Section, including identification of each EGU in the MPS group that will be addressed by subsection (c)(1)(B), with information showing that the eligibility criteria for this subsection (b) are satisfied; and

5) Identification of each EGU that is scheduled for permanent shutdown, as provided by Section 225.235, which will not be part of the MPS Group and which will not be demonstrating compliance with this Subpart B pursuant to this Section.

c) Control Technology Requirements for Emissions of Mercury

1) Requirements for EGUs in an MPS Group

A) For each EGU in an MPS Group other than an EGU that is addressed by subsection (c)(1)(B) for the period beginning July 1, 2009 (or December 31, 2009, for an EGU for which an ~~SO2~~ SO_2 scrubber or fabric filter is being installed to be in operation by December 31, 2009), and ending on December 31, 2014 (or such earlier date that the EGU is subject to the mercury emission standard in subsection (d)(1)), the owner or operator of the EGU must install, to the extent not already installed, and properly operate and maintain one of the following emission control devices:

i) A Halogenated Activated Carbon Injection System, complying with the sorbent injection requirements of subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~, except as may be otherwise provided by subsection (c)(4), and followed by a Cold-Side Electrostatic Precipitator or Fabric Filter; or

ii) If the boiler fires bituminous coal, a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) System and an SO_2 Scrubber.

B) An owner of an EGU in an MPS Group has two options under this subsection (c). For an MPS Group that contains EGUs smaller than 90 gross MW in capacity, the owner may designate any such EGUs to be not subject to subsection (c)(1)(A). Or, for an MPS Group that contains EGUs with gross MW capacity of less than 115 MW, the owner may designate any such EGUs to be not subject to subsection (c)(1)(A), provided that the aggregate gross MW capacity of the designated EGUs does not exceed 4% of the total gross MW capacity of the MPS Group. For any EGU subject to one of these two options, unless the EGU is subject to the emission standards in subsection (d)(2), beginning on January 1, 2013, and continuing until such date that the owner or operator of the EGU commits to comply with the mercury emission standard in subsection (d)(2), the owner or operator of the EGU must install and properly operate and maintain a Halogenated Activated Carbon Injection System that complies with the sorbent injection requirements of subsection (c)(2), except as may be otherwise provided by subsection (c)(4), and followed by either a Cold-Side Electrostatic Precipitator or Fabric Filter. The use of a properly installed, operated, and maintained Halogenated Activated Carbon Injection System that meets the sorbent injection requirements of subsection (c)(2) is defined as the "principal control technique."

2) For each EGU for which injection of halogenated activated carbon is required by subsection (c)(1), the owner or operator of the EGU must

inject halogenated activated carbon in an optimum manner, which, except as provided in subsection (c)(4), is defined as all of the following:

A) The use of an injection system designed for effective absorption of mercury, considering the configuration of the EGU and its ductwork;

B) The injection of halogenated activated carbon manufactured by Alstom, Norit, or Sorbent Technologies, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC CF Plus, or Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC MC Plus, or the injection of any other halogenated activated carbon or sorbent that the owner or operator of the EGU has demonstrated to have similar or better effectiveness for control of mercury emissions; and

C) The injection of sorbent at the following minimum rates, as applicable:

i) For an EGU firing subbituminous coal, 5.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet or, for any cyclone-fired EGU that will install a scrubber and baghouse by December 31, 2012, and which already meets an emission rate of 0.020 lbs mercury/GWh gross electrical output or at least 75 percent reduction of input mercury, 2.5 lbs per million actual cubic feet;

ii) For an EGU firing bituminous coal, 10.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet for any cyclone-fired EGU that will install a scrubber and baghouse by December 31, 2012, and which already meets an emission rate of 0.020 lbs mercury/GWh gross electrical output or at least 75 percent reduction of input mercury, 5.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet;

iii) For an EGU firing a blend of subbituminous and bituminous coal, a rate that is the weighted average of the above rates, based on the blend of coal being fired; or

iv) A rate or rates set lower by the Agency, in writing, than the rate specified in any of subsections (c)(2)(C)(i), (c)(2)(C)(ii), or (c)(2)(C)(iii) on a unit-specific basis, provided that the owner or operator of the EGU has demonstrated that such rate or rates are needed so that carbon injection will not increase particulate matter emissions or opacity so as to threaten noncompliance with applicable requirements for particulate matter or opacity.

D) For the purposes of subsection (c)(2)(C), the flue gas flow rate shall be the gas flow rate in the stack for all units except for those equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator; for units equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, the flue gas flow rate shall be the gas flow rate at the inlet to the hot-side electrostatic precipitator, which shall be determined as the stack flow rate adjusted through the use of Charles' Law for the differences in gas temperatures in the stack and at the inlet to the electrostatic precipitator ($V_{esp} = V_{stack} \times T_{esp}/T_{stack}$, where V = gas flow rate in acf and T = gas temperature in Kelvin or Rankine).

3) The owner or operator of an EGU that seeks to operate an EGU with an activated carbon injection rate or rates that are set on a unit-specific basis pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(C)(iv) must submit an application to the Agency proposing such rate or rates, and must meet the requirements of subsections (c)(3)(A) and (c)(3)(B), subject to the limitations of subsections (c)(3)(C) and (c)(3)(D):

A) The application must be submitted as an application for a new or revised federally enforceable operating permit for the EGU, and it must include a summary of relevant mercury emission data for the EGU, the unit-specific injection rate or rates that are proposed, and detailed information to support the proposed injection rate or rates; and

B) This application must be submitted no later than the date that activated carbon must first be injected. For example, the owner or operator of an EGU that must inject activated carbon ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c)(1)(A) must apply for unit-specific injection rate or rates by July 1, 2009. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the EGU may supplement its application; and

C) Any decision of the Agency denying a permit or granting a permit with conditions that set a lower injection rate or rates may be appealed to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39 of the Act; and

D) The owner or operator of an EGU may operate at the injection rate or rates proposed in its application until a final decision is made on the application, including a final decision on any appeal to the Board.

4) During any evaluation of the effectiveness of a listed sorbent, an alternative sorbent, or other technique to control mercury emissions, the owner or operator of an EGU need not comply with the requirements of

subsection (c)(2) for any system needed to carry out the evaluation, as further provided as follows:

A) The owner or operator of the EGU must conduct the evaluation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a formal evaluation program submitted to the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before commencement of the evaluation;

B) The duration and scope of the evaluation may not exceed the duration and scope reasonably needed to complete the desired evaluation of the alternative control technique, as initially addressed by the owner or operator in a support document submitted with the evaluation program;

C) The owner or operator of the EGU must submit a report to the Agency no later than 30 days after the conclusion of the evaluation that describes the evaluation conducted and which provides the results of the evaluation; and

D) If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows less effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU than was achieved with the principal control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU must resume use of the principal control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows comparable effectiveness to the principal control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU may either continue to use the alternative control technique in a manner that is at least as effective as the principal control technique, or it may resume use of the principal control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows more effective control of mercury emissions than the control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU must continue to use the alternative control technique in a manner that is more effective than the principal control technique, so long as it continues to be subject to this subsection (c).

5) In addition to complying with the applicable recordkeeping and monitoring requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU that elects to comply with this Subpart B by means of this Section must also comply with the following additional requirements:

A) For the first 36 months that injection of sorbent is required, it must maintain records of the usage of sorbent, the flue gas flow rate from the EGU (and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and

in the stack), and the sorbent feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue gas, on a weekly average;

B) After the first 36 months that injection of sorbent is required, it must monitor activated sorbent feed rate to the EGU, gas flow rate in the stack, and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack. It must automatically record this data and the sorbent carbon feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue gas, on an hourly average; and

C) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, it must keep records of the amount of each type of coal burned and the required injection rate for injection of activated carbon, on a weekly basis.

6) Until June 30, 2012, as an alternative to the CEMS or excepted monitoring system (sorbent trap system) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to comply with the emissions testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), (i)(3) and (4), and (j)(1).

7) In addition to complying with the applicable reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU that elects to comply with this Subpart B by means of this Section must also submit quarterly reports for the recordkeeping and monitoring conducted pursuant to subsection (c)(5).

d) Emission Standards for Mercury

1) For each EGU in an MPS Group that is not addressed by subsection (c)(1)(B), beginning January 1, 2015 (or such earlier date when the owner or operator of the EGU notifies the Agency that it will comply with these standards) and continuing thereafter, the owner or operator of the EGU must comply with one of the following standards on a rolling 12-month basis:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90-percent reduction of input mercury.

2) For each EGU in an MPS Group ~~that has been~~ addressed under subsection (c)(1)(B), beginning on the date when the owner or operator of the EGU

notifies the Agency that it will comply with these standards and continuing thereafter, the owner or operator of the EGU must comply with one of the following standards on a rolling 12-month basis:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90-percent reduction of input mercury.

3) Compliance with the mercury emission standard or reduction requirement of this subsection (d) must be calculated in accordance with Section 225.230(a) or (d), or Section 225.232 until December 31, 2013.

4) Until June 30, 2012, as an alternative to demonstrating compliance with the emissions standards in this subsection (d), the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to comply with the emissions testing requirements in Section 225.239(a)(4) and (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j).

e) Emission Standards for NO_x and SO_2

1) NO_x Emission Standards

A) Beginning in calendar year 2012 and continuing through calendar year 2018, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x annual emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/mmBtu or an emission rate equivalent to 52 percent of the Base Annual Rate of NO_x emissions, whichever is more stringent.

B) Beginning in the 2012 ozone season and continuing through the 2018 ozone season, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall NO_x seasonal emission rate of no more than 0.11 lb/mmBtu or an emission rate equivalent to 80 percent of the Base Seasonal Rate of NO_x emissions, whichever is more stringent.

C) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (f), (g), and (h), beginning in calendar year 2019 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined annual NO_x emissions in excess of 19,000 tons from all EGUs.

D) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (f), (g), and (h), beginning in calendar year 2019 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, from May 1 to September 30 the owner and

operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined NO_x emissions in excess of 11,500 tons from all EGUs.

E) On and after January 1, 2019, the owner and operator of any of Baldwin Units 1 and 2, Coffeen Units 1 and 2, Duck Creek Unit 1, E.D. Edwards Unit 3, and Havana Unit 9 must comply with the following:

i) Operate each existing selective catalytic reduction (SCR) control system on each EGU in ~~accordance~~ compliance with good operating practices and at all times when the unit it serves is in operation, provided that such operation of the SCR control system is consistent with the technological limitations, manufacturers' specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices for the SCR control system. During any such period in which the SCR is not operational, the owner and operator must minimize emissions to the extent reasonably practicable. All NO_x emissions from each EGU, regardless of whether the SCR is operational or non-operational, must be included in determining compliance with the emission standards ~~set forth~~ under subsections (e)(1)(C), (e)(1)(D), (f)(1), (g)(1), and (h)(1), as applicable.

ii) From May 1 through September 30, comply with a combined NO_x average emission rate of no more than 0.10 lb/mmBtu. Averaging is only allowed among EGUs in the same MPS Group.

2) SO_2 Emission Standards

A) Beginning in calendar year 2013 and continuing in calendar year 2014, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall SO_2 annual emission rate of 0.33 lb/mmBtu or a rate equivalent to 44 percent of the Base Rate of SO_2 emissions, whichever is more stringent.

B) Beginning in calendar year 2015 and continuing through calendar year 2018, for the EGUs in each MPS Group, the owner and operator of the EGUs must comply with an overall annual emission rate for SO_2 of 0.25 lbs/mmBtu or a rate equivalent to 35 percent of the Base Rate of SO_2 emissions, whichever is more stringent.

C) Except as otherwise provided in ~~subsection~~ subsections (f), (g), and (h), beginning in calendar year 2019 and continuing in each

calendar year thereafter, the owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined annual SO_2 emissions in excess of 34,500 tons from all EGUs.

D) Beginning in calendar year 2019 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the owner and operator of Joppa Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined annual SO_2 emissions in excess of 19,860 tons from such EGUs.

f) Transfer of EGUs in an MPS Group

1) If EGUs in an MPS Group are transferred to a different owner:

A) For the MPS Group from which EGUs are transferred: The combined emissions limitations for the MPS Group ~~set forth~~ in this Section, as applicable, must be adjusted by subtracting from those limitations the applicable allocation amounts ~~set forth~~ in Columns A, B, and C in subsection (f)(2) that are attributable to the transferred EGUs. The owner and operator of the MPS Group must comply with the adjusted emissions limitations beginning with the year in which the transfer occurs.

B) For a new MPS Group consisting of the acquired EGUs:

i) The owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined annual NO_x emissions in excess of the applicable annual NO_x limitation from all EGUs. The applicable annual NO_x limitation shall be the sum of the allocation amounts attributable to all EGUs in the MPS Group ~~set forth~~ in Column A of subsection (f)(2).

ii) From May 1 through September 30, the owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined NO_x emissions in excess of the applicable seasonal NO_x limitation from all EGUs. The applicable seasonal NO_x limitation shall be the sum of the allocation amounts attributable to all EGUs in the MPS Group ~~set forth~~ in Column B of subsection (f)(2).

iii) The owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must not cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere combined annual SO_2 emissions in excess of

the applicable annual SO_2 limitation from all EGUs. The applicable annual SO_2 limitation shall be the sum of the unit allocation amounts attributable to all EGUs in the MPS Group ~~set forth~~ in Column C of subsection (f)(2).

iv) Notwithstanding subsections (f)(1)(B)(i) through (iii), if all the EGUs ~~set forth~~ under subsection (a)(4)(A) are transferred to the same owner on the same date, the owner and operator of the EGUs in the new MPS Group must comply with the emission limitations under subsection (e); the allocation amounts in subsection (f)(2) shall not apply.

C) The owner and operator of the EGUs as of the last day of the applicable compliance period must demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of this Section for the entire applicable compliance period. In determining compliance, such owner and operator must include in their calculations emissions from the EGUs for the entire applicable compliance period; the prior owner and operator shall not include in their calculations emissions from the EGUs for the applicable compliance period.

D) Nothing in this subsection (f) relieves owners and operators of EGUs in an MPS Group from any of the other requirements ~~set forth~~ in this Section, including the mercury standards in subsection (d).

2) Allocation Amounts in the Event of Transfer of EGUs

		Column A. No_x Allocation Amount (TPY in the Event of Transfer	Column B. NO_x Allocation Amount (May1 through Sept 30 Tons) in the Event of Transfer	Column C. SO_2 Allocation Amount (TPY) in the Event of Transfer
A)	Baldwin	4,570	2,700	3,760
B)	Havana	1,370	810	940
C)	Hennepin	1,140	675	3,760
D)	Coffeen	1,520	900	150
E)	Duck Creek	1,070	630	150

F)	Edwards	2,280	1,350	6,300
G)	Joppa	3,960	2,340	11,290
H)	Newton	2,050	1,215	6,300

3) If EGUs in an MPS Group are transferred to a different owner:

A) The transferring owner must notify the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, in writing within seven days after the date of transfer. The notification must include the following information:

i) Name and address of the transferring owner and operator;

ii) List of the EGUs transferred;

iii) For the remaining EGUs in the MPS Group, calculations ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(1)(A) demonstrating the adjusted combined annual NO_x emissions limitation, the adjusted combined NO_x emissions limitation from May 1 through September 30, and the adjusted combined annual SO_2 emissions limitation that are applicable to the MPS Group;

iv) Name and address of the new owner and operator; and

v) Date of transfer.

B) The acquiring owner must notify the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, in writing within seven days after the date of transfer. The notification must include the following information:

i) Name and address of the acquiring owner and operator;

ii) Name and address of the transferring owner and operator;

iii) List of the EGUs acquired;

iv) Calculations ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (f)(1)(B) demonstrating the combined annual NO_x emissions limitation, the combined NO_x emissions limitation from May 1 through September 30, and the combined annual SO_2 emissions limitation that are applicable to the acquiring owner and operator's MPS Group; and

v) Date of transfer.

g) Permanent Shutdown of EGUs in an MPS Group

1) If one or more EGUs in an MPS Group are permanently shut down:

A) Such EGU or EGUs are no longer part of an MPS Group and no longer subject to the requirements of this Section.

B) The combined emissions limitations for the MPS Group ~~set forth~~ in this Section, as applicable, must be adjusted by subtracting from those limitations the applicable allocation amounts ~~set forth~~ in Columns A, B, and C in subsection (g)(2) that are attributable to the shut-down EGU or EGUs. The owner and operator of the MPS Group must comply with the adjusted emissions limitations, beginning with the compliance period or periods during which the permanent shutdown occurs. For the purposes of this Section, "permanent shutdown" occurs on the date the owner or operator of the EGUs submits a written request to the Agency to modify its operating permit to reflect the shutdown of the EGU or EGUs, or to withdraw the permit for the source. In determining compliance with the adjusted emission limitations, the owner and operator must include in their calculations emissions from the shut-down EGU or EGUs for the entire applicable compliance period.

C) Nothing in this subsection (g) relieves owners and operators of EGUs in an MPS Group from any of the other requirements ~~set forth~~ in this Section, including the mercury standards in subsection (d).

2) Allocation Amounts in the Event of Shutdown of EGUs

		Column A. No_x Allocation Amount (TPY) for Shutdown	Column B. NO_x Allocation (May 1 through Sept 30 Tons) for Shutdown	Column C. SO_2 Allocation Amount (TPY) for Shutdown
A)	Baldwin 1	1,560	920	1,290
B)	Baldwin 2	1,450	860	1,200
C)	Baldwin 3	1,560	920	1,270

D)	Havana 9	1,370	810	940
E)	Hennepin 1	270	160	910
F)	Hennepin 2	870	500	2,860
G)	Coffeen 1	570	340	60
H)	Coffeen 2	960	560	90
I)	Duck Creek 1	1,070	630	150
J)	Edwards 2	960	560	2,640
K)	Edwards 3	1,330	780	3,660
L)	Joppa 1	660	390	1,880
M)	Joppa 2	660	390	1,880
N)	Joppa 3	660	390	1,880
O)	Joppa 4	660	390	1,880
P)	Joppa 5	660	390	1,880
Q)	Joppa 6	660	390	1,880
R)	Newton 1	2,050	1,215	6,300

3) If one or more EGUs in an MPS Group are permanently shut down, the owner must notify the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, in writing within seven days after the date of shutdown. Such notification must include the following information:

A) Name and address of the owner and operator;

B) List of the EGUs permanently shut down;

C) For the remaining EGUs in the MPS Group, calculations ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(B) demonstrating the adjusted combined annual NO_x emissions limitation, the adjusted combined NO_x emissions limitation from May 1 through September 30, and the adjusted combined annual SO_2 emissions limitation that are applicable to the MPS Group; and

D) Date of permanent shutdown, which is the date the owner or operator submitted a written request to the Agency to modify its operating permit to reflect the shutdown or to withdraw the permit for the source.

i) Requirements for NO_x and SO_2 Allowances.

1) The owner or operator of EGUs in an MPS Group must not sell or trade to any person or otherwise exchange with or give to any person NO_x allowances allocated to the EGUs in the MPS Group for vintage years 2012 and beyond that would otherwise be available for sale, trade, or exchange as a result of actions taken to comply with the standards in subsection (e). Such allowances that are not retired for compliance must be surrendered to the Agency on an annual basis, beginning in calendar year 2013 This provision does not apply to the use, sale, exchange, gift, or trade of allowances among the EGUs in an MPS Group.

2) The owners or operators of EGUs in an MPS Group must not sell or trade to any person or otherwise exchange with or give to any person SO_2 allowances allocated to the EGUs in the MPS Group for vintage years 2013 and beyond that would otherwise be available for sale or trade as a result of actions taken to comply with the standards in subsection (e). Such allowances that are not retired for compliance, or otherwise surrendered pursuant to a consent decree to which the State of Illinois is a party, must be surrendered to the Agency on an annual basis, beginning in calendar year 2014. This provision does not apply to the use, sale, exchange, gift, or trade of allowances among the EGUs in an MPS Group.

3) The provisions of this subsection (i) do not restrict or inhibit the sale or trading of allowances that become available from one or more EGUs in a MPS Group as a result of holding allowances that represent over-compliance with the NO_x or SO_2 standard in subsection (e), once such a standard becomes effective, whether such over-compliance results from control equipment, fuel changes, changes in the method of operation, unit shutdowns, or other reasons.

4) For purposes of this subsection (i), NO_x and SO_2 allowances mean allowances necessary for compliance with Sections 225.310, 225.410, or 225.510, 40 CFR 72, or Subparts AA and AAAA of 40 CFR 96, or any future federal NO_x or SO_2 emissions trading programs that modify or replace these programs. This Section does not prohibit the owner or operator of EGUs in an MPS Group from purchasing or otherwise obtaining allowances from other sources as allowed by law for purposes of complying with federal or state requirements, except as specifically set forth in this Section.

5) By March 1, 2010, and continuing each year thereafter, the owner or operator of EGUs in an MPS Group must submit a report to the Agency that demonstrates compliance with the requirements of this subsection (i) for the previous calendar year, and which includes identification of any allowances that have been surrendered to the USEPA or to the Agency and any allowances that were sold, gifted, used, exchanged, or traded because they became available due to over-compliance. All allowances that are required to be surrendered must be surrendered by August 31, unless USEPA has not yet deducted the allowances from the previous year. A final report will be submitted to the Agency by August 31 of each year, verifying that the actions described in the initial report have taken place or, if such actions have not taken place, an explanation of all changes that have occurred and the reasons for such changes. If USEPA has not deducted the allowances from the previous year by August 31, the final report will be due, and all allowances required to be surrendered must be surrendered, within 30 days after such deduction occurs.

j) Recordkeeping

On and after January 1, 2019, and continuing each year thereafter, the owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must keep and maintain all records necessary to demonstrate compliance with this Section, including ~~but not limited to~~ those listed in subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2). Copies of such records must be kept at the source and maintained for at least five years from the date the document is created and must be submitted by the owner and operator to the Agency within 30 days after receipt of a written request by the Agency.

1) All emissions monitoring information gathered in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.

2) Copies of all reports and compliance certifications required under subsection (k) ~~of this Section~~.

k) Reporting

1) ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2019, compliance with the NO_x and SO_2 emission standards must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 225.310, 225.410, and 225.510. The owner or operator of EGUs must complete the demonstration of compliance before March 1 of the following year for annual standards and before November 1 for seasonal standards, by which date a compliance report must be submitted to the Agency.

2) On and after January 1, 2019, and continuing each year thereafter, the owner and operator of the EGUs in an MPS Group must demonstrate

compliance with the applicable requirements ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (k)(2).

A) Beginning in 2020, and continuing each year thereafter, the owner and operator of EGUs in an MPS Group must submit to the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, a report demonstrating compliance with the annual emissions standards in subsections (e)(1)(C), (e)(2)(C), (e)(2)(D), (f)(1), (g)(1), and (h)(1), as applicable, and with the requirements of subsection (e)(1)(E)(i), as applicable, on or before March 1 of each year. The compliance report must include the following for the preceding calendar year:

i) Actual emissions of each pollutant, ~~expressed~~ in tons, for each individual EGU in the MPS Group.

ii) Combined actual emissions of each pollutant, ~~expressed~~ in tons, for all EGUs in the MPS Group.

iii) Combined actual emissions of SO_2, ~~expressed~~ in tons, for all Joppa EGUs.

iv) A statement indicating whether each existing SCR control system on Baldwin Units 1 and 2, Coffeen Units 1 and 2, Duck Creek Unit 1, E.D. Edwards Unit 3, and Havana Unit 9 was operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with good operating practices and at all times when the unit it serves was in operation, consistent with the technological limitations, manufacturers' specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices for the SCR control system.

v) A statement indicating whether the EGUs in an MPS Group were operated in compliance with the requirements of this Section.

vi) A certification by a responsible official that states the following:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my

knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

B) By November 1 of each year, the owner and operator of EGUs in an MPS Group must submit to the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, a report demonstrating compliance with the seasonal emissions standards under subsections (e)(1)(D), (e)(1)(E)(ii), (f)(1), (g)(1), and (h)(1), as applicable. The compliance report must include the following for the preceding May 1 through September 30:

i) Actual emissions of NO_x, ~~expressed~~ in tons, for each individual EGU in the MPS Group.

ii) Combined actual emissions of NO_x, ~~expressed~~ in tons, of all EGUs in the MPS Group.

iii) NO_x average emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) for each of Baldwin Units 1 and 2; Coffeen Units 1 and 2; Duck Creek Unit 1; E.D. Edwards Unit 3; and Havana Unit 9, as applicable.

iv) Combined NO_x average emission rate (lbs/mmBtu) for Baldwin Units 1 and 2; Coffeen Units 1 and 2; Duck Creek Unit 1; E.D. Edwards Unit 3; and Havana Unit 9, as applicable under subsection (e)(1)(E)(ii).

v) A statement indicating whether the EGUs in an MPS Group were operated in compliance with the requirements of this Section.

vi) A certification by a responsible official that states the following:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting

false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

3) For each EGU in an MPS Group, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of deviations from any of the requirements of this Section within 30 days after discovery of the deviations. At a minimum, these notifications must include a description of the deviations, a discussion of the possible cause of the deviations, and a description of any corrective actions and preventative measures taken.

4) Within 30 days after the beginning of a period during which the SCR control system on any of Baldwin Unit 1, Baldwin Unit 2, Coffeen Unit 1, Coffeen Unit 2, Duck Creek Unit 1, E.D. Edwards Unit 3, or Havana Unit 9 is not operated when the EGU it serves is in operation, the owner and operator must notify the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, in writing. This notification must include, at a minimum, a description of why the SCR control system was not operated, the time frames during which the SCR control system was not operated, and the steps taken to minimize emissions during those time frames.

l) EGU Shutdowns

1) By September 23, 2019, the owner or operator of the EGUs in the MPS group ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(4)(A) must submit documentation to the regional transmission operator, Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), that meets all applicable regulatory requirements necessary to obtain MISO approval to permanently cease operating one or more EGUs from that MPS Group with an aggregate capacity of at least 2,000 MW (calculated on a nameplate basis) of coal-fired electric generation.

2) The owner or operator must permanently cease operating each coal-fired EGU identified in the documentation within 60 days after receiving notification from MISO that the owner or operator may cease operating that unit, but in no event later than December 31, 2019, except as follows:

A) If MISO determines that operation of a coal-fired EGU is required to continue to operate to maintain transmission reliability, the owner or operator may continue operating the EGU but must use its best efforts to resolve the reliability requirement with MISO and cease operation of the EGU as soon as practicable.

B) If MISO has not yet approved the cessation of operation of an EGU by December 31, 2019, the owner or operator may continue operating the EGU but must continue to seek a resolution with

MISO until such time as MISO approves the cessation of operation of the unit.

C) The owner or operator must permanently cease operating an EGU ~~referenced~~ in subsection (l)(2)(A) or (B) no later than 30 days after receipt of MISO's notification that the owner or operator may cease operating the unit.

3) The owner or operator of the EGUs in the MPS Group must submit the following notifications to the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section, to demonstrate compliance with this subsection (l):

A) By October 7, 2019, the owner or operator must submit a notification to the Agency containing the date that the owner or operator submitted the documentation required by subsection (l)(1) to MISO and a certification that the owner or operator has designated in that documentation EGUs from the MPS Group with an aggregate capacity of at least 2,000 MW of coal-fired electric generation for permanent cessation of operations.

B) Within 30 days after the owner's or operator's receipt of MISO's response regarding whether an EGU in the MPS Group may cease operations or is required to continue to operate to maintain transmission reliability, but for responses received on or before December 31, 2019, in no event later than January 7, 2020, the owner or operator must notify the Agency of MISO's decision and identify each EGU to which the decision applies. If an EGU is required to continue operation, the notification to the Agency must also describe the status of resolving the transmission reliability requirement. If MISO has not yet responded regarding one or more EGUs by December 31, 2019, the owner or operator must notify the Agency by January 7, 2020, identifying each EGU still awaiting a response. The owner or operator must update the Agency on the status of either resolving any transmission reliability requirement or receipt of MISO's response by the end of each calendar month until MISO approves the cessation of operation.

C) Within seven days after the permanent cessation of operations of an EGU under this subsection (l), the owner or operator must submit a notification to the Agency identifying the EGU in the MPS Group that has permanently ceased operation, the nameplate capacity of that EGU, and the date the EGU permanently ceased operations.

Section 225.234 Temporary Technology-Based Standard for EGUs at Existing Sources

a) General.

1) At a source with EGUs that commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2008, for an EGU that meets the eligibility criteria in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU may temporarily comply with the requirements of this Section through June 30, 2015, as an alternative to compliance with the mercury emission standards in Section 225.230, as provided in subsections (c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Section~~.

2) An EGU that is complying with the emission control requirements of this Subpart B by operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section may not be included in a compliance demonstration involving other EGUs during the period that is operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section.

3) The owner or operator of an EGU that is complying with this Subpart B by means of the temporary alternative emission standards of this Section is not excused from any of the applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements ~~set forth~~ in Sections 225.240 through 225.290.

4) Until June 30, 2012, as an alternative to the CEMS (or an excepted monitoring system) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to comply with the emissions testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), (i)(3) and (4), and (j)(1).

b) Eligibility.

To be eligible to operate an EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, the following criteria must be met for the EGU:

1) The EGU is equipped and operated with the air pollution control equipment or systems that include injection of halogenated activated carbon and either a cold-side electrostatic precipitator or a fabric filter.

2) The owner or operator of the EGU is injecting halogenated activated carbon in an optimum manner for control of mercury emissions, which must include injection of Alstom, Norit, Sorbent Technologies, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC CF Plus, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC MC Plus, or other halogenated activated carbon that the owner or operator of the EGU has demonstrated to have similar or better effectiveness for control of mercury emissions, at least at the ~~following~~ rates ~~set forth~~ in subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(D) ~~of this Section~~, unless other provisions for injection of halogenated activated carbon are established in a federally

enforceable operating permit issued for the EGU, using an injection system designed for effective absorption of mercury, considering the configuration of the EGU and its ductwork. For the purposes of this subsection (b)(2), the flue gas flow rate ~~shall~~ must be the flow rate in the stack for all units except for those equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator; for units equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, the flue gas flow rate ~~shall~~ must be the gas flow rate at the inlet to the hot-side electrostatic precipitator, which ~~shall~~ must be determined as the stack flow rate adjusted through the use of Charles' Law for the differences in gas temperatures in the stack and at the inlet to the electrostatic precipitator ($V_{esp} = V_{stack} \times T_{esp}/T_{stack}$, where V = gas flow rate in acf and T = gas temperature in Kelvin or Rankine).

A) For an EGU firing subbituminous coal, 5.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet.

B) For an EGU firing bituminous coal, 10.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet.

C) For an EGU firing a blend of subbituminous and bituminous coal, a rate that is the weighted average of the above rates, based on the blend of coal being fired.

D) A rate or rates set on a unit-specific basis that are lower than the rate specified above to the extent that the owner or operator of the EGU demonstrates that such rate or rates are needed so that carbon injection would not increase particulate matter emissions or opacity so as to threaten compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for particulate matter or opacity.

3) The total capacity of the EGUs that operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section does not exceed the applicable of the following values:

A) For the owner or operator of more than one existing source with EGUs, 25 percent of the total rated capacity, in MW, of all the EGUs at the existing sources that it owns or operates, other than any EGUs operating ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.235 ~~of this Subpart B~~.

B) For the owner or operator of only a single existing source with EGUs (i.e., City~~,~~ Water, Light & Power, City of Springfield, ID 167120AAO; Kincaid Generating Station, ID 021814AAB; and Southern Illinois Power Cooperative/Marion Generating Station, ID 199856AAC), 25 percent of the total rated capacity, in MW, of

all the EGUs at the existing sources, other than any EGUs operating ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.235.

c) Compliance Requirements.

1) Emission Control Requirements.

The owner or operator of an EGU that is operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must continue to maintain and operate the EGU to comply with the criteria for eligibility for operation ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, except during an evaluation of the current sorbent, alternative sorbents, or other techniques to control mercury emissions, as provided by subsection (e)~~ of this Section~~.

2) Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements.

In addition to complying with all applicable monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290 or Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), and (i)(3) and (4), the owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must also:

A) Through December 31, 2012, it must maintain records of the usage of activated carbon, the flue gas flow rate from the EGU (and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack), and the activated carbon feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue, on a weekly average.

B) Beginning January 1, 2013, it must monitor activated carbon feed rate to the EGU, gas flow rate in the stack, and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack. It must automatically record this data and the activated carbon feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue, on an hourly average.

C) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, it must maintain records of the amount of each type of coal burned and the required injection rate for injection of halogenated activated carbon, on a weekly basis.

3) Notification and Reporting Requirements.

In addition to complying with all applicable reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290 or Section 225.239(f)(1), (f)(2), and

(j)(1), the owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must also submit the following notifications and reports to the Agency:

A) Written notification ~~prior to~~before the month in which any of the following events will occur:

i) The EGU will no longer be eligible to operate under this Section due to a change in operation;

ii) The type of coal fired in the EGU will change; the mercury emission standard with which the owner or operator is attempting to comply for the EGU will change; or

iii) Operation under this Section will be terminated.

B) Quarterly reports for the recordkeeping and monitoring or emissions testing conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

C) Annual reports detailing activities conducted for the EGU to further improve control of mercury emissions, including the measures taken during the past year and activities planned for the current year.

d) Applications to Operate under the Technology-Based Standard

1) Application Deadlines.

A) The owner or operator of an EGU that is seeking to operate the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must submit an application to the Agency no later than three months ~~prior to~~before the date on which compliance with Section 225.230 ~~of this Subpart B~~ would otherwise have to be demonstrated. For example, the owner or operator of an EGU that is applying to operate the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section on June 30, 2010, when compliance with applicable mercury emission standards must be first demonstrated, must apply by March 31, 2010 to operate under this Section.

B) Unless the Agency finds that the EGU is not eligible to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section or that the application for operation ~~pursuant to~~under this Section does not meet the requirements of subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU is authorized to operate the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section beginning 60 days after receipt of the application by the Agency.

C) The owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must reapply to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section:

i) If it operated the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section 225.234 during the period of June 2010 through December 2012, and it seeks to operate the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section 225.234 during the period from January 2013 through June 2015.

(ii) If it is planning a physical change to or a change in the method of operation of the EGU, control equipment, or practices for injection of activated carbon that is expected to reduce the level of control of mercury emissions.

2) Contents of Application. An application to operate an EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section 225.234 must be submitted as an application for a new or revised federally enforceable operating permit for the EGU, and it must include the following documents and information:

A) A formal request to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section showing that the EGU is eligible to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section and describing the reason for the request, the measures that have been taken for control of mercury emissions, and factors preventing more effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU.

B) The applicable mercury emission standard in Section 225.230(a) with which the owner or operator of the EGU is attempting to comply and a summary of relevant mercury emission data for the EGU.

C) If a unit-specific rate or rates for carbon injection are proposed ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, detailed information to support the proposed injection rates.

D) An action plan describing the measures that will be taken while operating under this Section to improve control of mercury emissions. This plan must address measures such as evaluation of alternative forms or sources of activated carbon, changes to the injection system, changes to operation of the unit that affect the effectiveness of mercury absorption and collection, changes to the particulate matter control device to improve performance, and changes to other emission control devices. For each measure contained in the plan, the plan must provide a detailed description

of the specific actions that are planned, the reason that the measure is being pursued and the range of improvement in control of mercury that is expected, and the factors that affect the timing for carrying out the measure, together with the current schedule for the measure.

e) Evaluation of Alternative Control Techniques for Mercury Emissions.

1) During an evaluation of the effectiveness of the current sorbent, alternative sorbent, or other technique to control mercury emissions, the owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section need not comply with the eligibility criteria for operation ~~pursuant to~~under this Section as needed to carry out an evaluation of the practicality and effectiveness of such technique, subject to the following limitations:

A) The owner or operator of the EGU must conduct the evaluation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a formal evaluation program that it has submitted to the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before beginning the evaluation.

B) The duration and scope of the formal evaluation program must not exceed the duration and scope reasonably needed to complete the desired evaluation of the alternative control technique, as initially addressed by the owner or owner in a support document that it has submitted with the formal evaluation program ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(1)(A) ~~of this Section~~.

C) Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146(hhh), the owner or operator of the EGU must obtain a construction permit for any new or modified air pollution control equipment to be constructed as part of the evaluation of the alternative control technique.

D) The owner or operator of the EGU must submit a report to the Agency, no later than 90 days after the conclusion of the formal evaluation program, describing the evaluation that was conducted, and providing the results of the formal evaluation program.

2) If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows less effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU than achieved with the prior control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU must resume use of the prior control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows comparable control effectiveness, the owner or operator of the EGU may either continue to use the alternative control technique in an optimum manner or resume use of the prior control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows more effective control of mercury emissions, the owner or operator of the EGU must

continue to use the alternative control technique in an optimum manner, if it continues to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.235 Units Scheduled for Permanent Shut Down

a) The emission standards of Section 225.230(a) are not applicable to an EGU that will be permanently shut down as described in this Section:

1) The owner or operator of an EGU that relies on this Section must complete the following actions before June 30, 2009:

A) Have notified the Agency that it is planning to permanently shut down the EGU by the applicable date ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(3) or (4)~~ of this Section~~. This notification must include a description of the actions that have already been taken to allow the shut down of the EGU and a description of the future actions that must be accomplished to complete the shut down of the EGU, with the anticipated schedule for those actions and the anticipated date of permanent shut down of the unit.

B) Have applied for a construction permit or be actively pursuing a federally enforceable agreement that requires the EGU to be permanently shut down in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section.

C) Have applied for revisions to the operating permits for the EGU to include provisions that terminate the authorization to operate the unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section.

2) The owner or operator of an EGU that relies on this Section must, before June 30, 2010, complete the following actions:

A) Have obtained a construction permit or entered into a federally enforceable agreement as described in subsection (a)(1)(B)~~ of this Section~~; or

B) Have obtained revised operating permits in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a)(1)(C)~~ of this Section~~.

3) The plan for permanent shut down of the EGU must provide for the EGU to be permanently shut down by no later than the applicable date specified below:

A) If the owner or operator of the EGU is not constructing a new EGU or other generating unit to specifically replace the existing EGU, by December 31, 2010.

B) If the owner or operator of the EGU is constructing a new EGU or other generating unit to specifically replace the existing EGU, by December 31, 2011.

4) The owner or operator of the EGU must permanently shut down the EGU by the date specified in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, unless the owner or operator submits a demonstration to the Agency before the specified date showing that circumstances beyond its reasonable control (such as protracted delays in construction activity, unanticipated outage of another EGU, or protracted shakedown of a replacement unit) have occurred that interfere with the plan for permanent shut down of the EGU, in which case the Agency may accept the demonstration as substantiated and extend the date for shut down of the EGU as follows:

A) If the owner or operator of the EGU is not constructing a new EGU or other generating unit to specifically replace the existing EGU, for up to one year, i.e., permanent shut down of the EGU to occur by no later than December 31, 2011; or

B) If the owner or operator of the EGU is constructing a new EGU or other generating unit to specifically replace the existing EGU, for up to 18 months, i.e., permanent shutdown of the EGU to occur by no later than June 30, 2013; provided, however, that after December 31, 2012, the existing EGU must only operate as a back-up unit to address periods when the new generating units are not in service.

b) Notwithstanding Sections 225.230 and 225.232, any EGU that is not required to comply with Section 225.230 ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must not be included when determining whether any other EGUs at the source or other sources are in compliance with Section 225.230.

c) If an EGU, for which the owner or operator of the source has relied upon this Section in lieu of complying with Section 225.230(a) is not permanently shut down as required by this Section, the EGU must be considered to be a new EGU subject to the emission standards in Section 225.237(a) beginning in the month after the EGU was required to be permanently shut down, in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed for failure to permanently shut down the EGU in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section.

d) An EGU that has completed the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is exempt from the monitoring and testing requirements in Sections 225.239 and 225.240.

e) An EGU that is scheduled for permanent shut down ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(b) is exempt from the monitoring and testing requirements in Sections 225.239 and 225.240.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.237 Emission Standards for New Sources with EGUs

a) Standards.

1) Except as provided in Sections 225.238 and 225.239, the owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs, but that previously had not had any EGUs that commenced commercial operation before January 1, 2009, must comply with one of the following emission standards for each EGU on a rolling 12-month basis:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90 percent reduction of input mercury.

2) For this purpose, compliance may be demonstrated using the equations in Section 225.230(a)(2), (a)(3), or (b)(2).

b) The initial 12-month rolling period for which compliance with the emission standards of subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must be demonstrated for a new EGU will commence on the date that the initial performance testing commences under 40 CFR 60.8. The CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) monitoring required by this Subpart B for mercury emissions from the EGU must be certified ~~prior to~~before this date. ~~Thereafter, compliance~~Compliance must then be demonstrated on a rolling 12-month basis based on calendar months.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.238 Temporary Technology-Based Standard for New Sources with EGUs

a) General.

1) At a source with EGUs that previously had not had any EGUs that commenced commercial operation before January 1, 2009, for an EGU that meets the eligibility criteria in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, as an alternative to compliance with the mercury emission standards in Section

225.237, the owner or operator of the EGU may temporarily comply with the requirements of this Section, through December 31, 2018, as further provided in subsections (c), (d), and (e) ~~of this Section~~.

2) An EGU that is complying with the emission control requirements of this Subpart B by operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section may not be included in a compliance demonstration involving other EGUs at the source during the period that the temporary technology-based standard is in effect.

3) The owner or operator of an EGU that is complying with this Subpart B ~~pursuant to~~under this Section is not excused from applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290.

4) Until June 30, 2012, as an alternative to the CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to comply with the emissions testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), (i)(3) and (4), and (j)(1).

b) Eligibility.

To be eligible to operate an EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, the following criteria must be met for the EGU:

1) The EGU is subject to Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter, and the EGU is equipped and operated with the air pollution control equipment or systems specified below, as applicable to the category of EGU:

A) For coal-fired boilers, injection of sorbent or other mercury control technique (e.g., reagent) approved by the Agency.

B) For an EGU firing fuel gas produced by coal gasification, processing of the raw fuel gas prior to combustion for removal of mercury with a system using a sorbent or other mercury control technique approved by the Agency.

2) For an EGU for which injection of a sorbent or other mercury control technique is required ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU is injecting sorbent or other mercury control technique in an optimum manner for control of mercury emissions, which must include injection of Alstom, Norit, Sorbent Technologies, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC CF Plus, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC MC Plus, or other sorbent or other mercury control technique that the owner or

operator of the EGU demonstrates to have similar or better effectiveness for control of mercury emissions, at least at the rate ~~set forth~~ in the appropriate of subsections (b)(2)(A) through (b)(2)(C) ~~of this Section~~, unless other provisions for injection of sorbent or other mercury control technique are established in a federally enforceable operating permit issued for the EGU, with an injection system designed for effective absorption of mercury. For the purposes of this subsection (b)(2), the flue gas flow rate ~~shall~~ must be the gas flow rate in the stack for all units except for those equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator; for units equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, the flue gas flow rate ~~shall~~ must be the gas flow rate at the inlet to the hot-side electrostatic precipitator, which ~~shall~~ must be determined as the stack flow rate adjusted through the use of Charles' Law for the differences in gas temperatures in the stack and at the inlet to the electrostatic precipitator ($V_{esp} = V_{stack} \times T_{esp}/T_{stack}$, where V = gas flow rate in acf and T = gas temperature in Kelvin or Rankine).

A) For an EGU firing subbituminous coal, 5.0 pounds per million actual cubic feet.

B) For an EGU firing bituminous coal, 10.0 pounds per million actual cubic feet.

C) For an EGU firing a blend of subbituminous and bituminous coal, a rate that is the weighted average of the above rates, based on the blend of coal being fired.

D) A rate or rates set on a unit-specific basis that are lower than the rate ~~specified~~ in subsections (b)(2)(A), (B), and (C) ~~of this Section~~, to the extent that the owner or operator of the EGU demonstrates that such rate or rates are needed so that sorbent injection or other mercury control technique would not increase particulate matter emissions or opacity so as to threaten compliance with applicable regulatory requirements for particulate matter or opacity or cause a safety issue.

c) Compliance Requirements.

1) Emission Control Requirements.

The owner or operator of an EGU that is operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must continue to maintain and operate the EGU to comply with the criteria for eligibility for operation under this Section, except during an evaluation of the current sorbent, alternative sorbents, or other techniques

to control mercury emissions, as provided by subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements.

In addition to complying with all applicable monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290 or Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), and (i)(3) and (4), the owner or operator of a new EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must also:

A) Monitor sorbent feed rate to the EGU, gas flow rate in the stack, and if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack. It must automatically record this data and the sorbent feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue gas at the injection point, on an hourly average.

B) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, maintain records of the amount of each type of coal burned and the required injection rate for injection of sorbent, on a weekly basis.

C) If a mercury control technique other than sorbent injection is approved by the Agency, monitor appropriate parameter for that control technique as specified by the Agency.

3) Notification and Reporting Requirements.

In addition to complying with all applicable reporting requirements of Sections 225.240 through 225.290 or Section 225.239(f)(1) and (2) and (j)(1), the owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must also submit the following notifications and reports to the Agency:

A) Written notification ~~prior to~~before the month in which any of the following events will occur: the EGU will no longer be eligible to operate under this Section due to a change in operation; the type of coal fired in the EGU will change; the mercury emission standard with which the owner or operator is attempting to comply for the EGU will change; or operation under this Section will be terminated.

B) Quarterly reports for the recordkeeping and monitoring or emissions testing conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

C) Annual reports detailing activities conducted for the EGU to further improve control of mercury emissions, including the measures taken during the past year and activities planned for the current year.

d) Applications to Operate under the Technology-Based Standard.

1) Application Deadlines.

A) The owner or operator of an EGU that is seeking to operate the EGU ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must submit an application to the Agency no later than three months ~~prior to~~before the date that compliance with Section 225.237 would otherwise have to be demonstrated.

B) Unless the Agency finds that the EGU is not eligible to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section or that the application for operation under this Section does not meet the requirements of subsection (d)(2)~~ of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU is authorized to operate the EGU pursuant to this Section beginning 60 days after receipt of the application by the Agency.

C) The owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must reapply to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section if it is planning a physical change to or a change in the method of operation of the EGU, control equipment, or practices for injection of sorbent or other mercury control technique that is expected to reduce the level of control of mercury emissions.

2) Contents of Application.

An application to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must be submitted as an application for a new or revised federally enforceable operating permit for the new EGU, and it must include the following information:

A) A formal request to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section showing that the EGU is eligible to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this Section and describing the reason for the request, the measures that have been taken for control of mercury emissions, and factors preventing more effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU.

B) The applicable mercury emission standard in Section 225.237 with which the owner or operator of the EGU is attempting to comply and a summary of relevant mercury emission data for the EGU.

C) If a unit-specific rate or rates for sorbent or other mercury control technique injection are proposed ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2)~~ of this Section~~, detailed information to support the proposed injection rates.

D) An action plan describing the measures that will be taken while operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section to improve control of mercury emissions. This plan must address measures such as evaluation of alternative forms or sources of sorbent or other mercury control technique, changes to the injection system, changes to operation of the unit that affect the effectiveness of mercury absorption and collection, and changes to other emission control devices. For each measure contained in the plan, the plan must provide a detailed description of the specific actions that are planned, the reason that the measure is being pursued and the range of improvement in control of mercury that is expected, and the factors that affect the timing for carrying out the measure, with the current schedule for the measure.

e) Evaluation of Alternative Control Techniques for Mercury Emissions.

1) During an evaluation of the effectiveness of the current sorbent, alternative sorbent, or other technique to control mercury emissions, the owner or operator of an EGU operating ~~pursuant to~~under this Section does not need to comply with the eligibility criteria for operation ~~pursuant to~~under this Section as needed to carry out an evaluation of the practicality and effectiveness of such technique, further subject to the following limitations:

A) The owner or operator of the EGU must conduct the evaluation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a formal evaluation program that it has submitted to the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before beginning the evaluation.

B) The duration and scope of the formal evaluation program must not exceed the duration and scope reasonably needed to complete the desired evaluation of the alternative control technique, as initially addressed by the owner or operator in a support document that it has submitted with the formal evaluation program ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e)(1)(A)~~ of this Section~~.

C) Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146(hhh), the owner or operator of the EGU must obtain a construction permit for any new or modified air pollution control equipment to be constructed as part of the evaluation of the alternative control technique.

D) The owner or operator of the EGU must submit a report to the Agency no later than 90 days after the conclusion of the formal evaluation program describing the evaluation that was conducted and providing the results of the formal evaluation program.

2) If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows less effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU than was achieved with the prior control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU must resume use of the prior control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows comparable effectiveness, the owner or operator of the EGU may either continue to use the alternative control technique in an optimum manner or resume use of the prior control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows more effective control of mercury emissions, the owner or operator of the EGU must continue to use the alternative control technique in an optimum manner, if it continues to operate ~~pursuant to~~ under this Section.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.239 Periodic Emissions Testing Alternative Requirements

a) General.

1) As an alternative to demonstrating compliance with the emissions standards of Sections 225.230(a) or 225.237(a), the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under the emission standards in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ and the use of quarterly emissions testing as an alternative to the use of CEMS or an excepted monitoring system.

2) The owner or operator of an EGU that elects to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must comply with the testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this Section in addition to other applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in this Subpart.

3) The alternative method of compliance provided under this subsection may only be used until June 30, 2012, after which a CEMS (or an excepted monitoring system) certified in accordance with Section 225.250 ~~of this Subpart B~~ must be used.

4) If an owner or operator of an EGU demonstrating compliance pursuant to Section 225.230, 225.233(d)(1) or (2), 225.237, or 225.294(e)(1)(A) discontinues use of CEMS (or an excepted monitoring system) before collecting a full 12 months of data and elects to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, the data collected ~~prior to~~before that point

must be averaged to determine compliance for such period. In such case, for purposes of calculating an emission standard or mercury control efficiency using the equations in Section 225.230(a) or (b), the "12" in the equations will be replaced by a variable equal to the number of full and partial months for which the owner or operator collected data from a CEMS or an excepted monitoring system.

b) Emission Limits.

1) Existing Units: Beginning July 1, 2009, the owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs subject to this Subpart B that commenced commercial operation on or before June 30, 2009, must comply with one of the following standards for each EGU, as determined through quarterly emissions testing according to subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Section~~:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90-percent reduction of input mercury.

2) New Units: Beginning within the first 2,160 hours after the commencement of commercial operations, the owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs subject to this Subpart B that commenced commercial operation after June 30, 2009, must comply with one of the following standards for each EGU, as determined through quarterly emissions testing in accordance with subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Section~~:

A) An emission standard of 0.0080 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

B) A minimum 90-percent reduction of input mercury.

c) Initial Emissions Testing Requirements for New Units. The owner or operator of an EGU that commenced commercial operation after June 30, 2009, and that is complying by means of this Section must conduct an initial performance test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements of subsections (d) and (e) ~~of this Section~~ within the first 2,160 hours after the commencement of commercial operations.

d) Emissions Testing Requirements.

1) ~~Subsequent to~~After the initial performance test, emissions tests must be performed on a quarterly calendar basis in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the ~~requirements of~~ subsections (d), (e), and (f) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Notwithstanding ~~the provisions in~~ subsection (d)(1)(1), owners or operators of EGUs demonstrating compliance under Section 225.233 or Sections 225.291 through 225.299, and which have not opted in to the emission ~~limit provisions~~limits of Section 225.233(d)(1) or (d)(2), or Section 225.294(c) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B), must perform emissions testing on a semi-annual calendar basis, where the periods consist of the months of January through June and July through December, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (d), (e), and (f)(1) and (2) ~~of this Section~~;

3) Emissions tests which demonstrate compliance with this Subpart must be performed at least 45 days apart. However, if an emissions test fails to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart or the emissions test is being performed ~~subsequent to~~after a significant change in the operations of an EGU under subsection (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an EGU may perform additional emissions tests using the same test protocol previously submitted in the same period, with less than 45 days in between emissions tests;

4) A minimum of three and a maximum of nine emissions test runs, lasting at least one hour each, ~~shall~~ must be conducted and averaged to determine compliance. All test runs performed will be reported.

5) If the EGU shares a common stack with one or more other EGUs, the owner or operator of the EGU will conduct emissions testing in the duct to the common stack from each unit, unless the owner or operator of the EGU considers the combined emissions measured at the common stack as the mass emissions of mercury for the EGUs for recordkeeping and compliance purposes.

6) If an owner or operator of an EGU demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section later elects to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under the CEMS monitoring provisions (or excepted monitoring system provisions) in Section 225.240 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must comply with the emissions monitoring deadlines in Section 225.240(b)(4) ~~of this Subpart~~.

e) Emissions Testing Procedures.

1) The owner or operator must conduct a compliance test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 29, 30A, or 30B of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140;

2) Mercury emissions or control efficiency must be measured while the affected unit is operating at or above 90% of peak load;

3) For units complying with the control efficiency standard of subsection (b)(1)(B) or (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~, Section 225.233(d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)(B) and electing to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.233(d)(4), or Section 225.294(c)(2) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B), the owner or operator must perform coal sampling as follows:

A) in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.265 ~~of this Subpart~~ at least once during each day of testing; and

B) in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.265 ~~of this Subpart~~, once each month in those months when emissions testing is not performed unless the boiler did not operate or combust coal at all during that month;

4) For units complying with the output-based emission standard of subsection (b)(1)(A) or (b)(2)(A) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must monitor gross electrical output for the duration of the testing.

5) The owner or operator of an EGU may use an alternative emissions testing method if such alternative is submitted to the Agency in writing and approved in writing by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section.

f) Notification Requirements.

1) The owner or operator of an EGU must submit a testing protocol as described in USEPA's Emission Measurement Center's Guideline Document #42 to the Agency at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before a scheduled emissions test, except as provided in Section 225.239(h)(2) and (h)(3). Upon written request directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, the Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive the 45-day requirement. Such waiver ~~shall~~ must only be effective if it is provided in writing and signed by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee;

2) Notification of a scheduled emissions test must be submitted to the Agency in writing, directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before the expected date of the emissions test. Upon written request directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, the Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive the 30-day notification requirement. Such waiver ~~shall~~ must only be effective if it is provided in writing and signed by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee. Notification of the actual date and expected time of testing must

be submitted in writing, directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, at least five working days ~~prior to~~before the actual date of the test;

3) For an EGU that has elected to demonstrate compliance by use of the emission standards of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, if an emissions test performed under the requirements of this Section fails to demonstrate compliance with the limits of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an EGU may perform a new emissions test using the same test protocol previously submitted in the same period, by notifying the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section or his or her designee of the actual date and expected time of testing at least five working days ~~prior to~~before the actual date of the test. The Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive this five-day notification requirement. Such waiver ~~shall~~ must only be effective if it is provided in writing and signed by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee;

4) In addition to the testing protocol required by subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an EGU that has elected to demonstrate compliance by use of the emission standards of subsection (b) ~~of this Section,~~ that opts into Section 225.233(d)(1) or (d)(2) early and elects to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.233(d)(4), or that opts into Section 225.294(c) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B), must submit a Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan to the Agency at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before a scheduled emissions test. Upon written request directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, the Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive the 45-day requirement. The waiver ~~shall~~ must only be effective if it is provided in writing and signed by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee. The Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan must detail how the EGU will continue to operate within the parameters enumerated in the testing protocol and how those parameters will ensure compliance with the applicable mercury limit. For example, the Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan must include coal sampling as described in Section 225.239(e)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ and must ensure that an EGU that performs an emissions test using a blend of coals continues to operate using that same blend of coal. If the Agency disapproves the Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan, the owner or operator of the EGU has 30 days ~~from~~ after the date of receipt of the disapproval to submit more detailed information in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the Agency's request.

g) Compliance Determination.

1) Each successful quarterly emissions test shall determine compliance with this Subpart for that quarter, except for days in the quarter before and after a failed test and until a successful re-test as described in subsection(g)(2) ~~of this Section~~, where the quarterly periods consist of the months of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December;

2) If emissions testing conducted ~~pursuant to~~under this Section fails to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of the EGU will be deemed to have been out of compliance with this Subpart beginning on the first day of the current quarter, the last day of certified CEMS data (or certified data from an excepted monitoring system) demonstrating compliance, or the date on which a significant change was made ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~ if such a change was made, whichever is later; the EGU will remain out of compliance until a subsequent emissions test successfully demonstrates compliance with the limits of this Section.

h) Operation Requirements.

1) The owner or operator of an EGU that has elected to demonstrate compliance by use of the emission standards of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ must continue to operate the EGU commensurate with the Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan until another Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan is developed and submitted to the Agency in conjunction with the next compliance demonstration, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f)(4) ~~of this Section~~.

2) If the owner or operator makes a significant change to the operations of an EGU subject to this Section, such as changing from bituminous to subbituminous coal or any other change that would render the most recent test no longer representative of current operations according to the parameters listed in the Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan, the owner or operator must submit a testing protocol to the Agency within seven operating days ~~of~~ after the significant change and perform an emissions test within 30 days after the change if the change takes place more than 30 days before the end of the current calendar quarter, or within 30 days ~~of~~ after the beginning of the new quarter if the change takes place less than 30 days before the end of the current calendar quarter. In addition, the owner or operator of an EGU that has elected to demonstrate compliance by use of the emission standards of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, Section 225.233(d)(1) or (d)(2), or Section 225.294(c) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B) must submit an updated Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan within seven operating days ~~of~~ after the significant change.

3) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, the owner or operator of the EGU must ensure that the EGU continues to operate using the same blend that was used during the most recent successful emissions test. If the blend of coal changes, the owner or operator of the EGU must re-test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~ within 30 days ~~of~~ after the change in coal blend, notwithstanding the requirement of subsection (d)(3) ~~of this Section~~ that there must be 45 days between emissions tests.

i) Recordkeeping.

1) The owner or operator of an EGU must comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in this Section.

2) Continuous Parameter Monitoring. The owner or operator of an EGU must maintain records to substantiate that the EGU is operating in compliance with the parameters ~~listed~~ in the Continuous Parameter Monitoring Plan, detailing the parameters that impact mercury reduction and including the following records related to the emissions of mercury:

A) For an EGU for which the owner or operator is complying with this Subpart B ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.239(b)(1)(B) or 225.239(b)(2)(B), records of the daily mercury content of coal used (parts per million) and the daily and quarterly input mercury (lbs).

B) For an EGU for which the owner or operator of an EGU complying with this Subpart B ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.239(b)(1)(A) or 225.239(b)(2)(A), records of the daily and quarterly gross electrical output (MWh) on an hourly basis.

3) The owner or operator of an EGU using activated carbon injection must also comply with the following requirements:

A) Maintain records of the usage of sorbent, the exhaust gas flow rate from the EGU, and the sorbent feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of exhaust gas at the injection point, on a weekly average;

B) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, keep records of the amount of each type of coal burned and the required injection rate for injection of activated carbon, on a weekly basis.

4) The owner or operator of an EGU must retain all records required by this Section at the source for a period of five years from the date the document

is created, unless otherwise provided in the CAAPP permit issued for the source, and must make a copy of any record available to the Agency promptly upon request. This period may be extended in writing by the Agency, for cause, at any time ~~prior to~~before the end of five years.

5) The owner or operator of an EGU demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must monitor and report the heat input rate at the unit level.

6) The owner or operator of an EGU demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under this Section must perform and report coal sampling in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection ~~225.239~~(e)(3).

j) Reporting Requirements.

1) An owner or operator of an EGU ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency a Final Source Test Report for each periodic emissions test within 45 days after the test is completed. The Final Source Test Report will be directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee, and include at a minimum:

A) A summary of results;

B) A description of test methods, including a description of sampling points, sampling train, analysis equipment, and test schedule, and a detailed description of test conditions, including:

i) Process information, including ~~but not limited to~~ modes of operation, process rate, and fuel or raw material consumption;

ii) Control equipment information (i.e., equipment condition and operating parameters during testing);

iii) A discussion of any preparatory actions taken (i.e., inspections, maintenance, and repair); and

iv) Data and calculations, including copies of all raw data sheets and records of laboratory analyses, sample calculations, and data on equipment calibration.

2) The owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs demonstrating compliance with Subpart B in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section must submit to the Agency a Quarterly Certification of Compliance within 45 days ~~following~~ after the end of each calendar quarter. Quarterly certifications of compliance must certify whether compliance existed for

each EGU for the calendar quarter covered by the certification. If the EGU failed to comply during the quarter covered by the certification, the owner or operator must provide the reasons the EGU or EGUs failed to comply and a full description of the noncompliance (i.e., tested emissions rate, coal sample data, etc.). In addition, for each EGU, the owner or operator must provide the following appropriate data to the Agency ~~as set forth in~~under this Section.

A) A list of all emissions tests performed within the calendar quarter covered by the Certification and submitted to the Agency for each EGU, including the dates on which such tests were performed.

B) Any deviations or exceptions each month and discussion of the reasons for such deviations or exceptions.

C) All Quarterly Certifications of Compliance required to be submitted must include the following certification by a responsible official:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

3) Deviation Reports. For each EGU, the owner or operator must promptly notify the Agency of deviations from any of the requirements of this Subpart B. At a minimum, these notifications must include a description of such deviations within 30 days after discovery of the deviations, and a discussion of the possible cause of such deviations, any corrective actions, and any preventative measures taken.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.240 General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Except as otherwise indicated in this Subpart, the owner or operator of an EGU must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements ~~as provided~~ in this Section, Sections 225.250 through 225.290 ~~of this Subpart B~~, and Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. If the EGU utilizes a common stack with units that are not EGUs and the owner or operator of the EGU does not conduct emissions monitoring in the duct to the

common stack from each EGU, the owner or operator of the EGU must conduct emissions monitoring in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.16(b)(2) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ and this Section, including monitoring in the duct to the common stack from each unit that is not an EGU, unless the owner or operator of the EGU counts the combined emissions measured at the common stack as the mass emissions of mercury for the EGUs for recordkeeping and compliance purposes.

a) Requirements for installation, certification, and data accounting. The owner or operator of each EGU must:

1) Install all monitoring systems required ~~pursuant to~~under this Section and Sections 225.250 through 225.290 for monitoring mercury mass emissions (including all systems required to monitor mercury concentration, stack gas moisture content, stack gas flow rate, and CO_2 or O_2 concentration, as applicable, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 1.15 and 1.16 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~).

2) Successfully complete all certification tests required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.250 and meet all other requirements of this Section, Sections 225.250 through 225.290, and Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ applicable to the monitoring systems required under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Record, report, and assure the quality of the data from the monitoring systems required under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

4) If the owner or operator elects to use the low mass emissions excepted monitoring methodology for an EGU that emits no more than 464 ounces (29 pounds) of mercury per year ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.15(b) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, it must perform emissions testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.15(c) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ to demonstrate that the EGU is eligible to use this excepted emissions monitoring methodology, as well as comply with all other applicable requirements of Section 1.15(b) through (f) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. Also, the owner or operator must submit a copy of any information required to be submitted to the USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under these provisions to the Agency. The initial emissions testing to demonstrate eligibility of an EGU for the low mass emissions excepted methodology must be conducted by the applicable of the following dates:

A) If the EGU has commenced commercial operation before July 1, 2008, at least by July 1, 2009, or 45 days ~~prior to~~before relying on the low mass emissions excepted methodology, whichever date is later.

B) If the EGU has commenced commercial operation on or after July 1, 2008, at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before the applicable date ~~specified pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ or 45 days ~~prior to~~before relying on the low mass emissions excepted methodology, whichever date is later.

b) Emissions Monitoring Deadlines. The owner or operator must meet the emissions monitoring system certification and other emissions monitoring requirements of subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ on or before the applicable of the following dates. The owner or operator must record, report, and quality-assure the data from the emissions monitoring systems required under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ on and after the applicable of the following dates:

1) For the owner or operator of an EGU that commences commercial operation before July 1, 2008, by July 1, 2009, except that an EGU in an MPS Group for which an SO_2 scrubber or fabric filter is being installed to be in operation by December 31, 2009, as described in Section 225.233(c)(1)(A), shall have a date of January 1, 2010.

2) For the owner or operator of an EGU that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2008, by 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which the EGU commences commercial operation.

3) For the owner or operator of an EGU for which construction of a new stack or flue or installation of add-on mercury emission controls, a flue gas desulfurization system, a selective catalytic reduction system, a fabric filter, or a compact hybrid particulate collector system is completed after the applicable deadline ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, by 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which emissions first exit to the atmosphere through the new stack or flue, add-on mercury emission controls, flue gas desulfurization system, selective catalytic reduction system, fabric filter, or compact hybrid particulate collector system.

4) For an owner or operator of an EGU that originally elected to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under the emissions testing requirements in Section 225.239, by the first day of the calendar quarter following the last emissions test demonstrating compliance with Section 225.239.

c) The owner or operator of an EGU that does not meet the applicable emissions monitoring date ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ for any emissions monitoring system required ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must begin periodic emissions testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.239.

d) Prohibitions.

1) No owner or operator of an EGU may use any alternative emissions monitoring system, alternative reference method for measuring emissions, or other alternative to the emissions monitoring and measurement requirements of this Section and Sections 225.250 through 225.290, unless such alternative is submitted to the Agency in writing and approved in writing by the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, or his or her designee.

2) No owner or operator of an EGU may operate its EGU so as to discharge, or allow to be discharged, mercury emissions to the atmosphere without accounting for such emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable provisions of this Section, Sections 225.250 through 225.290, and Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, unless demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.239, as applicable.

3) No owner or operator of an EGU may disrupt the CEMS (or excepted monitoring system), any portion ~~thereof~~of it, or any other approved emission monitoring method, and thereby avoid monitoring and recording mercury mass emissions discharged into the atmosphere, except for periods of recertification or periods when calibration, quality assurance testing, or maintenance is performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable provisions of this Section, Sections 225.250 through 225.290, and Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

4) No owner or operator of an EGU may retire or permanently discontinue use of the CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) or any component ~~thereof~~of it, or any other approved monitoring system ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart B, except under any one of the following circumstances:

A) The owner or operator is monitoring emissions from the EGU with another certified monitoring system that has been approved, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable provisions of this Section, Sections 225.250 through 225.290 ~~of this Subpart B~~, and Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, by the Agency for use at that EGU and that provides emission data for the same pollutant or parameter as the retired or discontinued monitoring system; or

B) The owner or operator submits notification of the date of certification testing of a replacement monitoring system for the retired or discontinued monitoring system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.250(a)(3)(A).

C) The owner or operator is demonstrating compliance ~~pursuant to~~under the applicable subsections of Section 225.239.

e) Long-term Cold Storage.
The owner or operator of an EGU that is in long-term cold storage is subject to the ~~provisions of~~ 40 CFR 75.4 and 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, relating to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for units in long-term cold storage.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.250 Initial Certification and Recertification Procedures for Emissions Monitoring

a) The owner or operator of an EGU must comply with the following initial certification and recertification procedures for a CEMS or an excepted monitoring system ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.3 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ required by Section 225.240(a)(1). The owner or operator of an EGU that qualifies for, and for which the owner or operator elects to use, the low-mass-emissions excepted methodology ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.15(b) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ must comply with the procedures ~~set forth~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

1) Requirements for Initial Certification. The owner or operator of an EGU must ensure that, for each CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) required by Section 225.240(a)(1) (including the automated data acquisition and handling system), the owner or operator successfully completes all of the initial certification testing required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.4 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ by the applicable deadline in Section 225.240(b). In addition, whenever the owner or operator of an EGU installs a monitoring system to meet the requirements of this Subpart B in a location where no such monitoring system was previously installed, the owner or operator must successfully complete the initial certification requirements of Section 1.4 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

2) Requirements for Recertification. Whenever the owner or operator of an EGU makes a replacement, modification, or change in any certified CEMS, or an excepted monitoring system ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.3 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, and required by Section 225.240(a)(1), that may significantly affect the ability of the system to accurately measure or record mercury mass emissions or heat input rate or to meet the quality-assurance and quality-control requirements of Section 1.5 of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ or Exhibit B to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, the owner or operator of an EGU must recertify the monitoring system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(b) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. Furthermore, whenever the owner or operator of an EGU makes a replacement, modification, or change to the flue gas handling system or the EGU's operation that may

significantly change the stack flow or concentration profile, the owner or operator must recertify each CEMS, and each excepted monitoring system pursuant to Section 1.3 to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, whose accuracy is potentially affected by the change, all in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(b) to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. Examples of changes to a CEMS that require recertification include~~, but are not limited to,~~ replacement of the analyzer, complete replacement of an existing CEMS, or change in location or orientation of the sampling probe or site.

3) Approval Process for Initial Certification and Recertification. Subsections (a)(3)(A) through (a)(3)(D) ~~of this Section~~ apply to both initial certification and recertification of a CEMS (or an excepted monitoring system) required by Section 225.240(a)(1). For recertifications, the words "certification" and "initial certification" are to be read as the word "recertification", the word "certified" is to be read as the word "recertified", and the procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 1.4(b)(5) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ are to be followed in lieu of the procedures ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(3)(E) ~~of this Section~~.

A) Notification of Certification. The owner or operator must submit written notice of the dates of certification testing to the Agency, directed to the Manager of the Bureau of Air's Compliance Section, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.270.

B) Certification Application. The owner or operator must submit to the Agency a certification application for each monitoring system. A complete certification application must include the information ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

C) Provisional Certification Date. The provisional certification date for a monitoring system must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(a)(3) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. A provisionally certified monitoring system may be used ~~pursuant to~~under this Subpart B for a period not to exceed 120 days after receipt by the Agency of the complete certification application for the monitoring system ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~. Data measured and recorded by the provisionally certified monitoring system, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, will be considered valid quality-assured data (retroactive to the date and time of provisional certification), provided that the Agency does not invalidate the provisional certification by issuing a notice of disapproval within 120 days after the date of receipt by the Agency of the complete certification application.

D) Certification Application Approval Process. The Agency must issue a written notice of approval or disapproval of the certification application to the owner or operator within 120 days after receipt of the complete certification application required by subsection (a)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~. ~~In the event~~If the Agency does not issue a written notice of approval or disapproval within the 120-day period, each monitoring system that meets the applicable performance requirements of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ and which is included in the certification application will be deemed certified for use pursuant to this Subpart B.

i) Approval Notice. If the certification application is complete and shows that each monitoring system meets the applicable performance requirements of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, then the Agency must issue a written notice of approval of the certification application within 120 days after receipt.

ii) Incomplete Application Notice. If the certification application is not complete, then the Agency must issue a written notice of incompleteness that sets a reasonable date by which the owner or operator must submit the additional information required to complete the certification application. If the owner or operator does not comply with the notice of incompleteness by the specified date, the Agency may issue a notice of disapproval ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(D)(iii) ~~of this Section~~. The 120-day review period will not begin before receipt of a complete certification application.

iii) Disapproval Notice. If the certification application shows that any monitoring system does not meet the performance requirements of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, or if the certification application is incomplete and the requirement for disapproval ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(D)(ii) ~~of this Section~~ is met, the Agency must issue a written notice of disapproval of the certification application. Upon issuance of such notice of disapproval, the provisional certification is invalidated, and the data measured and recorded by each uncertified monitoring system will not be considered valid quality-assured data beginning with the date and hour of provisional certification (as defined ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.4(a)(3) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~). The owner or operator must follow the procedures for loss of certification ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(3)(E) ~~of~~

~~this Section~~ for each monitoring system that is disapproved for initial certification.

iv) Audit Decertification. The Agency may issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of a monitor in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.260(c).

E) Procedures for Loss of Certification. If the Agency issues a notice of disapproval of a certification application ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(D)(iii) ~~of this Section~~ or a notice of disapproval of certification status ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(3)(D)(iv) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must fulfill the following requirements:

i) The owner or operator must submit a notification of certification retest dates and a new certification application in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (a)(3)(A) and (B) ~~of this Section~~.

ii) The owner or operator must repeat all certification tests or other requirements that were failed by the monitoring system, as indicated in the Agency's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval.

b) Exemption.

1) If an emissions monitoring system has been previously certified in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ and the applicable quality assurance and quality control requirements of Section 1.5 and Exhibit B to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ are fully met, the monitoring system will be exempt from the initial certification requirements of this Section.

2) The recertification provisions of this Section apply to an emissions monitoring system required by Section 225.240(a)(1) exempt from initial certification requirements ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Initial certification and recertification procedures for EGUs using the mercury low mass emissions excepted methodology ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.15(b) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. The owner or operator that has elected to use the mercury-low-mass-emissions-excepted methodology for a qualified EGU ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.15(b) to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~ must meet the applicable certification and recertification requirements in Section 1.15(c) through (f) to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

d) Certification Applications. The owner or operator of an EGU must submit an application to the Agency within 45 days after completing all initial certification or recertification tests required ~~pursuant to~~under this Section, including the information required ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.260 Out of Control Periods and Data Availability for Emission Monitors

a) Out of control periods must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.7 of Appendix B.

b) Monitor data availability for all EGUs using a CEMS (or an excepted monitoring system) ~~shall~~ must be greater than or equal to 75 percent; that is, quality assured data must be recorded by a certified primary monitor, a certified redundant or non-redundant backup monitor, or reference method for that unit at least 75 percent of the time the unit is in operation. Monitor data availability must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.8 of Appendix B following initial certification of the required CO_2, O_2, flow monitor, or mercury concentration or moisture monitoring systems at a particular unit or stack location; monitor data availability ~~shall~~ must be determined on a calendar quarterly basis until June 30, 2012, and on a rolling 12-month average basis from July 1, 2012~~,~~ forward (the first such 12-month period will cover July 1, 2012~~,~~ through June 30, 2013). Compliance with the percent reduction standard in Section 225.230(a)(1)(B), 225.233(d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)(B), 225.237(a)(1)(B), or 225.294(c)(2), or the emissions concentration standard in Section 225.230(a)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(1)(A) or (d)(2)(A), 225.237(a)(1)(A), or 225.294(c)(1), can only be demonstrated if the monitor data availability is equal to or greater than 75 percent

c) Audit Decertification. Whenever both an audit of an emissions monitoring system and a review of the initial certification or recertification application reveal that any emissions monitoring system should not have been certified or recertified because it did not meet a particular performance specification or other requirement ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.250 or the applicable provisions of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, both at the time of the initial certification or recertification application submission and at the time of the audit, the Agency must issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of such monitoring system. For the purposes of this subsection (c), an audit must be either a field audit or an audit of any information submitted to the Agency. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the Agency revokes prospectively the certification status of the emissions monitoring system. The data measured and recorded by the monitoring system ~~shall~~ must not be considered valid quality-assured data from the date of issuance of the notification of the revoked certification status until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial

certification or recertification tests for the monitoring system. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must follow the applicable initial certification or recertification procedures in Section 225.250 for each disapproved monitoring system.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.261 Additional Requirements to Provide Heat Input Data

The owner or operator of an EGU that monitors and reports mercury mass emissions using a mercury concentration monitoring system and a flow monitoring system must also monitor and report the heat input rate at the EGU level using the procedures ~~set forth~~ in Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.263 Monitoring of Gross Electrical Output

The owner or operator of an EGU complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1) or using electrical output (O_i) and complying by means of Section 225.230(b) or (d) or Section 225.232 must monitor gross electrical output of the associated generator(s) in MWh on an hourly basis.

Section 225.265 Coal Analysis for Input Mercury Levels

a) The owner or operator of an EGU complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(B); using input mercury levels (I_i) and complying by means of Section 225.230(b) or (d) or Section 225.232; electing to comply with the emissions testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements under Section 225.239; demonstrating compliance under Section 225.233, except an EGU in an MPS Group that elects to comply with the emission standard in Section 225.233(d)(1)(A) or (d)(2)(A); or demonstrating compliance under Sections 225.291 through 225.299, except an EGU in a CPS Group that elects to comply with the emission standard in Section 225.294(c)(1) or that opts into the emission standard in Section 225.294(c)(1) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1) or that has permanently ceased combusting coal must fulfill the following requirements:

1) Perform sampling of the coal combusted in the EGU for mercury content. The owner or operator of such EGU must collect a minimum of one 2-lb. grab sample from the belt feeders anywhere between the crusher house or breaker building and the boiler or, in cases in which a crusher house or breaker building is not present, at a reasonable point close to the boiler of a subject EGU, according to the schedule in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (C). The sample must be taken in a manner that provides a representative mercury content for the coal burned on that day. If multiple samples are tested, the owner or operator must average those tests to arrive at the final

mercury content for that time period. The owner or operator of the EGU must perform coal sampling as follows:

A) EGUs complying by means of Section 225.233, except an EGU in an MPS Group that elects to comply with the control efficiency standard in Section 225.233(d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)(B) or elects to comply with Section 225.233(d)(4), or Sections 225.291 through 225.299, except an EGU in a CPS Group that elects to comply with the control efficiency standard in Section 225.294(c)(2) or that opts into the emission standard in Section 225.294(c)(2) pursuant to Section 225.294(e)(1) must perform such coal sampling at least once per month unless the boiler did not operate or combust coal at all during that month;

B) EGUs complying by means of the emissions testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements under Section 225.239 or Section 225.233(d)(4), or EGUs that opt into the emission standard in Section 225.294(c)(2) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B), must perform such coal sampling according to the schedule ~~provided~~ in Section 225.239(e)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~;

C) All other EGUs subject to this requirement, including EGUs in an MPS or CPS Group electing to comply with the control efficiency standard in Section 225.233(d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)(B), Section 225.294(c)(2), or Section 225.294(c)(2) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(A), must perform such coal sampling on a daily basis when the boiler is operating and combusting coal.

2) Analyze the grab coal sample for the following:

A) Determine the heat content using ASTM D5865-04, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or an equivalent method approved in writing by the Agency.

B) Determine the moisture content using ASTM D3173-03, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or an equivalent method approved in writing by the Agency.

C) Measure the mercury content using ASTM D6414-01, ASTM D3684-01, ASTM D6722-01, each incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or an equivalent method approved in writing by the Agency.

3) The owner or operator of multiple EGUs at the same source using the same crusher house or breaker building may take one sample per crusher house or breaker building, rather than one per EGU.

4) The owner or operator of an EGU must use the data analyzed ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ to determine the mercury content in terms of parts per million.

b) The owner or operator of an EGU that must conduct sampling and analysis of coal ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ must begin such activity by the following date:

1) If the EGU is in daily service, at least 30 days before the start of the month for which such activity will be required.

2) If the EGU is not in daily service, on the day that the EGU resumes operation.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.270 Notifications

The owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs must submit written notice to the Agency according to ~~the provisions in~~ 40 CFR 75.61, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for each EGU or group of EGUs monitored at a common stack and each non-EGU monitored ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.290 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) General Provisions.

1) Except as otherwise indicated in this Subpart, the owner or operator of an EGU must comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in this Section and with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of Section 1.18 to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

2) The owner or operator of an EGU must maintain records for each month identifying the emission standard in Section 225.230(a) or 225.237(a) ~~of this Section~~ with which it is complying or that is applicable for the EGU and the following records related to the emissions of mercury that the EGU is allowed to emit:

A) For an EGU for which the owner or operator is complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(B) or 225.237(a)(1)(B) or using input mercury levels to determine the allowable emissions of the EGU, records of the daily mercury content of coal used (parts per million) and the daily and monthly

input mercury (lbs), which must be kept in the file pursuant to Section 1.18(a) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

B) For an EGU for which the owner or operator of an EGU complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A) or 225.237(a)(1)(A) or using electrical output to determine the allowable emissions of the EGU, records of the daily and monthly gross electrical output (GWh), which must be kept in the file required ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.18(a) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

3) The owner or operator of an EGU must maintain records of the following data for each EGU:

A) Monthly emissions of mercury from the EGU.

B) For an EGU for which the owner or operator is complying by means of Section 225.230(b) or (d) ~~of this Subpart B~~, records of the monthly allowable emissions of mercury from the EGU.

4) The owner or operator of an EGU that is participating in an Averaging Demonstration ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.232 of this Subpart B must maintain records identifying all sources and EGUs covered by the Demonstration for each month and, within 60 days after the end of each calendar month, calculate and record the actual and allowable mercury emissions of the EGU for the month and the applicable 12-month rolling period.

5) The owner or operator of an EGU must maintain the following records related to quality assurance activities conducted for emissions monitoring systems:

A) The results of quarterly assessments conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 2.2 of Exhibit B to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~; and

B) Daily/weekly system integrity checks ~~pursuant to~~under Section 2.6 of Exhibit B to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

6) The owner or operator of an EGU must retain all records required by this Section at the source for ~~a period of~~ five years from the date the document is created unless otherwise provided in the CAAPP permit issued for the source and must make a copy of any record available to the Agency upon request. This period may be extended in writing by the Agency, for cause, at any time ~~prior to~~before the end of five years.

b) Quarterly Reports. The owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs using CEMS or excepted monitoring systems at any time during a calendar quarter must submit quarterly reports to the Agency as follows:

1) Source information such as source name, source ID number, and the period covered by the report.

2) A list of all EGUs at the source that identifies the applicable Part 225 monitoring and reporting requirements with which each EGU is complying for the reported quarter, including the following EGUs, which are excluded from subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~:

A) All EGUs using the periodic emissions testing provisions of Section 225.239, 225.233(d)(4), or Section 225.294(c) ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.294(e)(1)(B) for the quarter.

B) All EGUs using the low mass emissions (LME) excepted monitoring methodology ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.15(b) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

3) For only those EGUs using CEMS or excepted monitoring systems at any time during a calendar quarter:

A) An indication of whether the identified EGUs were in compliance with all applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of Part 225 for the entire reporting period.

B) The total quarterly operating hours of each EGU.

C) The CEMS or excepted monitoring system QAMO hours on a quarterly basis and percentage data availability on a quarterly or rolling 12-month basis (for each concluding 12-month period in that quarter), as appropriate according to the schedule ~~provided~~ in Section 225.260(b). The data availability ~~shall~~ must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.8 (CEMS) or 1.9 (excepted monitoring system) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~.

D) The average monthly mercury concentration of the coal combusted in each EGU in parts per million (determined by averaging all analyzed coal samples in the month) and the quarterly total amount of mercury (calculated by multiplying the total amount of coal combusted each month by the average monthly mercury concentration and converting to ounces, then adding together for the quarter) of the coal combusted in each EGU. If the EGU is complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A),

225.233(d)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(2)(A) or 225.294(c)(1), reporting of the data in this subsection (b)(3)(D) is not required.

E) The quarterly mercury mass emissions (in ounces), determined from the QAMO hours in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 4.2 of Exhibit C to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~. If the EGU is complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(2)(A), or 225.294(c)(1), reporting of the data in this subsection (b)(3)(E) is not required.

F) The average monthly and quarterly mercury control efficiency. This is determined by dividing the mercury mass emissions recorded during QAMO hours, calculated each month and quarter, by the total amount of mercury in the coal combusted weighted by the monitor availability (total mercury content multiplied by the percent monitor availability, or QAMO hours divided by total hours) for each month and quarter. If the DAHS for the EGU has the ability to record the amount of coal combusted during QAMO hours, the average monthly and quarterly control efficiency ~~shall~~ must be reported without the calculation in this subsection (b)(3)(F). If the EGU is complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(2)(A) or 225.294(c)(1), reporting of the data in this subsection (b)(3)(F) is not required.

G) The average monthly and quarterly mercury emission rate (in lb/GWh) for each EGU, determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.230(a)(2). Only those EGUs complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(2)(A) or 225.294(c)(1) are required to report the data in this subsection (b)(3)(G).

H) The 12-month rolling average control efficiency (percentage) or emission rate (in lb/GWh) for each month in the reporting period, as applicable (or the rolling average control efficiency or emission rate for a lesser number of months if a full 12 months of data is not available). This applicable data is determined according to the following requirements:

i) The 12-month rolling average control efficiency is required for those sources complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(B), 225.233(d)(1)(B), 225.233(d)(2)(B), 225.294(c)(2), 225.230(b), 225.230(d), 225.232(b)(2), or 225.237(a)(1)(B).

ii) The 12-month rolling average emission rate is required for those sources complying by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(1)(A), 225.233(d)(2)(A), or 225.294(c)(1), 225.230(b), 225.230(d), 225.232(b)(1), or 225.237(a)(1)(A).

I) If the CEMS or excepted monitoring system percentage data availability was less than 95.0 percent of the total operating time for the EGU, the date and time identifying each period during which the CEMS was inoperative, except for routine zero and span checks; the nature of CEMS repairs or adjustments and a summary of quality assurance data consistent with Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, i.e., the dates and results of the Linearity Tests and any RATAs during the quarter; a listing of any days when a required daily calibration was not performed; and the date and duration of any periods when the CEMS was unavailable or out-of-control as addressed by Section 225.260.

4) The owner or operator must submit each quarterly report to the Agency within 45 days ~~following~~ after the end of the calendar quarter covered by the report, except that the owner or operator of an EGU that used an excepted monitoring system at any time during a calendar quarter must submit each quarterly report within 60 days ~~following~~ after the end of the calendar quarter covered by the report.

c) Compliance Certification. The owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs must submit to the Agency a compliance certification in support of each quarterly report based on reasonable inquiry of those persons with primary responsibility for ensuring that all of the EGUs' emissions are correctly and fully monitored. The certification must state:

1) That the monitoring data submitted were recorded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of this Section, Sections 225.240 through 225.270, ~~and~~ Section 225.290 ~~of this Subpart B~~, and Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, including the quality assurance procedures and specifications; and

2) For an EGU with add-on mercury emission controls, a flue gas desulfurization system, a selective catalytic reduction system, or a compact hybrid particulate collector system for all hours where mercury data is unavailable or out-of-control that:

A) The mercury add-on emission controls, flue gas desulfurization system, selective catalytic reduction system, or compact hybrid particulate collector system was operating within the range of

parameters listed in the quality assurance/quality control program pursuant to Exhibit B to Appendix B ~~to this Part~~; or

B) With regard to a flue gas desulfurization system or a selective catalytic reduction system, quality-assured SO_2 emission data recorded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the 40 CFR 75 document that the flue gas desulfurization system was operating properly, or quality-assured NO_x emission data recorded in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the 40 CFR 75 document that the selective catalytic reduction system was operating properly, as applicable.

d) Annual Certification of Compliance.

1) The owner or operator of a source with one or more EGUs subject to this Subpart B must submit to the Agency an Annual Certification of Compliance with this Subpart B no later than May 1 of each year and must address compliance for the previous calendar year. Such certification must be submitted to the Agency, Air Compliance Section, and the Air Regional Field Office.

2) Annual Certifications of Compliance must indicate whether compliance existed for each EGU for each month in the year covered by the Certification and it must certify to that effect. In addition, for each EGU, the owner or operator must provide the following appropriate data ~~as set forth~~ in subsections (d)(2)(A) through (d)(2)(E) ~~of this Section~~, together with the data ~~set forth~~ in subsection (d)(2)(F) ~~of this Section~~:

A) If complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(A) or 225.237(a)(1)(A):

i) Emissions rate during QAMO hours, in lb/GWh, for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification;

ii) Emissions during QAMO hours, in lbs, and gross electrical output, in GWh, for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification; and

iii) Emissions during QAMO hours, in lbs, and gross electrical output, in GWh, for each month in the year covered by the Certification and in the previous year.

B) If complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(a)(1)(B) or 225.237(a)(1)(B):

i) Control efficiency for emissions during QAMO hours for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification, expressed as a percent;

ii) Emissions during QAMO hours, in lbs, and mercury content in the fuel fired in such EGU, in lbs, for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification; and

iii) Emissions during QAMO hours, in lbs, and mercury content in the fuel fired in such EGU, in lbs, for each month in the year covered by the Certification and in the previous year.

C) If complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(b):

i) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification; and

ii) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours and which standard of compliance the owner or operator was utilizing for each month in the year covered by the Certification and in the previous year.

D) If complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.230(d):

i) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours for all EGUs at the source for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification; and

ii) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours, and which standard of compliance the owner or operator was utilizing for each month in the year covered by the Certification and in the previous year.

E) If complying with this Subpart B by means of Section 225.232:

i) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours for all EGUs at the source in an Averaging Demonstration for each 12-month rolling period ending in the year covered by the Certification; and

ii) Emissions and allowable emissions during QAMO hours, with the standard of compliance the owner or operator was utilizing for each EGU at the source in an Averaging

Demonstration for each month for all EGUs at the source in an Averaging Demonstration in the year covered by the Certification and in the previous year.

F) Any deviations or exceptions each month and discussion of the reasons for such deviations or exceptions.

3) All Annual Certifications of Compliance required to be submitted must include the following certification by a responsible official:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

4) The owner or operator of an EGU must submit its first Annual Certification of Compliance to address calendar year 2009 or the calendar year in which the EGU commences commercial operation, whichever is later. Notwithstanding subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~, in the Annual Certifications of Compliance that are required to be submitted by May 1, 2010, and May 1, 2011, to address calendar years 2009 and 2010, respectively, the owner or operator is not required to provide 12-month rolling data for any period that ends before June 30, 2010.

e) Deviation Reports. For each EGU, the owner or operator must promptly notify the Agency of deviations from ~~requirements of~~ this Subpart B. At a minimum, these notifications must include a description of such deviations within 30 days after discovery of the deviations, and a discussion of the possible cause of such deviations, any corrective actions, and any preventative measures taken.

f) Quality Assurance RATA Reports. The owner or operator of an EGU must submit to the Agency, Air Compliance and Enforcement Section, the quality assurance RATA report for each EGU or group of EGUs monitored at a common stack and each non-EGU ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) of Appendix B ~~to this Part~~, within 45 days after completing a quality assurance RATA.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.291 Combined Pollutant Standard: Purpose

The purpose of Sections 225.291 through 225.299 (~~hereinafter~~ referred to as the Combined Pollutant Standard ("CPS")) is to allow an alternate means of compliance with the emissions standards for mercury in Section 225.230(a) for specified EGUs through permanent shut-down, installation of ACI, the application of pollution control technology for NO_x, PM, and SO_2 emissions, or the conversion of an EGU to a fuel other than coal (such as natural gas or distillate fuel oil with sulfur content no greater than 15 ppm), that also reduce mercury emissions as a co-benefit and to establish permanent emissions standards for those specified EGUs. Unless otherwise provided for in the CPS, owners and operators of those specified EGUs are not excused from compliance with other applicable requirements of Subparts B, C, D, and E.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. 16225, effective December 7, 2015)

Section 225.292 Applicability of the Combined Pollutant Standard

a) As an alternative to compliance with the emissions standards of Section 225.230(a), the owner or operator of specified EGUs in the CPS located at the Fisk, Crawford, Joliet, Powerton, Waukegan, and Will County power plants may elect for all of those EGUs as a group to demonstrate compliance ~~pursuant to~~under the CPS, which establishes control requirements and emissions standards for NO_x, PM, SO_2, and mercury. For this purpose, ownership of a specified EGU is determined based on direct ownership, by holding a majority interest in a company that owns the EGU or EGUs, or by the common ownership of the company that owns the EGU, whether through a parent-subsidiary relationship, as a sister corporation, or as an affiliated corporation with the same parent corporation, provided that the owner or operator has the right or authority to submit a CAAPP application on behalf of the EGU.

b) A specified EGU is an EGU listed in Appendix A, irrespective of any subsequent changes in ownership of the EGU or power plant, the operator, unit designation, or name of unit, or the type of fuel combusted (including natural gas or distillate fuel oil with sulfur content no greater than 15 ppm).

c) The owner or operator of each of the specified EGUs electing to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) ~~pursuant to~~under the CPS must submit an application for a CAAPP permit modification to the Agency, as provided for in Section 225.220, that includes the information ~~specified~~ in Section 225.293 that clearly states the owner's or operator's election to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) ~~pursuant to~~under the CPS.

d) If an owner or operator of one or more specified EGUs elects to demonstrate compliance with Section 225.230(a) ~~pursuant to~~under the CPS, then all specified EGUs owned or operated in Illinois by the owner or operator as of December 31, 2006, as defined in subsection (a)~~ of this Section~~, are thereafter subject to the standards and control requirements of the CPS. Such EGUs are referred to as a Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) group.

e) If an EGU is subject to the requirements of this Section, then the requirements apply to all owners and operators of the EGU.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.293 Combined Pollutant Standard: Notice of Intent

The owner or operator of one or more specified EGUs that intends to comply with Section 225.230(a) by means of the CPS must notify the Agency of its intention on or before December 31, 2007. The following information must accompany the notification:

a) The identification of each EGU that will be complying with Section 225.230(a) ~~pursuant to~~under the CPS, with evidence that the owner or operator has identified all specified EGUs that it owned or operated in Illinois as of December 31, 2006, and which commenced commercial operation on or before December 31, 2004;

b) If an EGU identified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is also owned or operated by a person different than the owner or operator submitting the notice of intent, a demonstration that the submitter has the right to commit the EGU or authorization from the responsible official for the EGU submitting the application;

c) A summary of the current control devices installed and operating on each EGU and identification of the additional control devices that will likely be needed for each EGU to comply with emission control requirements of the CPS; and

d) Additionally, the owner or operator of a specified EGU that, on or after January 1, 2015, changes the type of primary fuel combusted by the unit or the control device or devices installed and operating on the unit must notify the Agency of such change by January 1, 2017, or within 30 days after the completion of such change, whichever is later.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.294 Combined Pollutant Standard: Control Technology Requirements and Emissions Standards for Mercury

a) Control Technology Requirements for Mercury.

1) For each coal-fired EGU in a CPS group other than an EGU ~~that is~~ addressed by subsection (b)~~ of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU must install, if not already installed, and properly operate and maintain, by the dates ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)~~ of this Section~~, ACI equipment complying with subsections (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k)~~ of this Section~~, as applicable.

2) By the following dates, for the EGUs ~~listed~~ in subsections (a)(2)(A) and (B), which include hot and cold side ESPs, the owner or operator must install, if not already installed, and begin operating ACI equipment or the Agency must be given written notice that the EGU will be shut down on or before the following dates:

A) Fisk 19, Crawford 7, Crawford 8, Waukegan 7, and Waukegan 8 on or before July 1, 2008; and

B) Powerton 5, Powerton 6, Will County 3, Will County 4, Joliet 6, Joliet 7, and Joliet 8 on or before July 1, 2009.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The following EGUs are not required to install ACI equipment because they will be permanently shut down, as addressed by Section 225.297, by the date specified:

A) EGUs that are required to permanently shut down:

i) On or before December 31, 2007, Waukegan 6; and

ii) On or before December 31, 2010, Will County 1 and Will County 2.

B) Any other specified EGU that is permanently shut down by December 31, 2010; and

2) On and after the date an EGU permanently ceases combusting coal, it is not required to install, operate, or maintain ACI equipment.

c) Beginning on January 1, 2015, and continuing thereafter, and measured on a rolling 12-month basis (the initial period is January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015, and~~,~~ then~~,~~ for every 12-month period thereafter), each specified EGU that has not permanently ceased combusting coal, except Will County 3, shall achieve one of the following emissions standards:

1) An emissions standard of 0.0080 lbs mercury/GWh gross electrical output; or

2) A minimum 90 percent reduction of input mercury.

d) On and after April 16, 2015, Will County 3 must not combust coal.

e) Compliance with Emission Standards

1) At any time ~~prior to~~before the dates required for compliance in subsections (c) and (d)~~ of this Section~~, the owner or operator of a specified EGU, upon notice to the Agency, may elect to comply with the emissions standards of subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ measured on either:

A) a rolling 12-month basis; or

B) a quarterly calendar basis ~~pursuant to~~under the emissions testing requirements in Section 225.239(a)(4), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) ~~of this Subpart~~ until June 30, 2012.

2) Once an EGU is subject to the mercury emissions standards of subsection (c)~~ of this Section~~, it shall not be subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (g), (h), (i), (j)~~,~~ and (k)~~ of this Section~~;

3) On and after the date an EGU permanently ceases combusting coal, it shall not be subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (g), (h), (i), (j)~~,~~ and (k)~~ of this Section~~.

f) Compliance with the mercury emissions standards or reduction requirement of this Section must be calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.230(a) or (b)~~,~~ or Section 225.232 until December 31, 2013.

g) For each EGU for which injection of halogenated activated carbon is required by subsection (a)(1)~~ of this Section~~, the owner or operator of the EGU must inject halogenated activated carbon in an optimum manner.

1) Except as provided in subsection (h)~~ of this Section~~, optimum manner is defined as all of the following:

A) The use of an injection system for effective absorption of mercury, considering the configuration of the EGU and its ductwork;

B) The injection of halogenated activated carbon manufactured by Alstom, Norit, or Sorbent Technologies, Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC CF Plus, or Calgon Carbon's FLUEPAC MC Plus, or the injection of any other halogenated activated carbon or sorbent that the owner or operator of the EGU has demonstrated to have similar or better effectiveness for control of mercury emissions; and

C) The injection of sorbent at the following minimum rates, as applicable:

i) For an EGU firing subbituminous coal, 5.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet or, for any cyclone-fired EGU that will

install a scrubber and baghouse by December 31, 2012, and which already meets an emission rate of 0.020 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output or at least 75 percent reduction of input mercury, 2.5 lbs per million actual cubic feet;

ii) For an EGU firing bituminous coal, 10.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet or, for any cyclone-fired EGU that will install a scrubber and baghouse by December 31, 2012, and which already meets an emission rate of 0.020 lb mercury/GWh gross electrical output or at least 75 percent reduction of input mercury, 5.0 lbs per million actual cubic feet;

iii) For an EGU firing a blend of subbituminous and bituminous coal, a rate that is the weighted average of the rates ~~specified~~ in subsections (g)(1)(C)(i) and (ii) based on the blend of coal being fired; or

iv) A rate or rates set lower by the Agency, in writing, than the rate ~~specified~~ in any of ~~subsection~~ subsections (g)(1)(C)(i), (ii), or (iii) ~~of this Section~~ on a unit-specific basis, provided that the owner or operator of the EGU has demonstrated that such rate or rates are needed so that carbon injection will not increase particulate matter emissions or opacity so as to threaten noncompliance with applicable requirements for particulate matter or opacity.

2) For purposes of subsection (g)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~, the flue gas flow rate shall be the gas flow rate in the stack for all units except for those equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator; for units equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, the flue gas flow rate shall be the gas flow rate at the inlet to the hot-side electrostatic precipitator, which shall be determined as the stack flow rate adjusted through the use of Charles' Law for the differences in gas temperatures in the stack and at the inlet to the electrostatic precipitator ($V_{esp} = V_{stack} \times T_{esp}/T_{stack}$, where V = gas flow rate in acf and T = gas temperature in Kelvin or Rankine).

h) The owner or operator of an EGU that seeks to operate an EGU with an activated carbon injection rate or rates that are set on a unit-specific basis ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (g)(1)(C)(iv) ~~of this Section~~ must submit an application to the Agency proposing such rate or rates, and must meet the requirements of subsections (h)(1) and (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~, subject to ~~the limitations of~~ subsections (h)(3) and (h)(4) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The application must be submitted as an application for a new or revised federally enforceable operation permit for the EGU, and it must include a summary of relevant mercury emissions data for the EGU, the unit-specific injection rate or rates that are proposed, and detailed information to support the proposed injection rate or rates;

2) This application must be submitted no later than the date that activated carbon must first be injected. For example, the owner or operator of an EGU that must inject activated carbon ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must apply for unit-specific injection rate or rates by July 1, 2008. Thereafter, the owner or operator may supplement its application;

3) Any decision of the Agency denying a permit or granting a permit with conditions that set a lower injection rate or rates may be appealed to the Board ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39 of the Act; and

4) The owner or operator of an EGU may operate at the injection rate or rates proposed in its application until a final decision is made on the application including a final decision on any appeal to the Board.

i) During any evaluation of the effectiveness of a listed sorbent, alternative sorbent, or other technique to control mercury emissions, the owner or operator of an EGU need not comply with the requirements of subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~ for any system needed to carry out the evaluation, ~~as further~~ provided as follows:

1) The owner or operator of the EGU must conduct the evaluation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a formal evaluation program submitted to the Agency at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before commencement of the evaluation;

2) The duration and scope of the evaluation may not exceed the duration and scope reasonably needed to complete the desired evaluation of the alternative control techniques, as initially addressed by the owner or operator in a support document submitted with the evaluation program;

3) The owner or operator of the EGU must submit a report to the Agency no later than 30 days after the conclusion of the evaluation that describes the evaluation conducted and which provides the results of the evaluation; and

4) If the evaluation of alternative control techniques shows less effective control of mercury emissions from the EGU than was achieved with the principal control techniques, the owner or operator of the EGU must resume use of the principal control techniques. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows comparable effectiveness to the principal control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU may either continue to use the alternative control technique in a manner that is at least as effective as the principal control technique or it may resume use of the

principal control technique. If the evaluation of the alternative control technique shows more effective control of mercury emissions than the control technique, the owner or operator of the EGU must continue to use the alternative control technique in a manner that is more effective than the principal control technique, so long as it continues to be subject to this Section.

j) In addition to complying with the applicable recordkeeping and monitoring requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU that elects to comply with this Subpart B by means of Sections 225.291 through 225.299 must also comply with the following additional requirements:

1) For the first 36 months that injection of sorbent is required, it must maintain records of the usage of sorbent, the flue gas flow rate from the EGU (and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack), and the sorbent feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue gas, on a weekly average;

2) After the first 36 months that injection of sorbent is required, it must monitor activated sorbent feed rate to the EGU, gas flow rate in the stack, and, if the unit is equipped with activated carbon injection prior to a hot-side electrostatic precipitator, flue gas temperature at the inlet of the hot-side electrostatic precipitator and in the stack. It must automatically record this data and the sorbent carbon feed rate, in pounds per million actual cubic feet of flue gas, on an hourly average; and

3) If a blend of bituminous and subbituminous coal is fired in the EGU, it must keep records of the amount of each type of coal burned and the required injection rate for injection of activated carbon on a weekly basis.

k) In addition to complying with the applicable reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU that elects to comply with Section 225.230(a) by means of the CPS must also submit quarterly reports for the recordkeeping and monitoring conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (j) ~~of this Section~~.

l) Until June 30, 2012, as an alternative to the CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290, the owner or operator of an EGU may elect to comply with the emissions testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Section 225.239(c), (d), (e), (f)(1) and (2), (h)(2), (i)(3) and (4), and (j)(1).

m) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Subpart, the requirements in Sections 225.240 through 225.290 ~~of this Subpart~~, and any other mercury-related

monitoring, recordkeeping, notice, analysis, certification, and reporting requirements set forth in this Subpart, including in this CPS, will not apply to a specified EGU on and after the date the EGU permanently ceases combusting coal.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.295 Combined Pollutant Standard: Emissions Standards for NO_x and SO_2

a) Emissions Standards for NO_x and Reporting Requirements.

1) Beginning with calendar year 2012 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the CPS group, which includes all specified EGUs, regardless of the type of fuel combusted, that have not been permanently shut down by December 31 before the applicable calendar year, must comply with a CPS group average annual NO_x emissions rate of no more than 0.11 lbs/mmBtu.

2) Beginning with ozone season control period 2012 and continuing in each ozone season control period (May 1 through September 30) thereafter, the CPS group, which includes all specified EGUs, regardless of the type of fuel combusted, that have not been permanently shut down by December 31 before the applicable ozone season, must comply with a CPS group average ozone season NO_x emissions rate of no more than 0.11 lbs/mmBtu.

3) The owner or operator of the specified EGUs in the CPS group must file, not later than one year after startup of any selective SNCR on such EGU, a report with the Agency describing the NO_x emissions reductions that the SNCR has been able to achieve.

4) The specified EGUs are not subject to the requirements ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217, Subpart M, including without limitation the NO_x emission standards ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.344.

b) Emissions Standards for SO_2. Beginning in calendar year 2013 and continuing in each calendar year thereafter, the CPS group must comply with the applicable CPS group average annual SO_2 emissions rate listed as follows. For purposes of subsections (b) and (d) only, the CPS group includes only those specified EGUs that combust coal.

year	lbs/mmBtu
2013	0.44
2014	0.41
2015	0.28

2016	0.195
2017	0.15
2018	0.13
2019	0.11

c) Compliance with the NO_x and SO_2 emissions standards must be demonstrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 225.310, 225.410, and 225.510. The owner or operator of the specified EGUs must complete the demonstration of compliance ~~pursuant to~~under Section 225.298(c) before March 1 of the following year for annual standards and before November 30 of the particular year for ozone season control periods (May 1 through September 30) standards, by which date a compliance report must be submitted to the Agency.

d) The CPS group average annual SO_2 emission rate, annual NO_x emission rate, and ozone season NO_x emission rates ~~shall~~ must be determined as follows:

$$ER_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (SO_{2i} \text{ or } NO_{xi}) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} (HI_i)$$

Where:

ER_{avg}	=	average annual or ozone season emission rate in lbs/mmBtu of all EGUs in the CPS group.
HI_i	=	heat input for the annual or ozone control period of each EGU, in mmBtu.
SO_{2i}	=	actual annual SO_2 lbs of each EGU in the CPS group, ~~as set forth in~~ under subsection (b).
NO_{xi}	=	actual annual or ozone season NO_x lbs of each EGU in the CPS group.
n	=	number of EGUs that are in the CPS group.
i	=	each EGU in the CPS group.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.296 Combined Pollutant Standard: Control Technology Requirements for NO_x, SO_2, and PM Emissions

a) Control Technology Requirements for NO_x and SO_2.

1) On or before December 31, 2013, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Waukegan 7;

2) On or before December 31, 2014, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Waukegan 8;

3) On or before December 31, 2015, the owner or operator must either permanently shut down or install and have operational FGD equipment on Fisk 19;

4) If Crawford 7 will be operated after December 31, 2018, and not permanently shut down by this date, the owner or operator must:

A) On or before December 31, 2015, install and have operational SNCR or equipment capable of delivering essentially equivalent NO_x reductions on Crawford 7; and

B) On or before December 31, 2018, install and have operational FGD equipment on Crawford 7;

5) If Crawford 8 will be operated after December 31, 2017 and not permanently shut down by this date, the owner or operator must:

A) On or before December 31, 2015, install and have operational SNCR or equipment capable of delivering essentially equivalent NO_x emissions reductions on Crawford 8; and

B) On or before December 31, 2017, install and have operational FGD equipment on Crawford 8.

b) Other Control Technology Requirements for SO_2. On and after April 16, 2015, Will County 3 must not combust coal. On and after December 31, 2016, Joliet 6, 7, and 8 must not combust coal. Owners or operators of the other specified EGUs must permanently shut down, permanently cease combusting coal at, or install FGD equipment on each specified EGU (except Will County 4), on or before December 31, 2018, unless an earlier date is specified in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Control Technology Requirements for PM. The owner or operator of the ~~specified~~ EGU listed in this subsection that is equipped with a hot-side ESP must replace the hot-side ESP with a cold-side ESP, install an appropriately designed fabric filter, or permanently shut down the EGU by the date specified. Hot-side ESP means an ESP on a coal-fired boiler that is installed before the boiler's air-preheater where the operating temperature is typically at least ~~550ºF~~550 ºF, as distinguished from a cold-side ESP that is installed after the air pre-heater where the operating temperature is typically no more than ~~350ºF~~350 ºF.

Waukegan 7 on or before December 31, 2013.

d) Beginning on December 31, 2008, and annually thereafter up to and including December 31, 2015, the owner or operator of the Fisk power plant must submit in

writing to the Agency a report on any technology or equipment designed to affect air quality that has been considered or explored for the Fisk power plant in the preceding 12 months. This report will not obligate the owner or operator to install any equipment described in the report.

e) Notwithstanding 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146(hhh), until an EGU has complied with the applicable requirements of subsections 225.296(a), (b), and (c), the owner or operator of the EGU must obtain a construction permit for any new or modified air pollution control equipment that it proposes to construct for control of emissions of mercury, NO_x, PM, or SO_2.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.297 Combined Pollutant Standard: Permanent Shut-Downs

a) The owner or operator of the following EGUs must permanently shut down the EGU by the dates specified:

1) Waukegan 6 on or before December 31, 2007; and

2) Will County 1 and Will County 2 on or before December 31, 2010.

b) No later than 8 months before the date that a specified EGU will be permanently shut down, the owner or operator must submit a report to the Agency that includes a description of the actions that have already been taken to allow the shutdown of the EGU and a description of the future actions that must be accomplished to complete the shutdown of the EGU, with the anticipated schedule for those actions and the anticipated date of permanent shutdown of the unit.

c) No later than six months before a specified EGU will be permanently shut down, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must apply for revisions to the operating permits for the EGU to include provisions that terminate the authorization to operate the unit on that date.

d) If after applying for or obtaining a construction permit to install required control equipment, the owner or operator decides to permanently shut-down a Specified EGU rather than install the required control technology, the owner or operator must immediately notify the Agency in writing and thereafter submit the information required by subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~.

e) Failure to permanently shut down a specified EGU by the required date ~~shall~~ must be considered separate violations of the applicable emissions standards and control technology requirements of the CPS for NO_x, PM, SO_2, and mercury.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.298 Combined Pollutant Standard: Requirements for NO_x and SO_2 Allowances

a) The following requirements apply to the owner and operator with respect to SO_2 and NO_x allowances, which mean, for the purposes of this Section 225.298, allowances necessary for compliance with Section 225.310, 225.410, or 225.510, 40 CFR 72, or subparts AA and AAAA of 40 CFR 96, or any future federal NO_x or SO_2 emissions trading programs that modify or replace these programs:

1) The owner or operator of specified EGUs in a CPS group may sell, trade, or transfer any and all SO_2 and NO_x emissions allowances of any vintage (the year an allowance is issued) owned, allocated to, or earned by the specified EGUs (the "CPS allowances"), without restriction, to any person or entity located anywhere, except that the owner or operator may not directly sell, trade, or transfer CPS allowances to a unit located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, or Texas.

2) In no event ~~shall~~ must this subsection (a) require or be interpreted to require any restriction whatsoever on the sale, trade, or exchange of the CPS allowances by persons or entities who have acquired the CPS allowances from the owner or operator of specified EGUs in a CPS group.

b) The owner or operator of EGUs in a specified CPS group is prohibited from purchasing or using SO_2 and NO_x allowances for the purposes of meeting the SO_2 and NO_x emissions standards ~~set forth~~ in Section 225.295.

c) By March 1, 2010, and continuing ~~in~~ each year thereafter, the owner or operator of the EGUs in a CPS group must submit a report to the Agency that demonstrates compliance with the requirements of this Section for the previous calendar year and ozone season control period (May 1 through September 30), and includes identification of any NO_x or SO_2 allowances that have been used for compliance with any NO_x or SO_2 trading programs, and any NO_x or SO_2 allowances that were sold, gifted, used, exchanged, or traded. A final report must be submitted to the Agency by August 31 of each year, providing either verification that the actions described in the initial report have taken place, or, if such actions have not taken place, an explanation of the changes that have occurred and the reasons for such changes.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.299 Combined Pollutant Standard: Clean Air Act Requirements

The SO_2 emissions rates ~~set forth~~ in the CPS ~~shall~~ must be deemed to be best available retrofit technology ("BART") under the Visibility Protection provisions of the CAA (42 USC 7491), reasonably available control technology ("RACT"), and reasonably available control measures

("RACM") for achieving fine particulate matter ("$PM_{2.5}$") requirements under NAAQS in effect on August 31, 2007, as required by the CAA (42 USC 7502). The Agency may use the SO_2 and NO_x emissions reductions required under the CPS in developing attainment demonstrations and demonstrating reasonable further progress for $PM_{2.5}$ and 8 hour ozone standards, as required under the CAA. Furthermore, in developing rules, regulations, or State Implementation Plans designed to comply with $PM_{2.5}$ and 8 hour ozone NAAQS, the Agency, taking into account all emission reduction efforts and other appropriate factors, will use best efforts to seek SO_2 and NO_x emissions rates from other EGUs that are equal to or less than the rates applicable to the CPS group and will seek SO_2 and NO_x reductions from other sources before seeking additional emissions reductions from any EGU in the CPS group.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

SUBPART C: CLEAN AIR ACT INTERSTATE RULE (CAIR) SO_2 TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.307 Sunset Provisions

The provisions of this Subpart C must not apply on and after January 1, 2018.

(Source: Added in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

SUBPART D: CAIR NO_x ANNUAL TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.407 Sunset Provisions

The provisions of this Subpart D must not apply on and after January 1, 2018.

(Source: Added at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART E: CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM

Section 225.507 Sunset Provisions

The provisions of this Subpart E must not apply on and after January 1, 2018.

(Source: Added at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____)

SUBPART F: COMBINED POLLUTANT STANDARDS

Section 225.600 Purpose (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.605 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.610 Notice of Intent (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.615 Control Technology Requirements and Emissions Standards for Mercury (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.620 Emissions Standards for NO_x and SO_2 (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.625 Control Technology Requirements for NO_x, SO_2, and PM Emissions (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.630 Permanent Shut Downs (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.635 Requirements for CAIR SO_2, CAIR NO_x, and CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowances (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.640 Clean Air Act Requirements (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 33 Ill. Reg. 10427, effective June 26, 2009)

Section 225.APPENDIX A Specified EGUs for Purposes of the CPS (Midwest Generation's Coal-Fired Boilers as of July 1, 2006)

Plant	Permit Number	Boiler	Permit designation	CPS Designation
Crawford	031600AIN	7	Unit 7 Boiler BLR1	Crawford 7
		8	Unit 8 Boiler BLR2	Crawford 8
Fisk	031600AMI	19	Unit 19 Boiler BLR19	Fisk 19
Joliet	197809AAO	71	Unit 7 Boiler BLR71	Joliet 7
		72	Unit 7 Boiler BLR72	Joliet 7
		81	Unit 8 Boiler BLR81	Joliet 8

		82	Unit 8 Boiler BLR82	Joliet 8
		5	Unit 6 Boiler BLR5	Joliet 6
Powerton	179801AAA	51	Unit 5 Boiler BLR51	Powerton 5
		52	Unit 5 Boiler BLR52	Powerton 5
		61	Unit 6 Boiler BLR61	Powerton 6
		62	Unit 6 Boiler BLR62	Powerton 6
Waukegan	097190AAC	17	Unit 6 Boiler BLR17	Waukegan 6
		7	Unit 7 Boiler BLR7	Waukegan 7
		8	Unit 8 Boiler BLR8	Waukegan 8
Will County	197810AAK	1	Unit 1 Boiler BLR1	Will County 1
		2	Unit 2 Boiler BLR2	Will County 2
		3	Unit 3 Boiler BLR3	Will County 3
		4	Unit 4 Boiler BLR4	Will County 4

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 25.APPENDIX B Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems for Mercury

Section 1.1 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Appendix ~~apply~~ applies to sources subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 225 mercury (Hg) mass emission reduction program.

Section 1.2 General Operating Requirements

a) Primary Equipment Performance Requirements. The owner or operator must ensure that each continuous mercury emission monitoring system and each auxiliary monitoring system required by this Appendix meets the equipment, installation, and performance specifications in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~ and is maintained according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

b) Heat Input Rate Measurement Requirement. The owner or operator must determine and record the heat input rate~~,~~ in units of mmBtu/hr~~,~~ to each affected unit for every hour or part of an hour any fuel is combusted following the procedures in Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~.

c) Primary Equipment Hourly Operating Requirements. The owner or operator must ensure that all continuous mercury emission monitoring systems and all auxiliary monitoring systems required by this Appendix are in operation and monitoring unit emissions at all times that the affected unit combusts any fuel except during periods of calibration, quality assurance, or preventive maintenance, performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.5 ~~of this Appendix~~ and Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~,

periods of repair, periods of backups of data from the data acquisition and handling system, or recertification performed ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.4 ~~of this Appendix~~.

1) The owner or operator must ensure that each continuous emission monitoring system is capable of completing a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute interval. The owner or operator must reduce all volumetric flow, CO_2 concentration, O_2 concentration, and mercury concentration data collected by the monitors to hourly averages. Hourly averages must be computed using at least one data point in each 15-minute quadrant of an hour~~, where~~when the unit combusted fuel during that quadrant of an hour. Notwithstanding this requirement, an hourly average may be computed from at least two data points separated by a minimum of 15 minutes (where the unit operates for more than one quadrant of an hour) if data are unavailable as a result of the performance of calibration, quality assurance, or preventive maintenance activities ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.5 ~~of this Appendix~~ and Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, or backups of data from the data acquisition and handling system, or recertification, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.4 ~~of this Appendix~~. The owner or operator must use all valid measurements or data points collected during an hour to calculate the hourly averages. All data points collected during an hour must be, to the extent practicable, evenly spaced over the hour.

2) Failure of a CO_2 or O_2 emissions concentration monitor, mercury concentration monitor, flow monitor, or a moisture monitor to acquire the minimum number of data points for calculation of an hourly average in subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must result in the failure to obtain a valid hour of data and the loss of such component data for the entire hour. For a moisture monitoring system consisting of one or more oxygen analyzers capable of measuring O_2 on a wet-basis and a dry-basis, an hourly average percent moisture value is valid only if the minimum number of data points is acquired for both the wet-and dry-basis measurements.

d) Optional Backup Monitor Requirements. If the owner or operator chooses to use two or more continuous mercury emission monitoring systems, each of which is capable of monitoring the same stack or duct at a specific affected unit~~,~~ or group of units using a common stack, then the owner or operator must designate one monitoring system as the primary monitoring system~~,~~ and must record this information in the monitoring plan, as provided for in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~. The owner or operator must designate the other monitoring systems as backup monitoring systems in the monitoring plan. The backup monitoring systems must be designated as redundant backup monitoring systems, non-redundant backup monitoring systems, or reference method backup systems~~, as described in~~under Section 1.4(d) ~~of this Appendix~~. When the certified primary monitoring system is operating and not out-of-control ~~as defined in~~under Section

1.7 ~~of this Appendix~~, only data from the certified primary monitoring system must be reported as valid, quality-assured data. ~~Thus, data~~Data from the backup monitoring system may be reported as valid, quality-assured data only when the backup is operating and not out-of-control ~~as defined in~~under Section 1.7 ~~of this Appendix~~ (or in the applicable reference method in appendix A of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) and when the certified primary monitoring system is not operating (or is operating but out-of-control). A particular monitor may be designated both as a certified primary monitor for one unit and as a certified redundant backup monitor for another unit.

e) Minimum Measurement Capability Requirement. The owner or operator must ensure that each continuous emission monitoring system is capable of accurately measuring, recording, and reporting data, and must not incur an exceedance of the full scale range, except as provided in Section 2.1.2.3 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

f) Minimum Recording and Recordkeeping Requirements. The owner or operator must record and report the hourly, daily, quarterly, and annual information collected under ~~the requirements as specified in~~ subpart G of 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and Section 1.11 through 1.13 ~~of this Appendix~~.

Section 1.3 Special Provisions for Measuring Mercury Mass Emissions Using the Excepted Sorbent Trap Monitoring Methodology

For an affected coal-fired unit under 35 Ill Adm. Code 225, if the owner or operator elects to use sorbent trap monitoring systems (as defined in Section 225.130) to quantify mass emissions, the guidelines in subsections (a) through (l) ~~of this Section~~ must be followed for this excepted monitoring methodology:

a) For each sorbent trap monitoring system (whether primary or redundant backup), the use of paired sorbent traps~~, as described in~~under Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix,~~ is required.

b) Each sorbent trap must have a main section, a backup section, and a third section to allow spiking with a calibration gas of known mercury concentration~~, as described in~~under Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~.

c) A certified flow monitoring system is required.

d) Correction for stack gas moisture content is required, and in some cases, a certified O_2 or CO_2 monitoring system is required (see Section 1.15(a)(4)).

e) Each sorbent trap monitoring system must be installed and operated in accordance with Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~. The automated data acquisition and handling

system must ensure that the sampling rate is proportional to the stack gas volumetric flow rate.

f) At the beginning and end of each sample collection period, and at least once in each unit operating hour during the collection period, the gas flow meter reading must be recorded.

g) After each sample collection period, the mass of mercury adsorbed in each sorbent trap (in all three sections) must be determined according to the applicable procedures in Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~.

h) The hourly mercury mass emissions for each collection period are determined using the results of the analyses in conjunction with contemporaneous hourly data recorded by a certified stack flow monitor, corrected for the stack gas moisture content. For each pair of sorbent traps analyzed, the average of the ~~2~~ two mercury concentrations must be used for reporting purposes under Section 1.18(f) ~~of this Appendix~~. Notwithstanding this requirement, if, due to circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator, one of the paired traps is accidentally lost, damaged, or broken and cannot be analyzed, the results of the analysis of the other trap may be used for reporting purposes, provided that the other trap has met all of the applicable quality-assurance requirements of this Part.

i) All unit operating hours for which valid mercury concentration data are obtained with the primary sorbent trap monitoring system (as verified using the quality assurance procedures in Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~) must be reported in the electronic quarterly report under Section 1.18(f) ~~of this Appendix~~. For hours in which data from the primary monitoring system are invalid, the owner or operator may, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(d) ~~of this Appendix~~, report valid mercury concentration data from: a certified redundant backup CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system; a certified non-redundant backup CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system; or an applicable reference method under Section 1.6 ~~of this Appendix~~.

j) Initial certification requirements and additional quality-assurance requirements for the sorbent trap monitoring systems are found in Section 1.4(c)(7), in Section 6.5.6 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, in Sections 1.3 and 2.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, and in Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~.

k) During each RATA of a sorbent trap monitoring system, the type of sorbent material used by the traps must be the same as for daily operation of the monitoring system. A new pair of traps must be used for each RATA run. However, the size of the traps used for the RATA may be smaller than the traps used for daily operation of the system.

l) Whenever the type of sorbent material used by the traps is changed, the owner or operator must conduct a diagnostic RATA of the modified sorbent trap

monitoring system within 720 unit or stack operating hours after the date and hour when the new sorbent material is first used. If the diagnostic RATA is passed, data from the modified system may be reported as quality-assured, back to the date and hour when the new sorbent material was first used. If the RATA is failed, all data from the modified system must be invalidated, back to the date and hour when the new sorbent material was first used, and data from the system must remain invalid until a subsequent RATA is passed. If the required RATA is not completed within 720 unit or stack operating hours, but is passed on the first attempt, data from the modified system must be invalidated beginning with the first operating hour after the 720 unit or stack operating hour window expires, and data from the system must remain invalid until the date and hour of completion of the successful RATA.

Section 1.4 Initial Certification and Recertification Procedures

a) Initial Certification Approval Process. The owner or operator must ensure that each continuous mercury emission monitoring system or auxiliary monitoring system required by this Appendix meets the initial certification requirements of this Section. In addition, whenever the owner or operator installs a continuous mercury emission monitoring system in order to meet the requirements of Section 1.3 ~~of this Appendix~~ and 40 CFR sections 75.11 through 75.14 and 75.16 through 75.18, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, where no continuous emission monitoring system was previously installed, initial certification is required.

1) Notification of initial certification test dates. The owner or operator must submit a written notice of the dates of initial certification testing at the unit as specified in 40 CFR 75.61(a)(1), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

2) Certification application. The owner or operator must apply for certification of each continuous mercury emission monitoring system and, if not previously certified, for each auxiliary monitoring system. The owner or operator must submit the certification application in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and each complete certification application must include the information specified in 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

3) Provisional approval of certification (or recertification) applications. Upon the successful completion of the required certification (or recertification) procedures of this Section, each continuous mercury emission monitoring system and each auxiliary monitoring system must be deemed provisionally certified (or recertified) for use for a period not to exceed 120 days following receipt by the Agency of the complete certification (or recertification) application under subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~. Data

measured and recorded by a provisionally certified (or recertified) continuous emission monitoring system, operated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, will be considered valid quality-assured data (retroactive to the date and time of provisional certification or recertification), provided that the Agency does not invalidate the provisional certification (or recertification) by issuing a notice of disapproval within 120 days of receipt by the Agency of the complete certification (or recertification) application. Note that when the conditional data validation procedures of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ are used for the initial certification (or recertification) of a continuous emissions monitoring system, the date and time of provisional certification (or recertification) of the CEMS may be earlier than the date and time of completion of the required certification (or recertification) tests.

4) Certification (or recertification) application formal approval process. The Agency will issue a notice of approval or disapproval of the certification (or recertification) application to the owner or operator within 120 days after receipt of the complete certification (or recertification) application. ~~In the event~~ If the Agency does not issue such a notice within 120 days after receipt, each continuous emission monitoring system which meets the performance requirements of this Part and is included in the certification (or recertification) application will be deemed certified (or recertified) for use under 35 Ill Adm. Code 225.

A) Approval notice. If the certification (or recertification) application is complete and shows that each continuous emission monitoring system meets the performance requirements of this part, then the Agency will issue a notice of approval of the certification (or recertification) application within 120 days of receipt.

B) Incomplete application notice. A certification (or recertification) application will be considered complete when all of the applicable information required to be submitted in 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, has been received by the Agency. If the certification (or recertification) application is not complete, then the Agency will issue a notice of incompleteness that provides a reasonable timeframe for the owner or operator to submit the additional information required to complete the certification (or recertification) application. If the owner or operator has not complied with the notice of incompleteness by a specified due date, then the Agency may issue a notice of disapproval specified under paragraph (a)(4)(C) ~~of this Section~~. The 120-day review period will not begin prior to receipt of a complete application.

C) Disapproval notice. If the certification (or recertification) application shows that any continuous emission monitoring system does not meet the performance requirements of this Part, or if the certification (or recertification) application is incomplete and the requirement for disapproval under subsection (a)(4)(B) ~~of this Section~~ has been met, the Agency must issue a written notice of disapproval of the certification (or recertification) application within 120 days after receipt. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the provisional certification (or recertification) is invalidated by the Agency, and the data measured and recorded by each uncertified continuous emission or opacity monitoring system must not be considered valid quality-assured data as follows: from the hour of the probationary calibration error test that began the initial certification (or recertification) test period (if the conditional data validation procedures of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ were used to retrospectively validate data); or from the date and time of completion of the invalid certification or recertification tests (if the conditional data validation procedures of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ were not used). The owner or operator must follow the procedures for loss of initial certification in subsection (a)(5) ~~of this Section~~ for each continuous emission monitoring system that is disapproved for initial certification. For each disapproved recertification, the owner or operator must follow the procedures of subsection (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

5) Procedures for loss of certification. When the Agency issues a notice of disapproval of a certification application or a notice of disapproval of certification status (as specified in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~), then:

A) Until such time, date, and hour as the continuous mercury emission monitoring system can be adjusted, repaired, or replaced and certification tests successfully completed (or, if the conditional data validation procedures in subsections (b)(3)(B) through (I) ~~of this Section~~ are used, until a probationary calibration error test is passed following corrective actions in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~), the owner or operator must perform emissions testing pursuant to Section 225.239~~.~~;

B) The owner or operator must submit a notification of certification pretest dates ~~as specified in~~under Section 225.250(a)(3)(A) and a new certification application according to the procedures in Section 225.250(a)(3)(B); and

C) The owner or operator must repeat all certification tests or other requirements that were failed by the continuous mercury emission monitoring system, as indicated in the Agency's notice of

disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval.

b) Recertification Approval Process. Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in a certified continuous mercury emission monitoring system or auxiliary monitoring system that may significantly affect the ability of the system to accurately measure or record the gas volumetric flow rate, mercury concentration, percent moisture, or to meet the requirements of Section 1.5 ~~of this Appendix~~ or Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, the owner or operator must recertify the monitoring system, according to the procedures in this subsection. Examples of changes that require recertification include: replacement of the analyzer; change in location or orientation of the sampling probe or site; and complete replacement of an existing monitoring system. The owner or operator must also recertify the continuous emission monitoring systems for a unit that has recommenced commercial operation following a period of long-term cold storage as defined in Section 225.130. Any change to a flow monitor or gas monitoring system for which a RATA is not necessary will not be considered a recertification event. In addition, changing the polynomial coefficients or K-factors of a flow monitor will require a 3-load RATA, but is not considered to be a recertification event; however, records of the polynomial coefficients or K-factors currently in use must be maintained on-site in a format suitable for inspection. Changing the coefficient or K-factors of a moisture monitoring system will require a RATA, but is not considered to be a recertification event; however, records of the coefficient or K-factors currently in use by the moisture monitoring system must be maintained on-site in a format suitable for inspection. In such cases, any other tests that are necessary to ensure continued proper operation of the monitoring system (e.g., 3-load flow RATAs following changes to flow monitor polynomial coefficients, linearity checks, calibration error tests, DAHS verifications, etc.) must be performed as diagnostic tests, rather than as recertification tests. The data validation procedures in subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ must be applied to RATAs associated with changes to flow or moisture monitor coefficients, and to linearity checks, 7-day calibration error tests, and cycle time tests, when these are required as diagnostic tests. When the data validation procedures of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ are applied in this manner, replace the word "recertification" with the word "diagnostic."

1) Tests required. For all recertification testing, the owner or operator must complete all initial certification tests in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ that are applicable to the monitoring system, except as otherwise approved by the Agency. For diagnostic testing after changing the flow rate monitor polynomial coefficients, the owner or operator must complete a 3-level RATA. For diagnostic testing after changing the K factor or mathematical algorithm of a moisture monitoring system, the owner or operator must complete a RATA.

2) Notification of recertification test dates. The owner or operator ~~or~~ must submit notice of testing dates for recertification under this subsection as specified in 40 CFR 75.61(a)(1)(ii), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, unless all of the tests in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ are required for recertification, in which case the owner or operator must provide notice in accordance with the notice provisions for initial certification testing in 40 CFR 75.61(a)(1)(i), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

3) Recertification test period requirements and data validation. The data validation provisions in subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(I) ~~of this Section~~ will apply to all mercury CEMS recertifications and diagnostic testing. The provisions in subsections (b)(3)(B) through (b)(3)(I) ~~of this Section~~ may also be applied to initial certifications (see Sections 6.2(a), 6.3.1(a), 6.3.2(a), 6.4(a) and 6.5(f) of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~) and may be used to supplement the linearity check and RATA data validation procedures in Sections 2.2.3(b) and 2.3.2(b) of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

A) The owner or operator must report emission data using a reference method or another monitoring system that has been certified or approved for use under this Part, in the period extending from the hour of the replacement, modification, or change made to a monitoring system that triggers the need to perform recertification testing, until either: the hour of successful completion of all of the required recertification tests; or the hour in which a probationary calibration error test (according to subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~) is performed and passed, following all necessary repairs, adjustments, or reprogramming of the monitoring system. The first hour of quality-assured data for the recertified monitoring system must either be the hour after all recertification tests have been completed or, if conditional data validation is used, the first quality-assured hour must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (b)(3)(B) through (b)(3)(I) ~~of this Section~~. Notwithstanding these requirements, if the replacement, modification, or change requiring recertification of the CEMS is such that the historical data stream is no longer representative (e.g., where the mercury concentration and stack flow rate change significantly after installation of a wet scrubber), the owner or operator must estimate the mercury emissions over that time period and notify the Agency within 15 days after the replacement, modification, or change requiring recertification of the CEMS.

B) Once the modification or change to the CEMS has been completed and all of the associated repairs, component replacements, adjustments, linearization and reprogramming of the CEMS have been completed, a probationary calibration error test is required to

establish the beginning point of the recertification test period. In this instance, the first successful calibration error test of the monitoring system following completion of all necessary repairs, component replacements, adjustments, linearization and reprogramming must be the probationary calibration error test. The probationary calibration error test must be passed before any of the required recertification tests are commenced.

C) Beginning with the hour of commencement of a recertification test period, emission data recorded by the CEMS are considered to be conditionally valid, contingent upon the results of the subsequent recertification tests.

D) Each required recertification test must be completed no later than the following number of unit operating hours (or unit operating days) after the probationary calibration error test that initiates the test period:

i) For a linearity check, a system integrity check, and/or cycle time test, 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2;

ii) For a RATA (whether normal-load or multiple-load), 720 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 720 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2; and

iii) For a 7-day calibration error test, 21 consecutive unit operating days, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

E) All recertification tests must be performed hands-off. No adjustments to the calibration of the CEMS, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests as described in Section 2.1.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, are permitted during the recertification test period. Routine daily calibration error tests must be performed throughout the recertification test period, in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~. The additional calibration error test requirements in Section 2.1.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, must also apply during the recertification test period.

F) If all of the required recertification tests and required daily calibration error tests are successfully completed in succession with no failures, and if each recertification test is completed within the time period specified in subsection (b)(3)(D)(i), (ii) or (iii) ~~of this Section~~, then all of the conditionally valid emission data recorded by the CEMS will be considered quality assured, from the hour of commencement of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the required tests.

G) If a required recertification test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, or if a daily calibration error test is failed during a recertification test period, data validation must be done as follows:

i) If any required recertification test is failed, it must be repeated. If any recertification test other than a 7-day calibration error test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the mercury CEMS, the original recertification test period is ended, and a new recertification test period must be commenced with a probationary calibration error test. The tests that are required in the new recertification test period will include any tests that were required for the initial recertification event that were not successfully completed and any recertification or diagnostic tests that are required as a result of changes made to the monitoring system to correct the problems that caused the failure of the recertification test. For a 2- or 3-load flow RATA, if the relative accuracy test is passed at one or more load levels, but is failed at a subsequent load level, provided that the problem that caused the RATA failure is corrected without re-linearizing the instrument, the length of the new recertification test period must be equal to the number of unit operating hours remaining in the original recertification test period, as of the hour of failure of the RATA. However, if re-linearization of the flow monitor is required after a flow RATA is failed at a particular load level, then a subsequent 3-load RATA is required, and the new recertification test period must be 720 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours. The new recertification test sequence must not be commenced until all necessary maintenance activities, adjustments, linearization and reprogramming of the CEMS have been completed~~;~~.

ii) If a linearity check, RATA system integrity check, or cycle time test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the

mercury CEMS, all conditionally valid emission data recorded by the CEMS are invalidated, from the hour of commencement of the recertification test period to the hour in which the test is failed or aborted, except for the case in which a multiple-load flow RATA is passed at one or more load levels, failed at a subsequent load level, and the problem that caused the RATA failure is corrected without re-linearizing the instrument. In that case, data invalidation will be prospective, from the hour of failure of the RATA until the commencement of the new recertification test period. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour in which a new recertification test period is commenced, following corrective action, and a probationary calibration error test is passed, at which time the conditionally valid status of emission data from the CEMS begins again~~;~~.

iii) If a 7-day calibration error test is failed within the recertification test period, previously-recorded conditionally valid emission data from the mercury CEMS are not invalidated. The conditionally valid data status is unaffected, unless the calibration error on the day of the failed 7-day calibration error test exceeds twice the performance specification in Section 3 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, as described in subsection (b)(3)(G)(iv) ~~of this Section~~.

iv) If a daily calibration error test is failed during a recertification test period (i.e., the results of the test exceed the applicable performance specification in Section 2.1.4 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~), the CEMS is out-of-control as of the hour in which the calibration error test is failed. Emission data from the CEMS will be invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test following corrective action, at which time the conditionally valid status of data from the monitoring system resumes. Failure to perform a required daily calibration error test during a recertification test period will also cause data from the CEMS to be invalidated prospectively, from the hour in which the calibration error test was due until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. Whenever a calibration error test is failed or missed during a recertification test period, no further recertification tests must be performed until the required subsequent calibration error test has been passed, re-establishing the conditionally

valid status of data from the monitoring system. If a calibration error test failure occurs while a linearity check or RATA is still in progress, the linearity check or RATA must be re-started.

v) Trial gas injections and trial RATA runs are permissible during the recertification test period, prior to commencing a linearity check or RATA, for the purpose of optimizing the performance of the CEMS. The results of such gas injections and trial runs must not affect the status of previously-recorded conditionally valid data or result in termination of the recertification test period, provided that they meet the following specifications and conditions: for diluent gas injections, the stable, ending monitor response is within ±5 percent of the tag value of the reference gas or 0.5% CO_2 or O_2. For Hg vapor injections, the stable, ending monitor response is within ± 10 percent of the value of the reference gas or 0.8 µg/scm; for RATA trial runs, the average reference method reading and the average CEMS reading for the run differ by no more than ± 10% of the average reference method value (for flow, diluent gas, and moisture monitors); or ± 20% of the average reference method value or 1.0µg/scm (for mercury monitors), or differ by no more than 1.0% CO_2 or O_2 or 1.5% H_2O from the average reference method value, as applicable. No adjustments to the calibration of the CEMS shall be made following the trial injections or runs, other than the adjustments permitted under Section 2.1.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, if the CEMS is not repaired, re-linearized or reprogrammed (e.g., changing flow monitor polynomial coefficients, linearity constants, or K-factors) after the trial injections or runs.

vi) If the results of any trial gas injections or RATA runs are outside the limits in subsection (b)(3)(G)(v) ~~of this Section~~ or if the CEMS is repaired, re-linearized, or reprogrammed after the trial injections or runs the trial injections or runs will be counted as a failed linearity check or RATA attempt. If this occurs, follow the procedures pertaining to failed and aborted recertification tests in subsections (b)(3)(G)(i) and (b)(3)(G)(ii) ~~of this Section~~.

H) If any required recertification test is not completed within its allotted time period, data validation must be done as follows. For a late linearity test, RATA, system integrity check, or cycle time test that is passed on the first attempt, data from the monitoring system

will be invalidated from the hour of expiration of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the late test. For a late 7-day calibration error test, whether or not it is passed on the first attempt, data from the monitoring system will also be invalidated from the hour of expiration of the recertification test period until the hour of completion of the late test. For a late linearity test, RATA system integrity check, or cycle time test that is failed on the first attempt or aborted on the first attempt due to a problem with the monitor, all conditionally valid data from the monitoring system will be considered invalid back to the hour of the first probationary calibration error test that initiated the recertification test period. Data from the monitoring system will remain invalid until the hour of successful completion of the late recertification test and any additional recertification or diagnostic tests that are required as a result of changes made to the monitoring system to correct problems that caused failure of the late recertification test.

I) If any required recertification test of a monitoring system has not been completed by the end of a calendar quarter and if data contained in the quarterly report are conditionally valid pending the results of tests to be completed in a subsequent quarter, the owner or operator must indicate this by means of notification within the quarterly report for that quarter. The owner or operator must resubmit the report for that quarter if the required recertification test is subsequently failed. If any required recertification test is not completed by the end of a particular calendar quarter but is completed no later than 30 days after the end of that quarter (i.e., prior to the deadline for submitting the quarterly report under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140), the test data and results may be submitted with the earlier quarterly report even though the test dates are from the next calendar quarter. In such instances, if the recertification tests are passed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, conditionally valid data may be reported as quality-assured. The Agency may invalidate any conditionally valid data that remains unresolved at the end of a particular calendar year.

4) Recertification application. The owner or operator must apply for recertification of each continuous emission monitoring system. The owner or operator must submit the recertification application in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and each complete recertification application must include the information specified in 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5) Approval or disapproval of request for recertification. The procedures for provisional certification in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~ apply to recertification applications. The Agency will issue a notice of approval, disapproval, or incompleteness according to the procedures in subsection (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~. Data from the monitoring system remain invalid until all required recertification tests have been passed or until a subsequent probationary calibration error test is passed, beginning a new recertification test period. The owner or operator must repeat all recertification tests or other requirements, as indicated in the Agency's notice of disapproval, no later than 30 unit operating days after the date of issuance of the notice of disapproval. The owner or operator must submit a notification of the recertification retest dates, as specified in 40 CFR 75.61(a)(1)(ii), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and must submit a new recertification application according to the procedures in subsection (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Initial Certification and Recertification Procedures. Prior to the applicable deadline in ~~35 Ill Adm. Code~~Section 225.240(b), the owner or operator must conduct initial certification tests and in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, the owner or operator must submit an application to demonstrate that the continuous emission monitoring system and components of the system meet the specifications in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~. The owner or operator must compare reference method values with output from the automated data acquisition and handling system that is part of the continuous mercury emission monitoring system being tested. Except as otherwise specified in subsections (b)(1), (d), and (e) ~~of this Section~~, and in Sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, the owner or operator must perform the following tests for initial certification or recertification of continuous emission monitoring systems according to the requirements of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~:

1) For each mercury concentration monitoring system:

A) A 7-day calibration error test;

B) A linearity check~~,~~ ; for mercury monitors, perform this check with elemental mercury standards;

C) A relative accuracy test audit must be done on a µg/scm basis;

D) A cycle time test;

E) For mercury monitors a 3-level system integrity check, using a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury, as described in Section 6.2 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~. This test is not required for a mercury monitor that does not have a converter.

2) For each flow monitor:

A) A 7-day calibration error test;

B) Relative accuracy test audits, as follows:

i) A single-load RATA at the normal load, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1(d) of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, for a flow monitor installed on a peaking unit or bypass stack, or for a flow monitor exempted from multiple-load RATA testing under Section 6.5.2(e) of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

ii) For all other flow monitors, a RATA at each of the three load levels (or operating levels) corresponding to the three flue gas velocities described in Section 6.5.2(a) of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

3) For each diluent gas monitor used only to monitor heat input rate:

A) A 7-day calibration error test;

B) A linearity check;

C) A relative accuracy test audit, where, for an O_2 monitor used to determine CO_2 concentration, the CO_2 reference method must be used for the RATA; and

D) A cycle-time test.

4) For each continuous moisture monitoring system consisting of wet- and dry-basis O_2 analyzers:

A) A 7-day calibration error test of each O_2 analyzer;

B) A cycle time test of each O_2 analyzer;

C) A linearity test of each O_2 analyzer; and

D) A RATA directly comparing the percent moisture measured by the monitoring system to a reference method.

5) For each continuous moisture sensor: A RATA directly comparing the percent moisture measured by the monitor sensor to a reference method.

6) For a continuous moisture monitoring system consisting of a temperature sensor and a data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) software component programmed with a moisture lookup table: A demonstration that the correct moisture value for each hour is being taken from the moisture lookup tables and applied to the emission calculations. At a minimum, the demonstration must be made at three different temperatures covering the normal range of stack temperatures from low to high.

7) For each sorbent trap monitoring system, perform a RATA, on a µg/dscm basis.

8) For the automated data acquisition and handling system, tests designed to verify the proper computation of hourly averages for pollutant concentrations, flow rate, pollutant emission rates, and pollutant mass emissions.

9) The owner or operator must provide adequate facilities for initial certification or recertification testing that include:

A) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility, such that volumetric flow rate, pollutant concentration, and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures; and

B) Basic facilities (e.g., electricity) for sampling and testing equipment.

d) Initial Certification and Recertification and Quality Assurance Procedures for Optional Backup Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems.

1) Redundant backups. The owner or operator of an optional redundant backup CEMS must comply with all the requirements for initial certification and recertification according to the procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (a), (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~. The owner or operator must operate the redundant backup CEMS during all periods of unit operation, except for periods of calibration, quality assurance, maintenance, or repair. The owner or operator must perform upon the redundant backup CEMS all quality assurance and quality control procedures ~~specified~~ in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, except that the daily assessments in Section 2.1 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ are optional for days on which the redundant backup CEMS is not used to report emission data under this Part. For any day on which a redundant backup CEMS is used to report emission data, the system must meet all of the applicable daily assessment criteria in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

2) Non-redundant backups. The owner or operator of an optional non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer must comply with all of the following requirements for initial certification, quality assurance, recertification, and data reporting:

A) Except ~~as provided in~~under subsection (d)(2)(E) ~~of this Section~~, for a regular non-redundant backup CEMS (i.e., a non-redundant backup CEMS that has its own separate probe, sample interface, and analyzer), or a non-redundant backup flow monitor, all of the tests in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ are required for initial certification of the system, except for the 7-day calibration error test.

B) For a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer (i.e., a non-redundant backup analyzer that uses the same probe and sample interface as a primary monitoring system), no initial certification of the analyzer is required.

C) Each non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer must comply with the daily and quarterly quality assurance and quality control requirements in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ for each day and quarter that the non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer is used to report data, and must meet the additional linearity and calibration error test requirements specified in this subsection. The owner or operator must ensure that each non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer passes a linearity check (for mercury concentration and diluent gas monitors) or a calibration error test (for flow monitors) prior to each use for recording and reporting emissions. When a non-redundant backup CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer is brought into service, prior to conducting the linearity test, a probationary calibration error test (as described in subsection (b)(3)(B) ~~of this Section~~), which will begin a period of conditionally valid data, may be performed in order to allow the validation of data retrospectively, as follows. Conditionally valid data from the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer are validated back to the hour of completion of the probationary calibration error test if the following conditions are met: if no adjustments are made to the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer other than the allowable calibration adjustments specified in Section 2.1.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ between the probationary calibration error test and the successful completion of the linearity test; and if the linearity test is passed within 168 unit (or stack) operating hours of the probationary calibration error test. However, if the linearity test is performed within 168 unit or stack operating hours but is either failed or aborted due to a problem

with the CEMS or like-kind replacement analyzer, then all of the conditionally valid data are invalidated back to the hour of the probationary calibration error test, and data from the non-redundant backup CEMS or from the primary monitoring system of which the like-kind replacement analyzer is a part remain invalid until the hour of completion of a successful linearity test. Notwithstanding this requirement, the conditionally valid data status may be re-established after a failed or aborted linearity check, if corrective action is taken and a calibration error test is subsequently passed. However, in no case will the use of conditional data validation extend for more than 168 unit or stack operating hours beyond the date and time of the original probationary calibration error test when the analyzer was brought into service.

D For each parameter monitored (i.e., CO_2, O_2, Hg, or flow rate) at each unit or stack, a regular non-redundant backup CEMS may not be used to report data at that affected unit or common stack for more than 720 hours in any one calendar year (in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.74(c), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140), unless the CEMS passes a RATA at that unit or stack. For each parameter monitored at each unit or stack, the use of a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer (or analyzers) is restricted to 720 cumulative hours per calendar year, unless the owner or operator redesignates the like-kind replacement analyzers as components of regular non-redundant backup CEMS and each redesignated CEMS passes a RATA at that unit or stack.

E) For each regular non-redundant backup CEMS, no more than eight successive calendar quarters must elapse following the quarter in which the last RATA of the CEMS was done at a particular unit or stack, without performing a subsequent RATA. Otherwise, the CEMS may not be used to report data from that unit or stack until the hour of completion of a passing RATA at that location.

F) Each regular non-redundant backup CEMS must be represented in the monitoring plan required under Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~ as a separate monitoring system, with unique system and component identification numbers. When like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzers are used, the owner or operator must represent each like-kind replacement analyzer used during a particular calendar quarter in the monitoring plan required under Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~ as a component of a primary monitoring system. The owner or operator must also assign a unique component identification number to each like-kind

replacement analyzer, beginning with the letters LK (e.g., LK1, LK2, etc.) and must specify the manufacturer, model, and serial number of the like-kind replacement analyzer. This information may be added, deleted, or updated as necessary, from quarter to quarter. The owner or operator must also report data from the like-kind replacement analyzer using the system identification number of the primary monitoring system and the assigned component identification number of the like-kind replacement analyzer.

G) When reporting data from a certified regular non-redundant backup CEMS, use a method of determination code "02"(MODC). When reporting data from a like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer, use a MODC of "17" (see Table 4a under Section 1.11 ~~of this Appendix~~).

H) For non-redundant backup mercury CEMS and sorbent trap monitoring systems, and for like-kind replacement mercury analyzers, the following provisions apply in addition to, or, in some cases, in lieu of, the general requirements in subsections (d)(2)(A) through (H) ~~of this Section~~:

i) When a certified sorbent trap monitoring system is brought into service as a regular non-redundant backup monitoring system, the system must be operated according to the procedures in Section 1.3 ~~of this Appendix~~ and Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~.

ii) When a regular non-redundant backup mercury CEMS or a like-kind replacement mercury analyzer is brought into service, a linearity check with elemental mercury standards, as described in subsection (c)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ and Section 6.2 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, and a single-point system integrity check, as described in Section 2.6 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, must be performed. Alternatively, a 3-level system integrity check, as described in subsection (c)(1)(E) ~~of this Section~~ and subsection (g) of Section 6.2 in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, may be performed in lieu of these two tests.

iii) The weekly single-point system integrity checks described in Section 2.6 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ are required as long as a non-redundant backup mercury CEMS or like-kind replacement mercury analyzer remains in service, unless the daily calibrations of the mercury analyzer are done using a NIST-traceable source or other approved source of oxidized mercury.

3) Reference method backups. A monitoring system that is operated as a reference method backup system ~~pursuant to~~under the reference method requirements of Methods 2, 3A, 30A and 30B in appendix A of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, need not perform and pass the certification tests required by subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ prior to its use pursuant to this subsection.

e) Certification/Recertification Procedures for Either Peaking Unit or By-pass Stack/Duct Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems. The owner or operator of either a peaking unit or a by-pass stack/duct continuous emission monitoring system must comply with all the requirements for certification or recertification according to the procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (a), (b), and (c) ~~of this Section~~, except as follows: the owner or operator need only perform one Nine-run relative accuracy test audit for certification or recertification of a flow monitor installed on the by-pass stack/duct or on the stack/duct used only by affected peaking units. The relative accuracy test audit must be performed during normal operation of the peaking units or the by-pass stack/duct.

f) Certification/Recertification Procedures for Alternative Monitoring Systems. The owner or operator of each alternative monitoring system approved by the Agency as equivalent to or better than a continuous emission monitoring system according to the criteria in subpart E of 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, must apply for certification to the Agency prior to use of the system under Subpart B ~~of this Part~~, and must apply for recertification to the Agency following a replacement, modification, or change according to the procedures in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~. The owner or operator of an alternative monitoring system must comply with the notification and application requirements for certification or recertification according to the procedures ~~specified~~ in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~.

Section 1.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Requirements

a) Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems. The owner or operator of an affected unit must operate, calibrate, and maintain each continuous mercury emission monitoring system used to report mercury emission data as follows:

1) The owner or operator must operate, calibrate, and maintain each primary and redundant backup continuous emission monitoring system according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

2) The owner or operator must ensure that each non-redundant backup CEMS meets the quality assurance requirements of Section 1.4(d) ~~of this Appendix~~ for each day and quarter that the system is used to report data.

3) The owner or operator must perform quality assurance upon a reference method backup monitoring system according to ~~the requirements of~~ Method 2 or 3A in appendix A of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (supplemented, as necessary, by guidance from the Administrator or the Agency), or one of the mercury reference methods in Section 1.6 ~~of this Appendix~~, as applicable, instead of the procedures specified in Exhibit B ~~of this Appendix~~.

b) Calibration Gases. The owner or operator must ensure that all calibration gases used to quality assure the operation of the instrumentation required by this Appendix must meet the definition in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

Section 1.6 Reference Test Methods

a) The owner or operator must use the following methods~~, which are found~~ in appendices A-1 through A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or have been published by ASTM, to conduct the following tests: monitoring system tests for certification or recertification of continuous mercury emission monitoring systems; the emission tests required under Section 1.15(c) and (d) ~~of this Appendix~~; and required quality assurance and quality control tests:

1) Methods 1 or 1A in appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60 are the reference methods for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.

2) Method 2 or its allowable alternatives, ~~as provided in~~under appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, except for Methods 2B and 2E, are the reference methods for determination of volumetric flow.

3) Methods 3, 3A or 3B in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 60 are the reference methods for the determination of the dry molecular weight O_2 and CO_2 concentrations in the emissions.

4) Method 4 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60 (either the standard procedure described in Section 8.1 of the method or the moisture approximation procedure described in Section 8.2 of the method) must be used to correct pollutant concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or from a wet basis to a dry basis) and must be used when relative accuracy test audits of continuous moisture monitoring systems are conducted. For the purpose of determining the stack gas molecular weight, however, the alternative wet bulb-dry bulb technique for approximating the stack gas moisture content described in Section 2.2 of Method 4 may be used in lieu of the procedures in Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of the method.

5) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method) (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) is the reference method for determining mercury concentration.

A) Alternatively, Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, may be used, with these caveats: The procedures for preparation of mercury standards and sample analysis in Sections 13.4.1.1 through 13.4.1.3 ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) must be followed instead of the procedures in Sections 7.5.33 and 11.1.3 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, and the QA/QC procedures in Section 13.4.2 of ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) must be performed instead of the procedures in Section 9.2.3 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60. The tester may also opt to use the sample recovery and preparation procedures in ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) instead of the Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 procedures, as follows: Sections 8.2.8 and 8.2.9.1 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 may be replaced with Sections 13.2.9.1 through 13.2.9.3 of ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140); Sections 8.2.9.2 and 8.2.9.3 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 may be replaced with Sections 13.2.10.1 through 13.2.10.4 of ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140); Section 8.3.4 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 may be replaced with Section 13.3.4 or 13.3.6 of ASTM D6784-02 (as appropriate) (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140); and Section 8.3.5 of Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 may be replaced with Section 13.3.5 or 13.3.6 of ASTM D6784-02 (as appropriate) (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140).

B) Whenever ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) or Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 is used, paired sampling trains are required. To validate a RATA run or an emission test run, the relative deviation (RD), calculated according to Section 11.6 of Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~, must not exceed 10 percent when the average concentration is greater than 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$. If the average concentration is less than or equal to 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$, the RD must not exceed 20 percent. The RD results are also acceptable if the absolute difference between the mercury concentrations measured by the paired trains does not exceed 0.03 $\mu g/m^3$. If the

RD criterion is met, the run is valid. For each valid run, average the mercury concentrations measured by the two trains (vapor phase only).

C) Two additional reference methods in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 ~~that~~ may be used to measure mercury concentration ~~are~~: Method 30A, Determination of Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure) and Method 30B, "Determination of Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions from Coal-Fired Combustion Sources Using Carbon Sorbent Traps".

D) When Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or ASTM D6784- 02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) is used for the mercury emission testing required under Section 1.15(c) and (d) ~~of this Appendix~~, locate the reference method test points according to Section 8.1 of Method 30A, and if mercury stratification testing is part of the test protocol, follow the procedures in Sections 8.1.3 through 8.1.3.5 of Method 30A.

b) The owner or operator may use any of the following methods~~, which are~~ found in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or have been published by ASTM, as a reference method backup monitoring system to provide quality-assured monitor data:

1) Method 3A in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 60 for determining O_2 or CO_2 concentration;

2) Method 2 in appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60, or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, except for Methods 2B and 2E, for determining volumetric flow. The sample points for reference methods must be located according to the provisions of Section 6.5.4 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

3) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method) (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) for determining mercury concentration;

4) Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for determining mercury concentration;

5) Method 30A in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 for determining mercury concentration; and

6) Method 30B in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60 for determining mercury concentration.

c) Instrumental EPA Reference Method 3A in appendix A-2 of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, must be conducted using calibration gases as defined in Section 5 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~. Otherwise, performance tests must be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures of this Part unless the Agency:

1) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology;

2) Approves the use of an equivalent method; or

3) Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

Section 1.7 Out-of-Control Periods

a) If an out-of-control period occurs to a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator must take corrective action and repeat the tests applicable to the "out-of-control parameter" as described in Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

1) For daily calibration error tests, an out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error of a pollutant concentration monitor exceeds the applicable specification in Section 2.1.4 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

2) For quarterly linearity checks, an out-of-control period occurs when the error in linearity at any of three gas concentrations (low, mid-range and high) exceeds the applicable specification in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

3) For relative accuracy test audits, an out-of-control period occurs when the relative accuracy exceeds the applicable specification in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

4) For weekly system integrity checks, an out-of-control period occurs when the error exceeds the applicable specification in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

b) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, any data recorded by the monitor or monitoring system are not quality-assured and must not be used in calculating monitor data availabilities pursuant to Section 1.8 ~~to this Appendix~~.

c) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, the owner or operator must take one of the following actions until the monitor or monitoring system has successfully met the relevant criteria in Exhibits A and B ~~to this Appendix~~ as demonstrated by subsequent tests:

1) Use a certified backup monitoring system or a reference method for measuring and recording emissions from the affected units; or

2) Adjust the gas discharge paths from the affected units with emissions normally observed by the out-of-control monitor or monitoring system so that all exhaust gases are monitored by a certified monitor or monitoring system meeting the requirements of Exhibits A and B ~~to this Appendix~~.

Section 1.8 Determination of Monitor Data Availability

a) Following initial certification of the required CO_2, or O_2, flow monitoring systems, Hg concentration, or moisture monitoring system(s) at a particular unit or stack location (i.e., the date and time at which quality-assured data begins to be recorded by CEMSs at that location), the owner or operator must begin calculating the percent monitor data availability as described in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system, and the percent monitor data availability for each monitored parameter.

1) Following initial certification, the owner or operator must use Equation 8 to calculate, hourly, percent monitor data availability for each calendar quarter or 12-month rolling period, as applicable according to the schedule provided in Section 225.260(b).

Total unit or stack operating hours for which quality-assured data was recorded for the appropriate time period

Percent monitor = X 100 (Eq. 8) data availability

Total unit or stack operating hours for the appropriate time period

2) When calculating percent monitor data availability using Equation 8, the owner or operator must include all unit operating hours, and all monitor operating hours for which quality-assured data were recorded by a certified primary monitor; a certified redundant or non-redundant backup monitor or a reference method for that unit.

Section 1.9 Determination of Sorbent Trap Monitoring Systems Data Availability

a) If a primary sorbent trap monitoring system has not been certified by the applicable compliance date ~~specified~~ under Subpart B ~~of this Part~~, and if quality-assured mercury concentration data from a certified backup mercury monitoring

system, reference method or approved alternative monitoring system are unavailable, the owner or operator must perform quarterly emissions testing in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 225.239 until such time the primary sorbent trap monitoring system has been certified.

b) For a certified sorbent trap system, a missing data period will occur in the following circumstances, unless quality-assured mercury concentration data from a certified backup mercury CEMS, sorbent trap system, reference method, or approved alternative monitoring system are available:

1) A gas sample is not extracted from the stack during unit operation (e.g., during a monitoring system malfunction or when the system undergoes maintenance); or

2) The results of the mercury analysis for the paired sorbent traps are missing or invalid (as determined using the quality assurance procedures in Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~). The missing data period begins with the hour in which the paired sorbent traps for which the mercury analysis is missing or invalid were put into service. The missing data period ends at the first hour in which valid mercury concentration data are obtained with another pair of sorbent traps (i.e., the hour at which this pair of traps was placed in service), or with a certified backup mercury CEMS, reference method, or approved alternative monitoring system.

c) Following initial certification of the sorbent trap monitoring system, begin reporting the percent monitor data availability in accordance with Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~.

Section 1.10 Monitoring Plan

a) The owner or operator of an affected unit must prepare and maintain a mercury emissions monitoring plan.

b) Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in the certified CEMS, including a change in the automated data acquisition and handling system or in the flue gas handling system, that affects information reported in the monitoring plan (e.g., a change to a serial number for a component of a monitoring system), then the owner or operator must update the monitoring plan, by the applicable deadline ~~specified~~ in 40 CFR 75.62, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or elsewhere in this Appendix.

c) Contents of the Mercury Monitoring Plan. The requirements of subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~ must be met on and after July 1, 2009. Each monitoring plan must contain the information in subsection (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~ in electronic format and the entire monitoring plan in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ in hardcopy format. Electronic storage of all monitoring plan information, including the

hardcopy portions, is permissible provided that a paper copy of the entire monitoring plan can be furnished upon request for audit purposes.

1) The following information must be retained on site in electronic storage and furnished to the Agency in hardcopy~~,~~ upon request for audit purposes.

A) The facility ORISPL number developed by the Department of Energy and used in the National Allowance Data Base (or equivalent facility ID number assigned by USEPA, if the facility does not have an ORISPL number). Also provide the following information for each unit and (as applicable) for each common stack and/or pipe, and each multiple stack and/or pipe involved in the monitoring plan:

i) A representation of the exhaust configuration for the units in the monitoring plan. Provide the ID number of each unit and assign a unique ID number to each common stack, common pipe, multiple stack, and/or multiple pipe associated with the units represented in the monitoring plan. For common and multiple stacks and/or pipes, provide the activation date and deactivation date (if applicable) of each stack and/or pipe;

ii) Identification of the monitoring system locations (e.g., at the unit-level, on the common stack, at each multiple stack, etc.). Provide an indicator (flag) if the monitoring location is at a bypass stack or in the ductwork (breeching);

iii) The stack exit height (ft) above ground level and ground level elevation above sea level, and the inside cross-sectional area (ft^2) at the flue exit and at the flow monitoring location (for units with flow monitors, only). Also use appropriate codes to indicate the materials of construction and the shapes of the stack or duct cross-sections at the flue exit and (if applicable) at the flow monitor location;

iv) The types of fuels fired by each unit. Indicate the start and (if applicable) end date of combustion for each type of fuel, and whether the fuel is the primary, secondary, emergency, or startup fuel;

v) The types of emission controls that are used to reduce mercury emissions from each unit. Also provide the installation date, optimization date, and retirement date (if applicable) of the emission controls, and indicate whether

the controls are an original installation; and

vi) Maximum hourly heat input capacity of each unit.

B) For each monitored parameter (i.e., mercury concentration, diluent concentration, moisture or flow) at each monitoring location, specify the monitoring methodology for the parameter. If the unmonitored bypass stack approach is used for a particular parameter, indicate this by means of an appropriate code. Provide the activation date/hour~~,~~ and deactivation date/hour (if applicable) for each monitoring methodology.

C) For each required continuous emission monitoring system and each sorbent trap monitoring system (as defined in Section 225.130), identify and describe the major monitoring components in the monitoring system (e.g., gas analyzer, flow monitor, moisture sensor, DAHS software, etc.). Other important components in the system (e.g., sample probe, PLC, data logger, etc.) may also be represented in the monitoring plan, if necessary. Provide the following specific information about each component and monitoring system:

i) For each required monitoring system, assign a unique, 3-character alphanumeric identification code to the system; indicate the parameter monitored by the system; designate the system as a primary, redundant backup, non-redundant backup, data backup, or reference method backup system, ~~as provided in~~under Section 1.2(d) ~~of this Appendix~~; and indicate the system activation date/hour and deactivation date/hour (as applicable).

ii) For each component of each monitoring system represented in the monitoring plan, assign a unique, 3-character alphanumeric identification code to the component; indicate the manufacturer, model, and serial number; designate the component type; for gas analyzers, indicate the moisture basis of measurement; indicate the method of sample acquisition or operation, (e.g., extractive pollutant concentration monitor or thermal flow monitor); and indicate the component activation date/hour and deactivation date/hour (as applicable).

D) Explicit formulas, using the component and system identification codes for the primary monitoring system, and containing all constants and factors required to derive the required emission rates, heat input rates, etc. from the hourly data recorded by the

monitoring systems. Formulas using the system and component ID codes for backup monitoring systems are required only if different formulas for the same parameter are used for the primary and backup monitoring systems (e.g., if the primary system measures pollutant concentration on a different moisture basis from the backup system). Provide the equation number or other appropriate code for each emissions formula (e.g., use code F-1 if Equation F-1 in Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~ is used to calculate SO_2 mass emissions). Also identify each emissions formula with a unique three character alphanumeric code. The formula effective start date/hour and inactivation date/hour (as applicable) must be included for each formula.

E) For each parameter monitored with CEMS, provide the following information:

i) Measurement scale;

ii) Maximum potential value (and method of calculation);

iii) Maximum expected value (if applicable) and method of calculation;

iv) Span values and full-scale measurement ranges;

v) Daily calibration units of measure; and

vi) Effective date/hour, and (if applicable) inactivation date/hour of each span value.

F) If the monitoring system or excepted methodology provides for the use of a constant, assumed, or default value for a parameter under specific circumstances, then include the following information for each such value for each parameter:

i) Identification of the parameter;

ii) Default, maximum, minimum, or constant value, and units of measure for the value;

iii) Purpose of the value;

iv) Indicator of use, i.e., during controlled hours, uncontrolled hours or all operating hours;

v) Type of fuel;

vi) Source of the value;

vii) Value effective date and hour; and

viii) Date and hour value is no longer effective (if applicable).

G) Unless otherwise specified in Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, for each unit or common stack on which hardware CEMS are installed:

i) Maximum hourly gross load (in MW, rounded to the nearest MW, or steam load in 1000 lb/hr (i.e., klb/hr), rounded to the nearest klb/hr, or thermal output in mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest mmBtu/hr), for units that produce electrical or thermal output;

ii) The upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation (as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~), expressed in megawatts, thousands of lb/hr of steam, mmBtu/hr of thermal output or ft/sec (as applicable);

iii) Except for peaking units, identify the most frequently and second most frequently used load levels (i.e., low, mid, or high) in accordance with Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, expressed in megawatts, thousands of lb/hr of steam, mmBtu/hr of thermal output or ft/sec (as applicable);

iv) An indicator of whether the second most frequently used load level is designated as normal in Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

v) The date of the data analysis used to determine the normal load levels and the two most frequently-used load levels (as applicable); and

vi) Activation and deactivation dates and hours, when the maximum hourly gross load, boundaries of the range of operation, normal load levels, or two most frequently-used load levels change and are updated.

H) For each unit for which CEMS are not installed, the maximum hourly gross load (in MW, rounded to the nearest MW, or steam load in klb/hr, rounded to the nearest klb/hr or steam load in

mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest mmBtu/hr).

I) For each unit with a flow monitor installed on a rectangular stack or duct, if a wall effects adjustment factor (WAF) is determined and applied to the hourly flow rate data:

i) Stack or duct width at the test location, ft;

ii) Stack or duct depth at the test location, ft;

iii) Wall effects adjustment factor (WAF), to the nearest 0.0001;

iv) Method of determining the WAF;

v) WAF effective date and hour;

vi) WAF no longer effective date and hour (if applicable);

vii) WAF determination date;

viii) Number of WAF test runs;

ix) Number of Method 1 traverse points in the WAF test;

x) Number of test ports in the WAF test; and

xi) Number of Method 1 traverse points in the reference flow RATA.

2) Hardcopy

A) Information, including (as applicable): Identification of the test strategy; protocol for the relative accuracy test audit; other relevant test information; calibration gas levels (percent of span) for the calibration error test and linearity check and span; and apportionment strategies under Sections 1.2 and 1.3 ~~of this Appendix~~.

B) Description of site locations for each monitoring component in the continuous emission monitoring systems, including schematic diagrams and engineering drawings specified in 40 CFR 75.53 (g)(2)(iv) and (g)(2)(v), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 and any other documentation that demonstrates each monitor location meets the appropriate siting criteria.

C) A data flow diagram denoting the complete information handling path from output signals of CEMS components to final reports.

D) For units monitored by a continuous emission monitoring system, a schematic diagram identifying entire gas handling system from boiler to stack for all affected units, using identification numbers for units, monitoring systems and components, and stacks corresponding to the identification numbers provided in subsections (c)(1)(A) and C) ~~of this Section~~. The schematic diagram must depict stack height and the height of any monitor locations. Comprehensive and/or separate schematic diagrams must be used to describe groups of units using a common stack.

E) For units monitored by a continuous emission monitoring system, stack and duct engineering diagrams showing the dimensions and location of fans, turning vanes, air preheaters, monitor components, probes, reference method sampling ports, and other equipment that affects the monitoring system location, performance, or quality control checks.

Section 1.11 General Recordkeeping Provisions

The owner or operator must meet all of the applicable recordkeeping requirements of Section 225.290 and of this Section.

a) Recordkeeping Requirements for Affected Sources. The owner or operator of any affected source subject to the requirements of this Appendix must maintain for each affected unit a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required by Subpart B ~~of this Part~~ at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least 5 years from the date of each record. The file must contain the following information:

1) The data and information required in subsections (b) through (h) ~~of this Section~~, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or July 1, 2009;

2) The supporting data and information used to calculate values required in subsections (b) through (g) ~~of this Section~~, excluding the subhourly data points used to compute hourly averages under Section 1.2(c) ~~of this Appendix~~, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or July 1, 2009;

3) The data and information required in Section 1.12 ~~of this Appendix~~ for specific situations, beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or July 1, 2009;

4) The certification test data and information required in Section 1.13 ~~of this Appendix~~ for tests required under Section 1.4 ~~of this Appendix~~, beginning with the date of the first certification test performed, the quality assurance and quality control data and information required in Section 1.13 ~~of this Appendix~~ for tests, and the quality assurance/quality control plan required under Section 1.5 ~~of this Appendix~~ and Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, beginning with the date of provisional certification;

5) The current monitoring plan ~~as specified in~~under Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~, beginning with the initial submission to the Agency required by 40 CFR 75.62, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; and

6) The quality control plan as described in Section 1 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, beginning with the date of provisional certification.

b) Operating Parameter Record Provisions. The owner or operator must record for each hour the following information on unit operating time, heat input rate, and load, separately for each affected unit and also for each group of units utilizing a common stack and a common monitoring system:

1) Date and hour;

2) Unit operating time (rounded up to the nearest fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator));

3) Hourly gross unit load (rounded to nearest MWge), or steam load in 1000 lbs/hr at stated temperatures and pressures, rounded to the nearest 1000 lbs/hr;

4) Operating load range corresponding to hourly gross load of 1 to 10, except for units using a common stack, which may use up to 20 load ranges for stack gas flow rate, as specified in the monitoring plan;

5) Hourly heat input rate (mmBtu/hr, rounded to the nearest tenth);

6) Identification code for formula used for heat input, as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

c) Diluent Record Provisions. The owner or operator of a unit using a flow monitor and an O_2 diluent monitor to determine heat input, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Equation F-17 or F-18 of Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~, or a unit that accounts for heat input using a flow monitor and a CO_2 diluent monitor (which is used only for heat input determination and is not used as a CO_2 pollutant concentration monitor) must keep the following records for the O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor:

1) Component-system identification code as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

2) Date and hour;

3) Hourly average diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration (in percent, rounded to the nearest tenth);

4) Percent monitor data availability for the diluent monitor (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) calculated pursuant to Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~; and

5) Method of determination code for diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration data using Codes 1-55 in Table 4a ~~of this Section~~.

d) Missing Data Records. The owner or operator must record the causes of any missing data periods and the actions taken by the owner or operator to correct such causes.

e) Mercury Emission Record Provisions (CEMS). The owner or operator must record for each hour the information required by this subsection for each affected unit using mercury CEMS in combination with flow rate, and (in certain cases) moisture, and diluent gas monitors, to determine mercury concentration and (if applicable) unit heat input under Subpart B ~~of this Part~~.

1) For mercury concentration during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

A) Component-system identification code as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

B) Date and hour;

C) Hourly mercury concentration (µg/scm, rounded to the nearest tenth);

D) Method of determination for hourly mercury concentration using Codes 1-55 in Table 4a ~~of this Section~~; and

E) The percent monitor data availability (to the nearest tenth of a percent) calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~.

2) For flue gas moisture content during unit operation (if required), as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor certified back-up monitor or other approved method of emissions determination (except

where a default moisture value is approved under 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140):

A) Component-system identification code, as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

B) Date and hour;

C) Hourly average moisture content of flue gas (percent, rounded to the nearest tenth). If the continuous moisture monitoring system consists of wet-and dry-basis oxygen analyzers, also record both the wet- and dry-basis oxygen hourly averages (in percent O_2, rounded to the nearest tenth);

D) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) for the moisture monitoring system calculated pursuant to Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~; and

E) Method of determination for hourly average moisture percentage using Codes 1-55 in Table 4a ~~of this Section~~.

3) For diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration during unit operation (if required), as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor or other approved method of emissions determination:

A) Component-system identification code as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

B) Date and hour;

C) Hourly average diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration (in percent, rounded to the nearest tenth);

D) Method of determination code for diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration data using Codes 1-55 in Table 4a ~~of this Section~~; and

E) The percent monitor data availability (to the nearest tenth of a percent) for the O_2 or CO_2 monitoring system (if a separate O_2 or CO_2 monitoring system is used for heat input determination) calculated ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~.

4) For stack gas volumetric flow rate during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor or other approved method of emissions determination, record the information

required under 40 CFR 75.57(c)(2)(i) through (vi), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5) For mercury mass emissions during unit operation, as measured and reported from the certified primary monitoring systems, certified redundant or non-redundant back-up monitoring systems, or other approved methods of emissions determination:

A) Date and hour;

B) Hourly mercury mass emissions (ounces, rounded to three decimal places);

C) Identification code for emissions formula used to derive hourly mercury mass emissions from mercury concentration, flow rate and moisture data, as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~.

f) Mercury Emission Record Provisions (Sorbent Trap Systems). The owner or operator must record for each hour the information required by this subsection(f)~~,~~ for each affected unit using sorbent trap monitoring systems in combination with flow rate, moisture, and (in certain cases) diluent gas monitors, to determine mercury mass emissions and (if required) unit heat input under this Part.

1) For mercury concentration during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination:

A) Component-system identification code as provided in Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~;

B) Date and hour;

C) Hourly mercury concentration (µg/dscm, rounded to the nearest tenth). For a particular pair of sorbent traps, this will be the flow-proportional average concentration for the data collection period;

D) Method of determination for hourly average mercury concentration using Codes 1- 55 in Table 4a ~~of this Section~~; and

E) Percent monitor data availability (recorded to the nearest tenth of a percent) calculated pursuant to Section 1.8 ~~of this Appendix~~.

2) For flue gas moisture content during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor certified back-up monitor, or other approved method of emissions determination (except where a default moisture value is approved under 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference

in Section 225.140), record the information required under subsections (e)(2)(A) through (E) ~~of this Section~~.

3) For diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) concentration during unit operation (if required for heat input determination), record the information required under subsections (e)(3)(A) through (E) ~~of this Section~~.

4) For stack gas volumetric flow rate during unit operation, as measured and reported from each certified primary monitor, certified back-up monitor or other approved method of emissions determination, record the information required under 40 CFR 75.57(c)(2)(i) through (vi), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5) For mercury mass emissions during unit operation, as measured and reported from the certified primary monitoring systems, certified redundant or non-redundant back-up monitoring systems, or other approved methods of emissions determination, record the information required under subsection (e)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

6) Record the average flow rate of stack gas through each sorbent trap (in appropriate units, e.g., liters/min, cc/min, dscm/min).

7) Record the gas flow meter reading (in dscm, rounded to the nearest hundredth) at the beginning and end of the collection period and at least once in each unit operating hour during the collection period.

8) Calculate and record the ratio of the bias-adjusted stack gas flow rate to the sample flow rate, as described in Section 11.2 of Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~.

Table 4a – Codes for Method of Emissions and Flow Determination Code

Hourly emissions/flow measurement or stimation method

1	Certified primary emission/flow monitoring system.
2	Certified backup emission/flow monitoring system.
3	Approved alternative monitoring system.
4	Reference method.
17	Like-kind replacement non-redundant backup analyzer
32	Hourly HG concentration determined from analysis of a single trap invalidated or damaged (see Exhibit D, Section 8).
33	Hourly Hg concentration determined from the trap resulting in the higher HG concentration when the relative deviation criterion for the paired trap is not

met (see Exhibit D, Section 8).

40 Fuel specific default value (or prorated default value) used for the hour.

54 Other quality assured methodologies approved through petition. These hours are included in missing data lookback and are treated as unavailable hours for percent monitor availability calculations.

Section 1.12 General Recordkeeping Provisions for Specific Situations

The owner or operator must meet all of the applicable recordkeeping requirements of this Section. In ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.34, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, the owner or operator of an affected unit with add-on emission controls must record the applicable information in this Section for each hour of missing mercury concentration data. Except as otherwise provided in 40 CFR 75.34(d), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for units with add-on mercury emission controls, the owner or operator must record:

a) Parametric data that demonstrate, for each hour of missing mercury emission data, the proper operation of the add-on emission controls, as described in the quality assurance/quality control program for the unit. The parametric data must be maintained on site and must be submitted, upon request, to the Agency. Alternatively, for units equipped with flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems, the owner or operator may use quality-assured data from a certified SO_2 monitor to demonstrate proper operation of the emission controls during periods of missing mercury data;

b) A flag indicating, for each hour of missing mercury emission data, either that the add-on emission controls are operating properly, as evidenced by all parameters being within the ranges specified in the quality assurance/quality control program, or that the add-on emission controls are not operating properly.

Section 1.13 Certification, Quality Assurance, and Quality Control Record Provisions

The owner or operator must meet all of the applicable recordkeeping requirements of this Section.

a) Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems. The owner or operator must record the applicable information in this Section for each certified monitor or certified monitoring system (including certified backup monitors) measuring and recording emissions or flow from an affected unit. Further, the owner or operator must verify (e.g., by means of a certificate or data from the cylinder gas vendor or CEMS vendor) that only "calibration gas" (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 and in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~) is used for all required calibration error tests, linearity checks, and system integrity checks.

1) For each flow monitor, mercury monitor, or diluent gas monitor (including wet- and dry-basis O_2 monitors used to determine percent moisture), the owner or operator must record the following for all daily and 7-day calibration error tests, all weekly system integrity checks, and all off-line calibration demonstrations, including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

   A) Component-system identification code (on and after January 1, 2009, only the component identification code is required);

   B) Instrument span and span scale;

   C) Date and hour;

   D) Reference value (i.e., calibration gas concentration or reference signal value, in ppm or other appropriate units);

   E) Observed value (monitor response during calibration, in ppm or other appropriate units);

   F) Percent calibration or measurement error (rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent) (flag if using alternative performance specification for low emitters or differential pressure flow monitors);

   G) Reference signal or calibration gas level;

   H) For 7-day calibration error tests, a test number and reason for test;

   I) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test; and

   J) Indication of whether the unit is off-line or on-line.

2) For each flow monitor, the owner or operator must record the following for all daily interference checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action.

   A) Component-system identification code (after January 1, 2009, only the component identification code is required);

   B) Date and hour;

   C) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the interference check; and

D) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

3) For each mercury concentration monitor, or diluent gas monitor (including wet- and dry-basis O_2monitors used to determine percent moisture), the owner or operator must record the following for the initial and all subsequent linearity checks and 3-level system integrity checks (mercury monitors with converters, only), including any follow-up tests after corrective action:

A) Component-system identification code (on and after July 1, 2009, only the component identification code is required);

B) Instrument span and span scale (only span scale is required on and after July 1, 2009);

C) Calibration gas level;

D) Date and time (hour and minute) of each gas injection at each calibration gas level;

E) Reference value (i.e., reference gas concentration for each gas injection at each calibration gas level, in ppm or other appropriate units);

F) Observed value (monitor response to each reference gas injection at each calibration gas level, in ppm or other appropriate units);

G) Mean of reference values and mean of measured values at each calibration gas level;

H) Linearity error or measurement error at each of the reference gas concentrations (rounded to nearest tenth of a percent) (flag if using alternative performance specification);

I) Test number and reason for test (flag if aborted test); and

J) Description of any adjustments, corrective action, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

4) For each differential pressure type flow monitor, the owner or operator must record items in subsections (a)(4)(A) through (E) ~~of this Section,~~ for all quarterly leak checks, including any follow-up tests after corrective action. For each flow monitor, the owner or operator must record items in subsections (a)(4)(F) and (G) ~~of this Section~~ for all flow-to-load ratio and gross heat rate tests:

A) Component-system identification code (on and after July 1, 2009, only the system identification code is required).

B) Date and hour.

C) Reason for test.

D) Code indicating whether monitor passes or fails the quarterly leak check.

E) Description of any adjustments, corrective actions, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed test.

F) Test data from the flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate (GHR) evaluation, including:

i) Monitoring system identification code;

ii) Calendar year and quarter;

iii) Indication of whether the test is a flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate evaluation;

iv) Indication of whether bias adjusted flow rates were used;

v) Average absolute percent difference between reference ratio (or GHR) and hourly ratios (or GHR values);

vi) Test result;

vii) Number of hours used in final quarterly average;

viii) Number of hours exempted for use of a different fuel type;

ix) Number of hours exempted for load ramping up or down;

x) Number of hours exempted for scrubber bypass;

xi) Number of hours exempted for hours preceding a normal-load flow RATA;

xii) Number of hours exempted for hours preceding a successful diagnostic test, following a documented monitor repair or major component replacement;

xiii) Number of hours excluded for flue gases discharging simultaneously thorough a main stack and a bypass stack; and

xiv) Test number.

G) Reference data for the flow-to-load ratio or gross heat rate evaluation, including (as applicable):

i) Reference flow RATA end date and time;

ii) Test number of the reference RATA;

iii) Reference RATA load and load level;

iv) Average reference method flow rate during reference flow RATA;

v) Reference flow/load ratio;

vi) Average reference method diluent gas concentration during flow RATA and diluent gas units of measure;

vii) Fuel specific F_d-or F_c-factor during flow RATA and F-factor units of measure;

viii) Reference gross heat rate value;

ix) Monitoring system identification code;

x) Average hourly heat input rate during RATA;

xi) Average gross unit load;

xii) Operating load level; and

xiii) An indicator (flag) if separate reference ratios are calculated for each multiple stack.

5) For each flow monitor, each diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor used to determine heat input, each moisture monitoring system, mercury concentration monitoring system, each sorbent trap monitoring system, and each approved alternative monitoring system the owner or operator must record the following information for the initial and all subsequent relative accuracy test audits:

A) Reference methods used.

B) Individual test run data from the relative accuracy test audit for the flow monitor, CO_2 emissions concentration monitor-diluent continuous emission monitoring system, diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor used to determine heat input, moisture monitoring system, mercury concentration monitoring system, sorbent trap monitoring system, or approved alternative monitoring system, including:

i) Date, hour, and minute of beginning of test run;

ii) Date, hour, and minute of end of test run;

iii) Monitoring system identification code;

iv) Test number and reason for test;

v) Operating level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate) and number of operating levels comprising test;

vi) Normal load level indicator for flow RATAs (except for peaking units);

vii) Units of measure;

viii) Run number;

ix) Run value from CEMS being tested, in the appropriate units of measure;

x) Run value from reference method, in the appropriate units of measure;

xi) Flag value (0, 1, or 9, as appropriate) indicating whether run has been used in calculating relative accuracy and bias values or whether the test was aborted prior to completion;

xii) Average gross unit load, expressed as a total gross unit load, rounded to the nearest MWe, or as steam load, rounded to the nearest 1000 lb/hr; and

xiii) Flag to indicate whether an alternative performance specification has been used.

C) Calculations and tabulated results, as follows:

i) Arithmetic mean of the monitoring system measurement values, of the reference method values, and of their differences, as specified in Equation A–7 in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

ii) Standard deviation, as specified in Equation A–8 in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

iii) Confidence coefficient, as specified in Equation A–9 in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

iv) Statistical t value used in calculations;

v) Relative accuracy test results, as specified in Equation A–10 in Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~. For multi-load flow monitor tests the relative accuracy test results must be recorded at each load level tested. Each load level must be expressed as a total gross unit load, rounded to the nearest MWe, or as steam load, rounded to the nearest 1000 lb/hr;

D) Description of any adjustment, corrective action, or maintenance prior to a passed test or following a failed or aborted test.

E) For flow monitors, the equation used to characterize the flow monitor and the numerical values of the polynomial coefficients or K factors of that equation.

F) For moisture monitoring systems, the coefficient or K factor or other mathematical algorithm used to adjust the monitoring system with respect to the reference method.

6) For each mercury concentration monitor, and each CO_2 or O_2 monitor used to determine heat input, the owner or operator must record the following information for the cycle time test:

A) Component-system identification code (on and after July 1, 2009, only the component identification code is required);

B) Date;

C) Start and end times;

D) Upscale and downscale cycle times for each component;

E) Stable start monitor value;

F) Stable end monitor value;

G) Reference value of calibration gases;

H) Calibration gas level;

I) Total cycle time;

J) Reason for test; and

K) Test number.

7) In addition to the information in subsection (a)(5) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must record, for each relative accuracy test audit, supporting information sufficient to substantiate compliance with all applicable Sections and Appendices in this Part. Unless otherwise specified in this part or in an applicable test method, the information in subsections (a)(7)(A) through (H) ~~of this Section~~ may be recorded either in hard copy format, electronic format, or a combination of the two, and the owner or operator must maintain this information in a format suitable for inspection and audit purposes. This RATA supporting information must include~~, but must not be limited to,~~ the following data elements:

A) For each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to determine volumetric flow rate:

i) Information indicating whether or not the location meets requirements of Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; and

ii) Information indicating whether or not the equipment passed the required leak checks.

B) For each run of each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) to determine volumetric flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

i) Operating level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate);

ii) Number of reference method traverse points;

iii) Average stack gas temperature ~~(°F)~~(° F);

iv) Barometric pressure at test port (inches of mercury);

v) Stack static pressure (inches of H_2O);

vi) Absolute stack gas pressure (inches of mercury);

vii) Percent CO_2 and O_2 in the stack gas, dry-basis;

viii) CO_2 and O_2 reference method used;

ix) Moisture content of stack gas (percent H_2O);

x) Molecular weight of stack gas, dry-basis (lb/lb-mole);

xi) Molecular weight of stack gas, wet-basis (lb/lb-mole);

xii) Stack diameter (or equivalent diameter) at the test port (ft);

xiii) Average square root of velocity head of stack gas (inches of H_2O) for the run;

xiv) Stack or duct cross-sectional area at test port (ft^2);

xv) Average velocity (ft/sec);

xvi) Average stack flow rate, adjusted, if applicable, for wall effects (scfh, wet-basis);

xvii) Flow rate reference method used;

xviii) Average velocity, adjusted for wall effects;

xix) Calculated (site-specific) wall effects adjustment factor determined during the run, and, if different, the wall effects adjustment factor used in the calculations; and

xx) Default wall effects adjustment factor used.

C) For each traverse point of each run of each RATA using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) to determine volumetric flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

i) Reference method probe type;

ii) Pressure measurement device type;

iii) Traverse point ID;

iv) Probe or pitot tube calibration coefficient;

v) Date of latest probe or pitot tube calibration;

vi) Average velocity differential pressure at traverse point (inches of H_2O) or the average of the square roots of the velocity differential pressures at the traverse point ((inches of $H_2O)^{1/2}$);

vii) T_S, stack temperature at the traverse point ~~(°F)~~(° F);

viii) Composite (wall effects) traverse point identifier;

ix) Number of points included in composite traverse point;

x) Yaw angle of flow at traverse point (degrees);

xi) Pitch angle of flow at traverse point (degrees);

xii) Calculated velocity at traverse point both accounting and not accounting for wall effects (ft/sec); and

xiii) Probe identification number.

D) For each RATA using Reference Method 3A in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to determine, CO_2, or O_2concentration:

i) Pollutant or diluent gas being measured;

ii) Span of reference method analyzer;

iii) Type of reference method system (e.g., extractive or dilution type);

iv) Reference method dilution factor (dilution type systems only);

v) Reference gas concentrations (zero, mid, and high gas levels) used for the 3-point pre-test analyzer calibration error test (or, for dilution type reference method systems,

for the 3-point pre-test system calibration error test) and for any subsequent recalibrations;

vi) Analyzer responses to the zero-, mid-, and high-level calibration gases during the 3-point pre-test analyzer (or system) calibration error test and during any subsequent recalibrations;

vii) Analyzer calibration error at each gas level (zero, mid, and high) for the 3-point pre-test analyzer (or system) calibration error test and for any subsequent recalibrations (percent of span value);

viii) Upscale gas concentration (mid or high gas level) used for each pre-run or post-run system bias check or (for dilution type reference method systems) for each pre-run or post-run system calibration error check;

ix) Analyzer response to the calibration gas for each pre-run or post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check;

x) The arithmetic average of the analyzer responses to the zero-level gas, for each pair of pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) checks;

xi) The arithmetic average of the analyzer responses to the upscale calibration gas for each pair of pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) checks;

xii) The results of each pre-run and each post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check using the zero-level gas (percentage of span value);

xiii) The results of each pre-run and each post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check using the upscale calibration gas (percentage of span value);

xiv) Calibration drift and zero drift of analyzer during each RATA run (percentage of span value);

xv) Moisture basis of the reference method analysis;

xvi) Moisture content of stack gas, in percent, during each test run (if needed to convert to moisture basis of CEMS being tested);

xvii) Unadjusted (raw) average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for each run;

xviii) Average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for each run, corrected for calibration bias (or calibration error) and, if applicable, corrected for moisture;

xix) The F-factor used to convert reference method data to units of lb/mmBtu (if applicable);

xx) Dates of the latest analyzer interference tests;

xxi) Results of the latest analyzer interference tests; and

xxii) For each calibration gas cylinder used during each RATA, record the cylinder gas vendor, cylinder number, expiration date, pollutants in the cylinder, and certified gas concentrations.

E) For each test run of each moisture determination using Method 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, (or its allowable alternatives), whether the determination is made to support a gas RATA to support a flow RATA or to quality assure the data from a continuous moisture monitoring system, record the following data elements (as applicable to the moisture measurement method used):

i) Test number;

ii) Run number;

iii) The beginning date, hour, and minute of the run;

iv) The ending date, hour, and minute of the run;

v) Unit operating level (low, mid, high, or normal, as appropriate);

vi) Moisture measurement method;

vii) Volume of H_2O collected in the impingers (ml);

viii) Mass of H_2O collected in the silica gel (g);

ix) Dry gas meter calibration factor;

x) Average dry gas meter temperature (°F);

xi) Barometric pressure (inches of mercury);

xii) Differential pressure across the orifice meter (inches of H_2O);

xiii) Initial and final dry gas meter readings (ft^3);

xiv) Total sample gas volume, corrected to standard conditions (dscf); and

xv) Percentage of moisture in the stack gas (percent H_2O).

F) The raw data and calculated results for any stratification tests performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 6.5.5.1 through 6.5.5.3 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

G) For each RATA run using the Ontario Hydro Method to determine mercury concentration:

i) Percent CO_2 and O_2 in the stack gas, dry-basis;

ii) Moisture content of the stack gas (percent H_2O);

iii) Average stack temperature ~~(°F)~~(° F);

iv) Dry gas volume metered (dscm);

v) Percent isokinetic;

vi) Particle-bound mercury collected by the filter, blank, and probe rinse (µg);

vii) Oxidized mercury collected by the KCl impingers (µg);

viii) Elemental mercury collected in the HNO_3/H_2O_2 impinger and in the $KMnO_4/H_2SO_4$ impingers (µg);

ix) Total mercury, including particle-bound mercury (µg); and

x) Total mercury, excluding particle-bound mercury (µg).

H) All appropriate data elements for Methods 30A and 30B.

I) For a unit with a flow monitor installed on a rectangular stack or duct, if a site-specific default or measured wall effects adjustment factor (WAF) is used to correct the stack gas volumetric flow rate data to account for velocity decay near the stack or duct wall, the owner or operator must keep records of the following for each flow RATA performed with EPA Method 2 in appendices A–1 and A–2 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, subsequent to the WAF determination:

i) Monitoring system ID;

ii) Test number;

iii) Operating level;

iv) RATA end date and time;

v) Number of Method 1 traverse points; and

vi) Wall effects adjustment factor (WAF), to the nearest 0.0001.

J) For each RATA run using Method 29 in appendix A–8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to determine mercury concentration:

i) Percent $CO_2$and O_2 in the stack gas, dry-basis;

ii) Moisture content of the stack gas (percent H_2O);

iii) Average stack gas temperature ~~(°F)~~(º F);

iv) Dry gas volume metered (dscm);

v) Percent isokinetic;

vi) Particulate mercury collected in the front half of the sampling train, corrected for the front-half blank value (µgm); and

vii) Total vapor phase mercury collected in the back half of the sampling train, corrected for the back-half blank value (µg).

8) For each certified continuous emission monitoring system, excepted monitoring system, or alternative monitoring system, the date and

description of each event that requires certification, recertification, or certain diagnostic testing of the system and the date and type of each test performed. If the conditional data validation procedures of Section 1.4(b)(3) ~~of this Appendix~~ are to be used to validate and report data prior to the completion of the required certification, recertification, or diagnostic testing, the date and hour of the probationary calibration error test must be reported to mark the beginning of conditional data validation.

9) Hardcopy relative accuracy test reports, certification reports, recertification reports, or semiannual or annual reports for gas or flow rate CEMS, mercury CEMS, or sorbent trap monitoring systems are required or requested under 40 CFR 75.60(b)(6) or 75.63, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, the reports must include, at a minimum, the following elements (as applicable to the types of tests performed:

A) Summarized test results.

B) DAHS printouts of the CEMS data generated during the calibration error, linearity, cycle time, and relative accuracy tests.

C) For pollutant concentration monitor or diluent monitor relative accuracy tests at normal operating load:

i) The raw reference method data from each run, i.e., the data under subsections (a)(7)(D)(xvii) ~~of this Section~~ (usually in the form of a computerized printout, showing a series of one-minute readings and the run average);

ii) The raw data and results for all required pre-test, post-test, pre-run, and post-run quality assurance checks (i.e., calibration gas injections) of the reference method analyzers, i.e., the data under subsections (a)(7)(D)(v) through (xiv) ~~of this Section~~;

iii) The raw data and results for any moisture measurements made during the relative accuracy testing, i.e., the data under subsections (a)(7)(E)(i) through(xv) ~~of this Section~~; and

iv) Tabulated, final, corrected reference method run data (i.e., the actual values used in the relative accuracy calculations), along with the equations used to convert the raw data to the final values and example calculations to demonstrate how the test data were reduced.

D) For relative accuracy tests for flow monitors:

i) The raw flow rate reference method data, from Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) under appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, including auxiliary moisture data (often in the form of handwritten data sheets), i.e., the data under subsections (a)(7)(B)(i) through)(xx), subsections (a)(7)(C)(i) through ((xiii), and, if applicable, subsections (a)(7)(E)(i) through (xv) ~~of this Section~~; and

ii) The tabulated, final volumetric flow rate values used in the relative accuracy calculations (determined from the flow rate reference method data and other necessary measurements, such as moisture, stack temperature and pressure), along with the equations used to convert the raw data to the final values and example calculations to demonstrate how the test data were reduced.

E) Calibration gas certificates for the gases used in the linearity, calibration error, and cycle time tests and for the calibration gases used to quality assure the gas monitor reference method data during the relative accuracy test audit.

F) Laboratory calibrations of the source sampling equipment. For sorbent trap monitoring systems, the laboratory analyses of all sorbent traps and information documenting the results of all leak checks and other applicable quality control procedures.

G) A copy of the test protocol used for the CEMS certifications or recertifications, including narrative that explains any testing abnormalities, problematic sampling, and analytical conditions that required a change to the test protocol, and/or solutions to technical problems encountered during the testing program.

H) Diagrams illustrating test locations and sample point locations (to verify that locations are consistent with information in the monitoring plan). Include a discussion of any special traversing or measurement scheme. The discussion must also confirm that sample points satisfy applicable acceptance criteria.

I) Names of key personnel involved in the test program, including test team members, plant contacts, agency representatives, and test observers on site.

10) Whenever reference methods are used as backup monitoring systems ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.4(d)(3)~~ of this Appendix~~, the owner or operator must record the following information:

A) For each test run using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) to determine volumetric flow rate, record the following data elements (as applicable to the measurement method used):

i) Unit or stack identification number;

ii) Reference method system and component identification numbers;

iii) Run date and hour;

iv) The data in subsection (a)(7)(B)~~ of this Section~~, except for subsections (a)(7)(B)(i), (vi), (viii), (xii) and (xvii) through (xx); and

v) The data in subsection (a)(7)(C), except on a run basis.

B) For each reference method test run using Reference Method 3A in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 to determine CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

i) Unit or stack identification number;

ii) The reference method system and component identification numbers;

iii) Run number;

iv) Run start date and hour;

v) Run end date and hour;

vi) The data in subsections (a)(7)(D)(ii) through (ix) and (xii) through (xv); and (vii) Stack gas density adjustment factor (if applicable).

C) For each hour of each reference method test run using Method 3A in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 to determine CO_2, or O_2 concentration:

i) Unit or stack identification number;

ii) The reference method system and component identification numbers;

iii) Run number;

iv) Run date and hour;

v) Pollutant or diluent gas being measured;

vi) Unadjusted (raw) average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for the hour; and

vii) Average pollutant or diluent gas concentration for the hour, adjusted as appropriate for moisture, calibration bias (or calibration error), and stack gas density.

11) For each other quality-assurance test or other quality assurance activity, the owner or operator must record the following (as applicable):

A) Component/system identification code;

B) Parameter;

C) Test or activity completion date and hour;

D) Test or activity description;

E) Test result;

F) Reason for test; and

G) Test code.

12) For each request for a quality assurance test extension or exemption, for any loss of exempt status, and for each single-load flow RATA claim pursuant to Section 2.3.1.3(c)(3) of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~, the owner or operator must record the following (as applicable):

A) For a RATA deadline extension or exemption request:

i) Monitoring system identification code;

ii) Date of last RATA;

iii) RATA expiration date without extension;

iv) RATA expiration date with extension;

v) Type of RATA extension of exemption claimed or lost;

vi) Year to date hours of non-redundant back-up CEMS usage at the unit/stack; and

vii) Quarter and year.

B) For a linearity test or flow-to-load ratio test quarterly exemption:

i) Component-system identification code;

ii) Type of test;

iii) Basis for exemption;

iv) Quarter and year; and

v) Span scale.

C) For a single-load flow RATA claim:

i) Monitoring system identification code;

ii) Ending date of last annual flow RATA;

iii) The relative frequency (percentage) of unit or stack operation at each load (low, mid and high) since the previous annual flow RATA, to the nearest 0.1 percent;

iv) End date of the historical load data collection period; and

v) Indication of the load level (low, mid, or high) claimed for the single-load flow RATA.

13) For the sorbent traps used in sorbent trap monitoring systems to quantify mercury concentration under Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ (including sorbent traps used for relative accuracy testing), the owner or operator must keep records of the following:

A) The ID number of the monitoring system in which each sorbent trap was used to collect mercury;

B) The unique identification number of each sorbent trap;

C) The beginning and ending dates and hours of the data collection period for each sorbent trap;

D) The average mercury concentration (in µgm/dscm) for the data collection period;

E) Information documenting the results of the required leak checks;

F) The analysis of the mercury collected by each sorbent trap; and

G) Information documenting the results of the other applicable quality control procedures in Section 1.3 ~~of this Appendix~~ and in Exhibits B and D ~~to this Appendix~~.

b) Except as otherwise provided in Section 1.12(a) ~~of this Appendix~~, for units with add-on mercury emission controls, the owner or operator must keep the following records on-site in the quality assurance/quality control plan required by Section 1 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~:

1) A list of operating parameters for the add-on emission controls, including parameters in Section 1.12 ~~of this Appendix~~, appropriate to the particular installation of add-on emission controls; and

2) The range of each operating parameter in the list that indicates the add-on emission controls are properly operating.

c) Excepted Monitoring for Mercury Low Mass Emission units under Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~. For qualifying coal-fired units using the alternative low mass emission methodology under Section 1.15(b), the owner or operator must record the data elements ~~described~~ in Section 1.13(a)(7)(G), Section 1.13(a)(7)(H) or Section 1.13(a)(7)(J) ~~of this Appendix~~, as applicable, for each run of each mercury emission test and re-test required under Section 1.15(c)(1) or Section 1.15(d)(4)(C) ~~of this Appendix~~.

d) DAHS Verification. For each DAHS (formula) verification that is required for initial certification, recertification, or for certain diagnostic testing of a monitoring system, record the date and hour that the DAHS verification is successfully completed. (This requirement only applies to units that report monitoring plan data in accordance with Section 1.10(d) ~~of this Appendix~~.)

Section 1.14 General Provisions

a) Applicability. The owner or operator of a unit must comply with the requirements of this Appendix to the extent that compliance is required by this Part. For

purposes of this Appendix, the term "affected unit" means any coal-fired unit (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2 and incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) that is subject to this Part. The term "non-affected unit" means any unit that is not subject to this Part.~~, the~~ The term "permitting authority" means the Agency.

b) Compliance Dates. The owner or operator of an affected unit must meet the compliance deadlines established by Subpart B ~~of this Part~~.

c) Prohibitions.

1) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~ will use any alternative monitoring system, alternative reference method, or any other alternative for the required continuous emission monitoring system without having obtained prior written approval in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~.

2) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~ will operate the unit so as to discharge, or allow to be discharged, emissions of mercury to the atmosphere without accounting for such emissions in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Appendix.

3) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~ will disrupt the continuous emission monitoring system, any portion of the system, or any other approved emission monitoring method, and thereby avoid monitoring and recording mercury mass emissions discharged into the atmosphere, except for periods of recertification or periods when calibration, quality assurance testing, or maintenance is performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the provisions of this Appendix applicable to monitoring systems under Section 1.15 ~~of this Appendix~~.

4) No owner or operator of an affected unit or a non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) will retire or permanently discontinue use of the continuous emission monitoring system, any component of the system, or any other approved emission monitoring system under this Appendix, except under any one of the following circumstances:

A) During the period that the unit is covered by a retired unit exemption that is in effect under this Part; or

B) The owner or operator is monitoring mercury mass emissions from the affected unit with another certified monitoring system approved, in accordance with the provisions of Section 225.250 ~~of this Part~~; or

C) The owner or operator submits notification of the date of certification testing of a replacement monitoring system in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~Part~~ Section 225.240(d).

d) Quality Assurance and Quality Control Requirements. For units that use continuous emission monitoring systems to account for mercury mass emissions, the owner or operator must meet the applicable quality assurance and quality control requirements in Section 1.5 and Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ for the flow monitoring systems, mercury concentration monitoring systems, moisture monitoring systems, and diluent monitors required under Section 1.15 ~~of this Appendix~~. Units using sorbent trap monitoring systems must meet the applicable quality assurance requirements in Section 1.3 ~~of this Appendix~~, Exhibit D ~~to this Appendix~~, and Sections 1.3 and 2.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~.

e) Reporting Data Prior to Initial Certification. If, by the applicable compliance date under this Part, the owner or operator of an affected unit has not successfully completed all required certification tests for any monitoring systems, he or she must determine, record, and report data prior to initial certification in accordance with Section 225.239 ~~of this Part~~.

f) Petitions.

1) The owner or operator of an affected unit that is also subject to the Acid Rain Program may submit a petition to the Agency requesting an alternative to any requirement of Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~. Such a petition must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and any additional requirements established by Subpart B ~~of this Part~~. Use of an alternative to any requirement of Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ is in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ and with Subpart B ~~of this Part~~ only to the extent that the petition is approved in writing by the Agency.

2) Notwithstanding subsection (f)(1) ~~of this Section~~, petitions requesting an alternative to a requirement concerning any additional CEMS required solely to meet the common stack provisions of Section 1.16 ~~of this Appendix~~ must be submitted to the Agency and will be governed by ~~paragraph~~ subsection (f)(3) ~~of this Section~~. Such a petition must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and any additional requirements established by Subpart B ~~of this Part~~.

3) The owner or operator of an affected unit that is not subject to the Acid Rain Program may submit a petition to the Agency requesting an alternative to any requirement of Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this~~

~~Appendix~~. Such a petition must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and any additional requirements established by Subpart B ~~of this Part~~. Use of an alternative to any requirement of Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ is in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 1.14 through 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ only to the extent that it is approved in writing by the Agency.

Section 1.15 Monitoring of Mercury Mass Emissions and Heat Input at the Unit Level

The owner or operator of the affected coal-fired unit must:

a) Meet the general operating requirements in Section 1.2 ~~of this Appendix~~ for the following continuous emission monitors (except as provided in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subpart E of 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140):

1) A mercury concentration monitoring system (consisting of a mercury pollutant concentration monitor and an automated DAHS, which provides a permanent, continuous record of mercury emissions in units of micrograms per standard cubic meter (µg/scm)) or a sorbent trap monitoring system to measure the mass concentration of total vapor phase mercury in the flue gas, including the elemental and oxidized forms of mercury, in micrograms per standard cubic meter (µg/scm);

2) A flow monitoring system;

3) A continuous moisture monitoring system (if correction of mercury concentration for moisture is required), as described in 40 CFR 75.11(b), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. Alternatively, the owner or operator may use the appropriate fuel-specific default moisture value ~~provided~~ in 40 CFR 75.11, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or a site-specific moisture value approved by petition under 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; and

4) If heat input is required to be reported under this Part, the owner or operator must meet the general operating requirements for a flow monitoring system and an O_2 or CO_2 monitoring system to measure heat input rate.

b) For an affected unit that emits 464 ounces (29 lb) of mercury per year or less, use the following excepted monitoring methodology. To implement this methodology for a qualifying unit, the owner or operator must meet the general operating requirements in Section 1.2 ~~of this Appendix~~ for the continuous emission monitors described in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(4) ~~of this Section~~, and perform mercury emission testing for initial certification and on-going quality-assurance, ~~as described in~~under subsections (c) through (e) ~~of this Section~~.

c) To determine whether an affected unit is eligible to use the monitoring provisions in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The owner or operator must perform mercury emission testing within 18 months before the compliance date in Section 1.14(b) ~~of this Appendix~~ to determine the mercury concentration (i.e., total vapor phase mercury) in the effluent.

A) The testing must be performed using one of the mercury reference methods listed in Section 1.6(a)(5) ~~of this Appendix~~, and must consist of a minimum of 3 runs at the normal unit operating load, while combusting coal. The coal combusted during the testing must be representative of the coal that will be combusted at the start of the mercury mass emissions reduction program (preferably from the same sources of supply).

B) The minimum time per run must be 1 hour if Method 30A is used. If either Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference, ASTM D6784-02 (the Ontario Hydro method) (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) or Method 30B is used, paired samples are required for each test run and the runs must be long enough to ensure that sufficient mercury is collected to analyze. When Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference, or the Ontario Hydro method is used, the test results must be based on the vapor phase mercury collected in the back-half of the sampling trains (i.e., the non-filterable impinger catches). For each Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference, Method 30B or Ontario Hydro method test run, the paired trains must meet the relative deviation (RD) requirement specified in Section 1.6(a)(5) ~~of this Appendix~~ or Method 30B, as applicable. If the RD specification is met, the results of the two samples must be averaged arithmetically.

C) If the unit is equipped with flue gas desulfurization or add-on mercury emission controls, the controls must be operating normally during the testing and, for the purpose of establishing proper operation of the controls, the owner or operator must record parametric data or SO_2 concentration data in accordance with Section 1.12(a) ~~of this Appendix~~.

D) If two or more of units of the same type qualify as a group of identical units in accordance with 40 CFR 75.19(c)(1)(iv)(B), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, the owner or operator may test a subset of these units in lieu of testing each unit individually. If this option is selected, the number of units

required to be tested must be determined from Table LM-4 in 40 CFR 75.19, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. For the purposes of the required retests under subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~, it is strongly recommended that (to the extent practicable) the same subset of the units not be tested in two successive retests, and that every effort be made to ensure that each unit in the group of identical units is tested in a timely manner.

2) Equation 1.

A) Based on the results of the emission testing, Equation 1 ~~of this Section~~ must be used to provide a conservative estimate of the annual mercury mass emissions from the unit:

$$E = N \times K \times C_{Hg} \times Q_{\max} \qquad \text{(Eq 1)}$$

Where:

E = Estimated annual mercury mass emissions from the affected unit, (ounces/year).

K = Units conversion constant, 9.978 x 10^{-10} oz-scm/µg-scf.

N = Either 8,760 (the number of hours in a year) or the maximum number of operating hours per year (if less than 8,760) allowed by the unit's Federally-enforceable operating permit.

C_{Hg} = The highest mercury concentration (µg/scm) from any of the test runs or 0.50 µg/scm, whichever is greater.

$Q_{\max}$ = Maximum potential flow rate, determined according to Section 2.1.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, (scfh).

B) Equation 1 ~~of this Section~~ assumes that the unit operates at its maximum potential flow rate, either year-round or for the maximum number of hours allowed by the operating permit (if unit operation is restricted to less than 8,760 hours per year). If the permit restricts the annual unit heat input but not the number of annual unit operating hours, the owner or operator may divide the allowable annual heat input (mmBtu) by the design rated heat input capacity of the unit (mmBtu/hr) to determine the value of "N" in Equation 1. Also, note that if the highest mercury concentration measured in any test run is less than 0.50 µg/scm, a default value of 0.50 μg/scm must be used in the calculations.

3) If the estimated annual mercury mass emissions from subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are 464 ounces per year or less, then the unit is eligible to use

the monitoring provisions in paragraph (b) ~~of this Section~~, and continuous monitoring of the mercury concentration is not required (except as otherwise provided in subsections (e) and (f) ~~of this Section~~).

d) If the owner or operator of an eligible unit under subsection (c)(3) ~~of this Section~~ elects not to continuously monitor mercury concentration, then the following requirements must be met:

1) The results of the mercury emission testing performed under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ must be submitted as a certification application to the permitting authority, no later than 45 days after the testing is completed. The calculations demonstrating that the unit emits 464 ounces (or less) per year of mercury must also be provided, and the default mercury concentration that will be used for reporting under Section 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ must be specified in the hard copy portions of the monitoring plan for the unit. The methodology is considered to be provisionally certified as of the date and hour of completion of the mercury emission testing.

2) Following initial certification, the same default mercury concentration value that was used to estimate the unit's annual mercury mass emissions under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ must be reported for each unit operating hour, except as otherwise provided in subsection (d)(4)(D) or (d)(6) ~~of this Section~~. The default mercury concentration value must be updated as appropriate, according to subsection (d)(5) ~~of this Section~~.

3) The hourly mercury mass emissions must be calculated according to Section 4.1.3 in Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~.

4) The mercury emission testing described in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ must be repeated periodically, for the purposes of quality-assurance, as follows:

A) If the results of the certification testing under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ show that the unit emits:

i) 144 ounces (9 lb) of mercury per year or less, the first retest is required by the end of the fourth QA operating quarter (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference) following the calendar quarter of the certification testing; or

ii) more than 144 ounces of mercury per year, but less than or equal to 464 ounces per year, the first retest is required by the end of the second QA operating quarter (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference) following the calendar quarter of the certification testing;

~~C~~B) Thereafter, retesting will be required either semiannually or annually (i.e., by the end of the second or fourth QA operating quarter following the quarter of the previous test), depending on the results of the previous test. To determine whether the next retest is due within two or four QA operating quarters, substitute the highest mercury concentration from the current test or 0.50 μg/scm (whichever is greater) into the equation in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~. If the estimated annual mercury mass emissions exceeds 144 ounces, the next test is due within two QA operating quarters. If the estimated annual mercury mass emissions is 144 ounces or less, the next test is due within four QA operating quarters;~~.~~

~~D~~C) An additional retest is required when there is a change in the coal rank of the primary fuel (e.g., when the primary fuel is switched from bituminous coal to lignite). Use ASTM D388-99 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) to determine the coal rank. The four principal coal ranks are anthracitic, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignitic. The ranks of anthracite coal refuse (culm) and bituminous coal refuse (gob) must be anthracitic and bituminous, respectively. The retest must be performed within 720 unit operating hours of the change.

5) The default mercury concentration used for reporting under Section 1.18 ~~of this Appendix~~ must be updated after each required retest. This includes retests that are required prior to the compliance date in Section 1.14(b) ~~of this Appendix~~. The updated value must either be the highest mercury concentration measured in any of the test runs or 0.50 μg/scm, whichever is greater. The updated value must be applied beginning with the first unit operating hour in which mercury emissions data are required to be reported after completion of the retest, except as provided in subsection (d)(4)(D) ~~of this Section~~, where the need to retest is triggered by a change in the coal rank of the primary fuel. In that case, apply the updated default mercury concentration beginning with the first unit operating hour in which mercury emissions are required to be reported after the date and hour of the fuel switch.

6) If the unit is equipped with a flue gas desulfurization system or add-on mercury controls, the owner or operator must record the information required under Section 1.12 ~~of this Appendix~~ for each unit operating hour, to document proper operation of the emission controls.

e) For units with common stack and multiple stack exhaust configurations, the use of the monitoring methodology described in subsections (b) through (d) ~~of this Section~~ is restricted as follows:

1) The methodology may not be used for reporting mercury mass emissions at a common stack unless all of the units using the common stack are affected units and the units' combined potential to emit does not exceed 464 ounces of mercury per year times the number of units sharing the stack, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (c) and (d) ~~of this Section~~. If the test results demonstrate that the units sharing the common stack qualify as low mass emitters, the default mercury concentration used for reporting mercury mass emissions at the common stack must either be the highest value obtained in any test run or 0.50 μg/scm, whichever is greater.

A) The initial emission testing required under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ may be performed at the common stack if the following conditions are met. Otherwise, testing of the individual units (or a subset of the units, if identical, as described in subsection (c)(1)(D) ~~of this Section~~) is required:

i) The testing must be done at a combined load corresponding to the designated normal load level (low, mid, or high) for the units sharing the common stack, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~;

ii) All of the units that share the stack must be operating in a normal, stable manner and at typical load levels during the emission testing. The coal combusted in each unit during the testing must be representative of the coal that will be combusted in that unit at the start of the mercury mass emission reduction program (preferably from the same sources of supply);

iii) If flue gas desulfurization and/or add-on mercury emission controls are used to reduce the level of the emissions exiting from the common stack, these emission controls must be operating normally during the emission testing and, for the purpose of establishing proper operation of the controls, the owner or operator must record parametric data or SO_2 concentration data in accordance with Section 1.12(a) ~~of this Appendix~~;

iv) When calculating E, the estimated maximum potential annual mercury mass emissions from the stack, substitute the maximum potential flow rate through the common stack (as defined in the monitoring plan) and the highest concentration from any test run (or 0.50 μg/scm, if greater)

into Equation 1;

v) The calculated value of E must be divided by the number of units sharing the stack. If the result, when rounded to the nearest ounce, does not exceed 464 ounces, the units qualify to use the low mass emission methodology; and

vi) If the units qualify to use the methodology, the default mercury concentration used for reporting at the common stack must be the highest value obtained in any test run or 0.50 μg/scm, whichever is greater.

B) The retests required under subsection (d)(4) ~~of this Section~~ may also be done at the common stack. If this testing option is chosen, the testing must be done at a combined load corresponding to the designated normal load level (low, mid, or high) for the units sharing the common stack, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~. Provided that the required load level is attained and that all of the units sharing the stack are fed from the same on-site coal supply during normal operation, it is not necessary for all of the units sharing the stack to be in operation during a retest. However, if two or more of the units that share the stack are fed from different on-site coal supplies (e.g., one unit burns low-sulfur coal for compliance and the other combusts higher-sulfur coal), then either:

i) Perform the retest with all units in normal operation; or

ii) If this is not possible, due to circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator (e.g., a forced unit outage), perform the retest with the available units operating and assess the test results as follows. Use the mercury concentration obtained in the retest for reporting purposes under this Part if the concentration is greater than or equal to the value obtained in the most recent test. If the retested value is lower than the mercury concentration from the previous test, continue using the higher value from the previous test for reporting purposes and use that same higher mercury concentration value in Equation 1 to determine the due date for the next retest, as described in subsection (e)(1)(C) ~~of this Section~~.

C) If testing is done at the common stack, the due date for the next scheduled retest must be determined by substituting the maximum potential flow rate for the common stack (as defined in the monitoring plan) and the highest mercury concentration from any

test run (or 0.50 μg/scm, if greater) into Equation 1 and:

i) If the value of E obtained from Equation 1, rounded to the nearest ounce, is greater than 144 times the number of units sharing the common stack, but less than or equal to 464 times the number of units sharing the stack, the next retest is due in two QA operating quarters; or

ii) If the value of E obtained from Equation 1, rounded to the nearest ounce, is less than or equal to 144 times the number of units sharing the common stack, the next retest is due in four QA operating quarters.

2) For units with multiple stack or duct configurations, mercury emission testing must be performed separately on each stack or duct, and the sum of the estimated annual mercury mass emissions from the stacks or ducts must not exceed 464 ounces of mercury per year. For reporting purposes, the default mercury concentration used for each stack or duct must either be the highest value obtained in any test run for that stack or 0.50 μg/scm, whichever is greater.

3) For units with a main stack and bypass stack configuration, mercury emission testing must be performed only on the main stack. For reporting purposes, the default mercury concentration used for the main stack must either be the highest value obtained in any test run for that stack or 0.50 μg/scm, whichever is greater. Whenever the main stack is bypassed, the maximum potential mercury concentration, as defined in Section 2.1.3 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, must be reported.

f) At the end of each calendar year, if the cumulative annual mercury mass emissions from an affected unit have exceeded 464 ounces, then the owner must install, certify, operate, and maintain a mercury concentration monitoring system or a sorbent trap monitoring system no later than 180 days after the end of the calendar year in which the annual mercury mass emissions exceeded 464 ounces. For common stack and multiple stack configurations, installation and certification of a mercury concentration or sorbent trap monitoring system on each stack (except for bypass stacks) is likewise required within 180 days after the end of the calendar year, if:

1) The annual mercury mass emissions at the common stack have exceeded 464 ounces times the number of affected units using the common stack; or

2) The sum of the annual mercury mass emissions from all of the multiple stacks or ducts has exceeded 464 ounces; or

3) The sum of the annual mercury mass emissions from the main and bypass

stacks has exceeded 464 ounces.

g) For an affected unit that is using a mercury concentration CEMS or a sorbent trap system under Section 1.15(a) ~~of this Appendix~~ to continuously monitor the mercury mass emissions, the owner or operator may switch to the methodology in Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~, provided that the applicable conditions in subsections (c) through (f) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

Section 1.16 Monitoring of Mercury Mass Emissions and Heat Input at Common and Multiple Stacks

a) Unit Utilizing Common Stack with Other Affected Units. When an affected unit utilizes a common stack with one or more affected units, but no non-affected units, the owner or operator must either:

1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems described in Section 1.15(a) ~~of this Appendix~~ at the common stack, record the combined mercury mass emissions for the units exhausting to the common stack. Alternatively, if, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.15(e) ~~of this Appendix~~, each of the units using the common stack is demonstrated to emit less than 464 ounces of mercury per year, the owner or operator may install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and perform the mercury emission testing described under Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~. If reporting of the unit heat input rate is required, determine the hourly unit heat input rates either by:

A) Apportioning the common stack heat input rate to the individual units according to the procedures in 40 CFR 75.16(e)(3), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; or

B) Installing, certifying, operating, and maintaining a flow monitoring system and diluent monitor in the duct to the common stack from each unit; or

2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~ in the duct to the common stack from each unit.

b) Unit utilizing Common Stack with Nonaffected Unit. When one or more affected units utilizes a common stack with one or more nonaffected units, the owner or operator must either:

1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain:

A) the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury

emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~ in the duct to the common stack from each affected unit; or

B) the monitoring systems described in Section 1.15(a) ~~of this Appendix~~ in the common stack and:

i) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or (b) ~~of this Appendix~~ in the duct to the common stack from each non-affected unit. The owner or operator must submit a petition to the Agency to allow a method of calculating and reporting the mercury mass emissions from the affected units as the difference between mercury mass emissions measured in the common stack and mercury mass emissions measured in the ducts of the non-affected units, not to be reported as an hourly value less than zero. The Agency may approve such a method whenever the owner or operator demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Agency, that the method ensures that the mercury mass emissions from the affected units are not underestimated; or

ii) Count the combined emissions measured at the common stack as the mercury mass emissions for the affected units, for recordkeeping and compliance purposes, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~; or

iii) Submit a petition to the Agency to allow use of a method for apportioning mercury mass emissions measured in the common stack to each of the units using the common stack and for reporting the mercury mass emissions. The Agency may approve such a method whenever the owner or operator demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Agency, that the method ensures that the mercury mass emissions from the affected units are not underestimated.

2) If the monitoring option in subsection (b)(1)(B) ~~of this Section~~ is selected, and if heat input is required to be reported under this Part, the owner or operator must either:

A) Apportion the common stack heat input rate to the individual units according to the procedures in 40 CFR 75.16(e)(3), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; or

B) Install a flow monitoring system and a diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2)

monitoring system in the duct leading from each affected unit to the common stack, and measure the heat input rate in each duct, according to Section 2.2 of Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~.

c) Unit With a Main Stack and a Bypass Stack. Whenever any portion of the flue gases from an affected unit can be routed through a bypass stack to avoid the mercury monitoring systems installed on the main stack, the owner and operator must either:

1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems described in Section 1.15(a) ~~of this Appendix~~ on both the main stack and the bypass stack and calculate mercury mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the mercury mass emissions measured at the two stacks;

2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems described in Section 1.15(a) ~~of this Appendix~~ at the main stack and measure mercury mass emissions at the bypass stack using the appropriate reference methods in Section 1.6(b) ~~of this Appendix~~. Calculate mercury mass emissions for the unit as the sum of the emissions recorded by the installed monitoring systems on the main stack and the emissions measured by the reference method monitoring systems;

3) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or (b) ~~of this Appendix~~ only on the main stack. If this option is chosen, it is not necessary to designate the exhaust configuration as a multiple stack configuration in the monitoring plan required under Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~, since only the main stack is monitored; or

4) If the monitoring option in subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ is selected, and if heat input is required to be reported under this Part, the owner or operator must:

A) Use the installed flow and diluent monitors to determine the hourly heat input rate at each stack (mmBtu/hr), according to Section 2.2 of Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~; and

B) Calculate the hourly heat input at each stack (in mmBtu) by multiplying the measured stack heat input rate by the corresponding stack operating time; and

C) Determine the hourly unit heat input by summing the hourly stack heat input values.

d) Unit With Multiple Stack or Duct Configuration. When the flue gases from an affected unit discharge to the atmosphere through more than one stack, or when

the flue gases from an affected unit utilize two or more ducts feeding into a single stack and the owner or operator chooses to monitor in the ducts rather than in the stack, the owner or operator must:

1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or (b) ~~of this Appendix~~ in each of the multiple stacks and determine mercury mass emissions from the affected unit as the sum of the mercury mass emissions recorded for each stack. If another unit also exhausts flue gases into one of the monitored stacks, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable requirements of subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, in order to properly determine the mercury mass emissions from the units using that stack;

2) Install, certify, operate, and maintain the monitoring systems and (if applicable) perform the mercury emission testing described in Section 1.15(a) or Section 1.15(b) ~~of this Appendix~~ in each of the ducts that feed into the stack, and determine mercury mass emissions from the affected unit using the sum of the mercury mass emissions measured at each duct, except that where another unit also exhausts flue gases to one or more of the stacks, the owner or operator must also comply with the applicable requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~ to determine and record mercury mass emissions from the units using that stack; or

3) If the monitoring option in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ is selected, and if heat input is required to be reported under this Part, the owner or operator must:

A) Use the installed flow and diluent monitors to determine the hourly heat input rate at each stack or duct (mmBtu/hr), according to Section 2.2 of Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~; and

B) Calculate the hourly heat input at each stack or duct (in mmBtu) by multiplying the measured stack (or duct) heat input rate by the corresponding stack (or duct) operating time; and

C) Determine the hourly unit heat input by summing the hourly stack (or duct) heat input values.

Section 1.17 Calculation of Mercury Mass Emissions and Heat Input Rate

The owner or operator must calculate mercury mass emissions and heat input rate in ~~accordance~~

compliance with the procedures in Sections 4.1 through 4.3 of Exhibit F ~~to this Appendix~~.

Section 1.18 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) General Recordkeeping Provisions. The owner or operator of any affected unit must maintain for each affected unit and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~ a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required by this part at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least 5 years from the date of each record. Except for the certification data required in Section 1.11(a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~ and the initial submission of the monitoring plan required in Section 1.11(a)(5) ~~of this Appendix~~, the data must be collected beginning with the earlier of the date of provisional certification or the compliance deadline in Section 1.14(b) ~~of this Appendix~~. The certification data required in Section 1.11(a)(4) ~~of this Appendix~~ must be collected beginning with the date of the first certification test performed. The file must contain the following information:

1) The information required in Sections 1.11(a)(2), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (b), (c) (if applicable), (d), and (e) or (f) ~~of this Appendix~~ (as applicable);

2) The information required in Section 1.12 ~~of this Appendix~~, for units with flue gas desulfurization systems or add-on mercury emission controls;

3) For affected units using mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring systems, for each hour when the unit is operating, record the mercury mass emissions, calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 4 of Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~;

4) Heat input and mercury methodologies for the hour; and

5) Formulas from the monitoring plan for total mercury mass emissions and heat input rate (if applicable)

b) Certification, Quality Assurance, and Quality Control Record Provisions. The owner or operator of any affected unit must record the applicable information in Section 1.13 ~~of this Appendix~~ for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~.

c) Monitoring Plan Recordkeeping Provisions.

1) General Provisions. The owner or operator of an affected unit must prepare and maintain a monitoring plan for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~. The monitoring plan must contain sufficient information on the continuous monitoring systems and the use

of data derived from these systems to demonstrate that all the unit's mercury emissions are monitored and reported.

2) Updates. Whenever the owner or operator makes a replacement, modification, or change in a certified continuous monitoring system or alternative monitoring system under 40 CFR 75, subpart E, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, including a change in the automated data acquisition and handling system or in the flue gas handling system, that affects information reported in the monitoring plan (e.g., a change to a serial number for a component of a monitoring system), then the owner or operator must update the monitoring plan.

3) Contents of the Monitoring Plan. Each monitoring plan must contain the information in Section 1.10(c)(1) ~~of this Appendix~~ in electronic format and the information in Section 1.10(c)(1) in hardcopy format.

d) General Reporting Provisions.

1) The owner or operator of an affected unit must comply with all reporting requirements in this Section and with any additional requirements ~~set forth~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 225.

2) The owner or operator of an affected unit must submit the following for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~:

A) Monitoring plans in accordance with subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~; and

B) Quarterly reports in accordance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Other Petitions and Communications. The owner or operator of an affected unit must submit petitions, correspondence, application forms, and petition-related test results in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the ~~provisions in~~ Section 1.14(f) ~~of this Appendix~~.

4) Quality Assurance RATA Reports. If requested by the Agency, the owner or operator of an affected unit must submit the quality assurance RATA report for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~ by the later of 45 days after completing a quality assurance RATA according to Section 2.3 of Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ or 15 days after receiving the request. The owner or operator must report the hardcopy information required by Section 1.13(a)(9) ~~of this Appendix~~ to the Agency.

5) Notifications. The owner or operator of an affected unit must submit written notice to the Agency according to the provisions in 40 CFR 75.61, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~.

e) Monitoring Plan Reporting.

The owner or operator of an affected unit must submit all of the hardcopy information required under Section 1.10 ~~of this Appendix~~, for each affected unit or group of units monitored at a common stack and each non-affected unit under Section 1.16(b)(2)(B) ~~of this Appendix~~, to the Agency prior to initial certification. Thereafter, the owner or operator must submit hardcopy information only if that portion of the monitoring plan is revised. The owner or operator must submit the required hardcopy information as follows: no later than 21 days prior to the commencement of initial certification testing; with any certification or recertification application, if a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated with the recertification event; and within 30 days of any other event with which a hardcopy monitoring plan change is associated, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 1.10(b) ~~of this Appendix~~.

f) Quarterly Reports. EGUs using CEMS or excepted monitoring systems must submit quarterly reports ~~pursuant to the requirements in~~under Section 225.290(b).

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.APPENDIX B Continuous Emission Monitoring System for Mercury

Section 225 EXHIBIT A --Specifications and Test Procedures

1. Installation and Measurement Location

1.1 Gas and Mercury Monitors

Following the procedures in Section 8.1.1 of Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, install the pollutant concentration monitor or monitoring system at a location where the pollutant concentration and emission rate measurements are directly representative of the total emissions from the affected unit. Select a representative measurement point or path for the monitor probes (or for the path from the transmitter to the receiver) such that the CO_2 or O_2, concentration monitoring system, mercury concentration monitoring system, or sorbent trap monitoring system will pass the relative accuracy test (see Section 6 of this Exhibit).

It is recommended that monitor measurements be made at locations where the exhaust gas temperature is above the dew-point temperature. If the cause of failure to meet the relative accuracy tests is determined to be the measurement location, relocate the monitor probes.

1.1.1 Point Monitors

Locate the measurement point (1) within the centroidal area of the stack or duct cross-section, or (2) no less than 1.0 meter from the stack or duct wall.

1.2 Flow Monitors

Install the flow monitor in a location that provides representative volumetric flow over all operating conditions. Such a location is one that provides an average velocity of the flue gas flow over the stack or duct cross section and is representative of the pollutant concentration monitor location. Where the moisture content of the flue gas affects volumetric flow measurements, use the procedures in both Reference Methods 1 and 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to establish a proper location for the flow monitor. The Illinois EPA recommends (but does not require) performing a flow profile study following the procedures in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 1, Sections 11.5 or 11.4, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for each of the three operating or load levels indicated in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ to determine the acceptability of the potential flow monitor location and to determine the number and location of flow sampling points required to obtain a representative flow value. The procedure in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Test Method 1, Section 11.5, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, may be used even if the flow measurement location is greater than or equal to 2 equivalent stack or duct diameters downstream or greater than or equal to 1/2 duct diameter upstream from a flow disturbance. If a flow profile study shows that cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions exist at the potential flow monitor location that are likely to prevent the monitor from meeting the performance specifications of this part, then the Agency recommends either (1) selecting another location where there is no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition, or (2) eliminating the cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition by straightening the flow, e.g., by installing straightening vanes. The Agency also recommends selecting flow monitor locations to minimize the effects of condensation, coating, erosion, or other conditions that could adversely affect flow monitor performance.

1.2.1 Acceptability of Monitor Location

The installation of a flow monitor is acceptable if either (1) the location satisfies the minimum siting criteria of Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (i.e., the location is greater than or equal to eight stack or duct diameters downstream and two diameters upstream from a flow disturbance; or, if necessary, two stack or duct diameters downstream and one-half stack or duct diameter upstream from a flow disturbance), or (2) the results of a flow profile study, if performed, are acceptable (i.e., there are no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions), and the flow monitor also satisfies the performance specifications of this part. If the flow monitor is installed in a location that does not satisfy these physical criteria, but nevertheless the monitor achieves the performance specifications of this part, then the location is acceptable, notwithstanding the requirements of this Section.

1.2.2 Alternative Monitoring Location

Whenever the owner or operator successfully demonstrates that modifications to the exhaust duct or stack (such as installation of straightening vanes, modifications of ductwork, and the like) are necessary for the flow monitor to meet the performance specifications, the Agency may approve an interim alternative flow monitoring methodology and an extension to the required certification date for the flow monitor.

Where no location exists that satisfies the physical siting criteria in Section 1.2.1, where the results of flow profile studies performed at two or more alternative flow monitor locations are unacceptable, or where installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or the ducts is demonstrated to be technically infeasible, the owner or operator may petition the Agency for an alternative method for monitoring flow.

2. Equipment Specifications

2.1 Instrument Span and Range

In implementing Sections 2.1.1 through 2.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~, set the measurement range for each parameter (CO_2, O_2, or flow rate) high enough to prevent full-scale exceedances from occurring, yet low enough to ensure good measurement accuracy and to maintain a high signal-to-noise ratio. To meet these objectives, select the range such that the majority of the readings obtained during typical unit operation are kept, to the extent practicable, between 20.0 and 80.0 percent of the full-scale range of the instrument. These guidelines do not apply to mercury monitoring systems.

2.1.1 CO_2 and O_2 Monitors

For an O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percentage moisture), select a span value between 15.0 and 25.0 percent O_2. For a CO_2 monitor installed on a boiler, select a span value between 14.0 and 20.0 percent CO_2. For a CO_2 monitor installed on a combustion turbine, an alternative span value between 6.0 and 14.0 percent CO_2 may be used. An alternative CO_2 span value below 6.0 percent may be used if an appropriate technical justification is included in the hardcopy monitoring plan. An alternative O_2 span value below 15.0 percent O_2 may be used if an appropriate technical justification is included in the monitoring plan (e.g., O_2 concentrations above a certain level create an unsafe operating condition). Select the full-scale range of the instrument to be consistent with Section 2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and to be greater than or equal to the span value. Select the calibration gas concentrations for the daily calibration error tests and linearity checks in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, as percentages of the span value. For O_2 monitors with span values ≥21.0 percent O_2, purified instrument air containing 20.9 percent O_2 may be used as the high-level calibration material. If a dual-range or autoranging diluent analyzer is installed, the analyzer may be represented in the monitoring plan as a single component.

2.1.2 Flow Monitors

Select the full-scale range of the flow monitor so that it is consistent with Section 2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and can accurately measure all potential volumetric flow rates at the flow monitor

installation site.

2.1.2.1 Maximum Potential Velocity and Flow Rate

For this purpose, determine the span value of the flow monitor using the following procedure. Calculate the maximum potential velocity (MPV) using Equation A-3a or A-3b or determine the MPV (wet basis) from velocity traverse testing using Reference Method 2 (or its allowable alternatives) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. If using test values, use the highest average velocity (determined from the Method 2 traverses) measured at or near the maximum unit operating load. Express the MPV in units of wet standard feet per minute (fpm). For the purpose of providing substitute data during periods of missing flow rate data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 75.31 and 75.33 and as required elsewhere in this part, calculate the maximum potential stack gas flow rate (MPF) in units of standard cubic feet per hour (scfh), as the product of the MPV (in units of wet, standard fpm) times 60, times the cross-sectional area of the stack or duct (in ft^2) at the flow monitor location.

$$MPV = \left(\frac{F_d H_f}{A}\right)\left(\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}}\right)\left(\frac{100}{100 - \%H_2O}\right) \quad \text{(Eq A-3a)}$$

or

$$MPV = \left(\frac{F_c H_f}{A}\right)\left(\frac{100}{\%CO_{2d}}\right)\left(\frac{100}{100 - \%H_2O}\right) \quad \text{(Eq A-3b)}$$

Where:

MPV = maximum potential velocity (fpm, standard wet basis).

F_d = dry-basis F factor (dscf/mmBtu) from Table 1, Section 3.3.5 of Appendix F , 40 CFR Part 75.

F_c = carbon-based F factor (scf CO_2/mmBtu) from Table 1, Section 3.3.5 of Appendix F , 40 CFR Part 75.

H_f = maximum heat input (mmBtu/minute) for all units, combined, exhausting to the stack or duct where the flow monitor is located.

A = inside cross sectional area (ft^2) of the flue at the flow monitor location.

$\%O_{2d}$ = maximum oxygen concentration, percent dry basis, under normal operating conditions.

$\%CO_{2d}$ = minimum carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis, under normal operating conditions.

$\%H_2O$ = maximum percent flue gas moisture content under normal operating

conditions.

2.1.2.2 Span Values and Range

Determine the span and range of the flow monitor as follows. Convert the MPV, as determined in Section 2.1.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, to the same measurement units of flow rate that are used for daily calibration error tests (e.g., scfh, kscfh, kacfm, or differential pressure (inches of water)). Next, determine the "calibration span value" by multiplying the MPV (converted to equivalent daily calibration error units) by a factor no less than 1.00 and no greater than 1.25, and rounding up the result to at least two significant figures. For calibration span values in inches of water, retain at least two decimal places. Select appropriate reference signals for the daily calibration error tests as percentages of the calibration span value, as specified in Section 2.2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Finally, calculate the "flow rate span value" (in scfh) as the product of the MPF, as determined in Section 2.1.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, times the same factor (between 1.00 and 1.25) that was used to calculate the calibration span value. Round off the flow rate span value to the nearest 1000 scfh. Select the full-scale range of the flow monitor so that it is greater than or equal to the span value and is consistent with Section 2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Include in the monitoring plan for the unit: calculations of the MPV, MPF, calibration span value, flow rate span value, and full-scale range (expressed both in scfh and, if different, in the measurement units of calibration).

2.1.2.3 Adjustment of Span and Range

For each affected unit or common stack, the owner or operator must make a periodic evaluation of the MPV, span, and range values for each flow rate monitor (at a minimum, an annual evaluation is required) and must make any necessary span and range adjustments with corresponding monitoring plan updates, as described in subsections (a) through (c) ~~of this Section 2.1.2.3~~. Span and range adjustments may be required, for example, as a result of changes in the fuel supply, changes in the stack or ductwork configuration, changes in the manner of operation of the unit, or installation or removal of emission controls. In implementing the provisions in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section 2.1.2.3~~, note that flow rate data recorded during short-term, non-representative operating conditions (e.g., a trial burn of a different type of fuel) must be excluded from consideration. The owner or operator must keep the results of the most recent span and range evaluation on-site, in a format suitable for inspection. Make each required span or range adjustment no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in which the need to adjust the span or range is identified.

a) If the fuel supply, stack or ductwork configuration, operating parameters, or other conditions change such that the maximum potential flow rate changes significantly, adjust the span and range to assure the continued accuracy of the flow monitor. A "significant" change in the MPV means that the guidelines of Section 2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ can no longer be met, as determined by either a periodic evaluation by the owner or operator or from the results of an audit by the Agency. The owner or operator should evaluate whether any planned changes in operation of the unit may affect the flow of the unit or stack and should plan any necessary span and range changes needed to account for these changes, so that

they are made in as timely a manner as practicable to coordinate with the operational changes. Calculate the adjusted calibration span and flow rate span values using the procedures in Section 2.1.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) Whenever the full-scale range is exceeded during a quarter, provided that the exceedance is not caused by a monitor out-of-control period, report 200.0 percent of the current full-scale range as the hourly flow rate for each hour of the full-scale exceedance. If the range is exceeded, make appropriate adjustments to the flow rate span, and range to prevent future full-scale exceedances. Calculate the new calibration span value by converting the new flow rate span value from units of scfh to units of daily calibration. A calibration error test must be performed and passed to validate data on the new range.

c) Whenever changes are made to the MPV, full-scale range, or span value of the flow monitor, as described in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, record and report (as applicable) the new full-scale range setting, calculations of the flow rate span value, calibration span value, and MPV in an updated monitoring plan for the unit. The monitoring plan update must be made in the quarter in which the changes become effective. Record and report the adjusted calibration span and reference values as parts of the records for the calibration error test required by Exhibit B ~~to Appendix B~~. Whenever the calibration span value is adjusted, use reference values for the calibration error test that meet the requirements of Section 2.2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, based on the most recent adjusted calibration span value. Perform a calibration error test according to Section 2.1.1 of Exhibit B ~~to Appendix B~~ whenever making a change to the flow monitor span or range, unless the range change also triggers a recertification under Section 1.4 of Appendix B.

2.1.3 Mercury Monitors

Determine the appropriate span and range values for each mercury pollutant concentration monitor, so that all expected mercury concentrations can be determined accurately.

2.1.3.1 Maximum Potential Concentration

The maximum potential concentration depends upon the type of coal combusted in the unit. For the initial MPC determination, there are three options:

1) Use one of the following default values: 9 µg/scm for bituminous coal; 10 µg/scm for sub-bituminous coal; 16 µg/scm for lignite, and 1 µg/scm for waste coal, i.e., anthracite culm or bituminous gob. If different coals are blended, use the highest MPC for any fuel in the blend; or

2) You may base the MPC on the results of site-specific emission testing using one of the mercury reference methods in Section 1.6 ~~of this Appendix~~, if the unit does not have add-on mercury emission controls or a flue gas desulfurization system, or if you test upstream of these control

devices. A minimum of 3 test runs are required at the normal operating load. Use the highest total mercury concentration obtained in any of the tests as the MPC; or

3) You may base the MPC on 720 or more hours of historical CEMS data or data from a sorbent trap monitoring system, if the unit does not have add-on mercury emission controls or a flue gas desulfurization system (or if the CEMS or sorbent trap system is located upstream of these control devices) and if the mercury CEMS or sorbent trap system has been tested for relative accuracy against one of the mercury reference methods in Section 1.6 ~~of this Appendix~~ and has met a relative accuracy specification of 20.0% or less.

2.1.3.2 Maximum Expected Concentration

For units with FGD systems that significantly reduce mercury emissions (including fluidized bed units that use limestone injection) and for units equipped with add-on mercury emission controls (e.g., carbon injection), determine the maximum expected mercury concentration (MEC) during normal, stable operation of the unit and emission controls. To calculate the MEC, substitute the MPC value from Section 2.1.3.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ into Equation A-2 in Section 2.1.1.2 of appendix A to 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. For units with add-on mercury emission controls, base the percent removal efficiency on design engineering calculations. For units with FGD systems, use the best available estimate of the mercury removal efficiency of the FGD system.

2.1.3.3 Span and Range Values

a) For each mercury monitor, determine a high span value, by rounding the MPC value from Section 2.1.3.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ upward to the next highest multiple of 10 µg/scm.

b) For an affected unit equipped with an FGD system or a unit with add-on mercury emission controls, if the MEC value from Section 2.1.3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ is less than 20 percent of the high span value from subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, and if the high span value is 20 µg/scm or greater, define a second, low span value of 10 µg/scm.

c) If only a high span value is required, set the full-scale range of the mercury analyzer to be greater than or equal to the span value.

d) If two span values are required, you may either:

1) Use two separate (high and low) measurement scales, setting the range of each scale to be greater than or equal to the high or low span value, as appropriate; or

2) Quality-assure two segments of a single measurement scale.

2.1.3.4 Adjustment of Span and Range

For each affected unit or common stack, the owner or operator must make a periodic evaluation of the MPC, MEC, span, and range values for each mercury monitor (at a minimum, an annual evaluation is required) and must make any necessary span and range adjustments, with corresponding monitoring plan updates. Span and range adjustments may be required, for example, as a result of changes in the fuel supply, changes in the manner of operation of the unit, or installation or removal of emission controls. In implementing the provisions in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, data recorded during short-term, non-representative process operating conditions (e.g., a trial burn of a different type of fuel) must be excluded from consideration. The owner or operator must keep the results of the most recent span and range evaluation on-site, in a format suitable for inspection. Make each required span or range adjustment no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in which the need to adjust the span or range is identified, except that up to 90 days after the end of that quarter may be taken to implement a span adjustment if the calibration gas concentrations currently being used for calibration error tests, system integrity checks, and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value and new calibration materials must be ordered or additional Hg generator calibration points must be certified.

a) The guidelines of Section 2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ do not apply to mercury monitoring systems.

b) Whenever a full-scale range exceedance occurs during a quarter and is not caused by a monitor out-of-control period, proceed as follows:

1) For monitors with a single measurement scale, report that the system was out of range and invalid data was obtained until the readings come back on-scale and, if appropriate, make adjustments to the MPC, span, and range to prevent future full-scale exceedances; or

2) For units with two separate measurement scales, if the low range is exceeded, no further action is required, provided that the high range is available and is not out-of-control or out-of-service for any reason. However, if the high range is not able to provide quality assured data at the time of the low range exceedance or at any time during the continuation of the exceedance, report that the system was out-of-control until the readings return to the low range or until the high range is able to provide quality assured data (unless the reason that the high-scale range is not able to provide quality assured data is because the high-scale range has been exceeded; if the high-scale range is exceeded follow the procedures in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~).

c) Whenever changes are made to the MPC, MEC, full-scale range, or span value of the mercury monitor, record and report (as applicable) the new full-scale range setting, the new MPC or MEC and calculations of the adjusted span value in an

updated monitoring plan. The monitoring plan update must be made in the quarter in which the changes become effective. In addition, record and report the adjusted span as part of the records for the daily calibration error test and linearity check specified by Exhibit B ~~to Appendix B~~. Whenever the span value is adjusted, use calibration gas concentrations that meet the requirements of Section 5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, based on the adjusted span value. When a span adjustment is so significant that the calibration gas concentrations currently being used for calibration error tests, system integrity checks and linearity checks are unsuitable for use with the new span value, then a diagnostic linearity or 3-level system integrity check using the new calibration gas concentrations must be performed and passed. Use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B, beginning with the hour in which the span is changed.

2.2 Design for Quality Control Testing

2.2.1 Pollutant Concentration and CO_2 or O_2 Monitors

a) Design and equip each pollutant concentration and CO_2 or O_2 monitor with a calibration gas injection port that allows a check of the entire measurement system when calibration gases are introduced. For extractive and dilution type monitors, all monitoring components exposed to the sample gas, (e.g., sample lines, filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and as much of the probe as practicable) are included in the measurement system. For in-situ type monitors, the calibration must check against the injected gas for the performance of all active electronic and optical components (e.g. transmitter, receiver, analyzer).

b) Design and equip each pollutant concentration or CO_2 or O_2 monitor to allow daily determinations of calibration error (positive or negative) at the zero- and mid-or high-level concentrations specified in Section 5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.2.2 Flow Monitors

Design all flow monitors to meet the applicable performance specifications.

2.2.2.1 Calibration Error Test

Design and equip each flow monitor to allow for a daily calibration error test consisting of at least two reference values: Zero to 20 percent of span or an equivalent reference value (e.g., pressure pulse or electronic signal) and 50 to 70 percent of span. Flow monitor response, both before and after any adjustment, must be capable of being recorded by the data acquisition and handling system. Design each flow monitor to allow a daily calibration error test of the entire flow monitoring system, from and including the probe tip (or equivalent) through and including the data acquisition and handling system, or the flow monitoring system from and including the transducer through and including the data acquisition and handling system.

2.2.2.2 Interference Check

a) Design and equip each flow monitor with a means to ensure that the moisture expected to occur at the monitoring location does not interfere with the proper functioning of the flow monitoring system. Design and equip each flow monitor with a means to detect, on at least a daily basis, pluggage of each sample line and sensing port, and malfunction of each resistance temperature detector (RTD), transceiver or equivalent.

b) Design and equip each differential pressure flow monitor to provide an automatic, periodic back purging (simultaneously on both sides of the probe) or equivalent method of sufficient force and frequency to keep the probe and lines sufficiently free of obstructions on at least a daily basis to prevent velocity sensing interference, and a means for detecting leaks in the system on at least a quarterly basis (manual check is acceptable).

c) Design and equip each thermal flow monitor with a means to ensure on at least a daily basis that the probe remains sufficiently clean to prevent velocity sensing interference.

d) Design and equip each ultrasonic flow monitor with a means to ensure on at least a daily basis that the transceivers remain sufficiently clean (e.g., back purging system) to prevent velocity sensing interference.

2.2.3 Mercury Monitors

Design and equip each mercury monitor to permit the introduction of known concentrations of elemental mercury and HgCl2 separately, at a point immediately preceding the sample extraction filtration system, such that the entire measurement system can be checked. If the mercury monitor does not have a converter, the HgCl2 injection capability is not required.

3. Performance Specifications

3.1 Calibration Error

a) The calibration error performance specifications in this Section apply only to 7-day calibration error tests under Sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and to the offline calibration demonstration described in Section 2.1.1.2 of Exhibit B ~~to Appendix B~~. The calibration error limits for daily operation of the continuous monitoring systems required under this part are found in Section 2.1.4(a) of Exhibit B ~~to Appendix B~~.

b) The calibration error of a mercury concentration monitor must not deviate from the reference value of either the zero or upscale calibration gas by more than 5.0 percent of the span value, as calculated using Equation A-5 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Alternatively, if the span value is 10 µg/scm, the calibration error test results are also acceptable if the absolute value of the difference between the monitor

response value and the reference value, R-A in Equation A-5 ~~of this Exhibit~~, is ≤ 1.0 µg/scm.

$$CE = \frac{|R - A|}{S} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-5)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of the span of the instrument.

R = Reference value of zero or upscale (high-level or mid-level, as applicable) calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Actual monitoring system response to the calibration gas.

S = Span of the instrument, as specified in Section 2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

3.2 Linearity and System Integrity Checks

For CO_2 or O_2 monitors (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percent moisture):

a) The error in linearity for each calibration gas concentration (low-, mid-, and high-levels) must not exceed or deviate from the reference value by more than 5.0 percent as calculated using Equation A-4 ~~of this Exhibit~~; or

b) The absolute value of the difference between the average of the monitor response values and the average of the reference values, R-A in Equation A-4 ~~of this Exhibit~~, must be less than or equal to 0.5 percent CO_2 or O_2, whichever is less restrictive. For the linearity check and the 3-level system integrity check of a mercury monitor, which are required, respectively, under Section 1.4(c)(1)(B) and (c)(1)(E) of Appendix B, the measurement error must not exceed 10.0 percent of the reference value at any of the three gas levels. To calculate the measurement error at each level, take the absolute value of the difference between the reference value and mean CEM response, divide the result by the reference value, and then multiply by 100. Alternatively, the results at any gas level are acceptable if the absolute value of the difference between the average monitor response and the average reference value, i.e., $|R - A|$ in Equation A-4 ~~of this Exhibit~~, does not exceed 0.8 µg/m^3. The principal and alternative performance specifications in this Section also apply to the single-level system integrity check described in Section 2.6 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

$$ME = \frac{|R - A|}{R} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-4)}$$

Where:

ME = Percentage measurement error, for a linearity check or system integrity check, based upon the reference value.

R = Reference value of low-, mid-, or high-level calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Average of the monitoring system responses.

3.3 Relative Accuracy

3.3.1 Relative Accuracy for CO_2 and O_2 Monitors

The relative accuracy for CO_2 and O_2 monitors must not exceed 10.0 percent. The relative accuracy test results are also acceptable if the difference between the mean value of the CO_2 or O_2 monitor measurements and the corresponding reference method measurement mean value, calculated using equation A-7 ~~of this Exhibit~~, does not exceed ±1.0 percent CO_2 or O_2.

$$\underline{d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i} \qquad \text{(Eq A-7)}$$

Where:

n = Number of data points.

d_i = The difference between a reference method value and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system value (RM_i–CEM_i) at a given point in time i.

3.3.1 Relative Accuracy for Flow Monitors

a) The relative accuracy of flow monitors must not exceed 10.0 percent at any load (or operating) level at which a RATA is performed (i.e., the low, mid, or high level, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~).

b) For affected units where the average of the flow reference method measurements of gas velocity at a particular load (or operating) level of the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 10.0 fps, the difference between the mean value of the flow monitor velocity measurements and the reference method mean value in fps at that level must not exceed ±- 2.0 fps, wherever the 10.0 percent relative accuracy specification is not achieved.

3.3.3 Relative Accuracy for Moisture Monitoring Systems

The relative accuracy of a moisture monitoring system must not exceed 10.0 percent. The relative accuracy test results are also acceptable if the difference between the mean value of the reference method measurements (in percent H_2O) and the corresponding mean value of the moisture monitoring system measurements (in percent H_2O), calculated using Equation A-7 ~~of this Exhibit~~ does not exceed ±- 1.5 percent H_2O.

3.3.4 Relative Accuracy for Mercury Monitoring Systems

The relative accuracy of a mercury concentration monitoring system or a sorbent trap monitoring system must not exceed 20.0 percent. Alternatively, for affected units where the average of the reference method measurements of mercury concentration during the relative accuracy test audit is less than 5.0 μg/scm, the test results are acceptable if the difference between the mean value of the monitor measurements and the reference method mean value does not exceed 1.0 μg/scm, in cases where the relative accuracy specification of 20.0 percent is not achieved.

3.4 Cycle Time

The cycle time for mercury concentration monitors, oxygen monitors used to determine percent moisture, and any other monitoring component of a continuous emission monitoring system that is required to perform a cycle time test must not exceed 15 minutes.

4. Data Acquisition and Handling Systems

Automated data acquisition and handling systems must read and record the full range of pollutant concentrations and volumetric flow from zero through span and provide a continuous, permanent record of all measurements and required information as a computer data file capable of being reproduced in a readable hard copy format. These systems also must have the capability of interpreting and converting the individual output signals from a flow monitor, a CO_2 monitor, an O_2 monitor, a moisture monitoring system, a mercury concentration monitoring system, and a sorbent trap monitoring system, to produce a continuous readout of pollutant emission rates or pollutant mass emissions (as applicable) in the appropriate units (e.g., lb/hr, lb/MMBtu, ounces/hr, tons/hr). These systems also must have the capability of interpreting and converting the individual output signals from a flow monitor to produce a continuous readout of pollutant mass emission rates in the units of the standard. Where CO_2 emissions are measured with a continuous emission monitoring system, the data acquisition and handling system must also produce a readout of CO_2 mass emissions in tons.

Data acquisition and handling systems must also compute and record monitor calibration error; flow rate data, or mercury emission rate data.

5. Calibration Gas

5.1 Reference Gases

For the purposes of Appendix B, calibration gases include the following:

5.1.1 Standard Reference Materials (SRM)

These calibration gases may be obtained from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) at the following address: Quince Orchard and Cloppers Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-0001.

5.1.2 SRM-Equivalent Compressed Gas Primary Reference Material (PRM)

Contact the Gas Metrology Team, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory of NIST, at the address in Section 5.1.1, for a list of vendors and cylinder gases.

5.1.3 NIST Traceable Reference Materials

Contact the Gas Metrology Team, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory of NIST, at the address in Section 5.1.1, for a list of vendors and cylinder gases that meet the definition for a NIST Traceable Reference Material (NTRM) provided in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5.1.4 EPA Protocol Gases

a) An EPA Protocol Gas is a calibration gas mixture prepared and analyzed according to Section 2 of the "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards" September 1997, EPA-600/R-97/121 or such revised procedure as approved by the Administrator (EPA Traceability Protocol).

b) An EPA Protocol Gas must have a specialty gas producer-certified uncertainty (95-percent confidence interval) that must not be greater than 2.0 percent of the certified concentration (tag value) of the gas mixture. The uncertainty must be calculated using the statistical procedures (or equivalent statistical techniques) that are listed in Section 2.1.8 of the EPA Traceability Protocol.

c) A copy of EPA-600/R-97/121 is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 703-605-6585 or http://www.ntis.gov, and from http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/news.html or http://www.epa.gov/appcdwww/tsb/index.html.

5.1.5 Research Gas Mixtures

Research gas mixtures must be vendor-certified to be within 2.0 percent of the concentration specified on the cylinder label (tag value), using the uncertainty calculation procedure in Section 2.1.8 of the "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards" September 1997, EPA-600/R-97/121. Inquiries about the RGM program should be directed to: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Analytical Chemistry Division, Chemical Science and Technology Laboratory, B-324 Chemistry, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

5.1.6 Zero Air Material

Zero air material is defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5.1.7 NIST/EPA-Approved Certified Reference Materials

Existing certified reference materials (CRMs) that are still within their certification period may be used as calibration gas.

5.1.8 Gas Manufacturer's Intermediate Standards

Gas manufacturer's intermediate standards is defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5.1.9 Mercury Standards

For 7-day calibration error tests of mercury concentration monitors and for daily calibration error tests of mercury monitors, either NIST-traceable elemental mercury standards (as defined in Section 225.130) or a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury (as defined in Section 225.130) may be used. For linearity checks, NIST-traceable elemental mercury standards must be used. For 3- level and single-point system integrity checks under Section 1.4(c)(1)(E) of Appendix B, Sections 6.2(g) and 6.3.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, and Sections 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 2.6 of Exhibit B of Appendix B, a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury must be used. Alternatively, other NIST-traceable standards may be used for the required checks, subject to the approval of the Agency. Notwithstanding these requirements, mercury calibration standards that are not NIST-traceable may be used for the tests described in this Section until December 31, 2009. However, on and after January 1, 2010, only NIST-traceable calibration standards must be used for these tests.

5.2 Concentrations

Four concentration levels are required as follows.

5.2.1 Zero-level Concentration

0.0 to 20.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for Hg, CO_2 and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.2 Low-level Concentration

20.0 to 30.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for Hg, CO_2 and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.3 Mid-level Concentration

50.0 to 60.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low- and high-scale for Hg, CO_2 and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

5.2.4 High-level Concentration

80.0 to 100.0 percent of span, including span for high-scale or both low-and high-scale for Hg, CO_2 and O_2 monitors, as appropriate.

6. Certification Tests and Procedures

6.1 General Requirements

6.1.1 Pretest Preparation

Install the components of the continuous emission monitoring system (i.e., pollutant concentration monitors, CO_2 or O_2 monitor, and flow monitor) as specified in Sections 1, 2, and 3 ~~of this Exhibit~~, and prepare each system component and the combined system for operation in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Operate the units during each period when measurements are made. Units may be tested on non-consecutive days. To the extent practicable, test the DAHS software prior to testing the monitoring hardware.

6.1.2 Requirements for Air Emission Testing Bodies

a) On and after January 1, 2009, any Air Emission Testing Body (AETB) conducting relative accuracy test audits of CEMS and sorbent trap monitoring systems under Part 225, Subpart B, must conform to the requirements of ASTM D7036-04 ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 75, appendix A, section 6.1.2 (incorporated by reference in Section 225.140). This Section is not applicable to daily operation, daily calibration error checks, daily flow interference checks, quarterly linearity checks, or routine maintenance of CEMS.

b) The AETB must provide to the affected sources certification that the AETB operates in conformance with, and that data submitted to the Agency has been collected in ~~accordance~~ compliance with~~, the requirements of~~ ASTM D7036-04 ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 75, appendix A, section 6.1.2 (incorporated by reference in Section 225.140). This certification may be provided in the form of:

1) A certificate of accreditation of relevant scope issued by a recognized, national accreditation body; or

2) A letter of certification signed by a member of the senior management staff of the AETB.

c) The AETB must either provide a Qualified Individual on-site to conduct or must oversee all relative accuracy testing carried out by the AETB as required in ASTM D7036-04 ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 75, appendix A, section 6.1.2 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140). The Qualified Individual must provide the affected sources with copies of the qualification credentials relevant to the scope of the testing conducted.

6.2 Linearity Check (General Procedures)

Check the linearity of each CO_2, Hg, and O_2 monitor while the unit, or group of units for a common stack, is combusting fuel at conditions of typical stack temperature and pressure; it is not necessary for the unit to be generating electricity during this test. For units with two measurement ranges (high and low) for a particular parameter, perform a linearity check on both the low scale and the high scale. For on-going quality assurance of the CEMS, perform linearity checks, using the procedures in this Section, on the ranges and at the frequency specified in Section 2.2.1 of Exhibit B to Appendix B. Challenge each monitor with calibration gas, as defined in Section 5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, at the low-, mid-, and high-range concentrations specified in Section 5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Introduce the calibration gas at the gas injection port, as specified in Section 2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Operate each monitor at its normal operating temperature and conditions. For extractive and dilution type monitors, pass the calibration gas through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other monitor components used during normal sampling and through as much of the sampling probe as is practical. For in-situ type monitors, perform calibration checking all active electronic and optical components, including the transmitter, receiver, and analyzer. Challenge the monitor three times with each reference gas (see example data sheet in Figure 1). Do not use the same gas twice in succession. To the extent practicable, the duration of each linearity test, from the hour of the first injection to the hour of the last injection, must not exceed 24 unit operating hours. Record the monitor response from the data acquisition and handling system. For each concentration, use the average of the responses to determine the error in linearity using Equation A-4 ~~in this Exhibit~~. Linearity checks are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification, or quality assurance if none of the test results exceed the applicable performance specifications in Section 3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. The status of emission data from a CEMS prior to and during a linearity test period must be determined as follows:

a) For the initial certification of a CEMS, data from the monitoring system are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the linearity test, have been successfully completed, unless the conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used. When the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are followed, the words "initial certification" apply instead of "recertification" and complete all of the initial certification tests by January 1, 2009, rather than within the time periods specified in Section 1.4(b)(3)(D) of Appendix B for the individual tests.

b) For the routine quality assurance linearity checks required by Section 2.2.1 of Exhibit B to Appendix B, use the data validation procedures in Section 2.2.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

c) When a linearity test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4 (b)(3) of Appendix B.

d) For linearity tests of non-redundant backup monitoring systems, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(d)(2)(C) of Appendix B.

e) For linearity tests performed during a grace period and after the expiration of a

grace period, use the data validation procedures in Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, respectively, of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

f) For all other linearity checks, use the data validation procedures in Section 2.2.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

g) For mercury monitors, follow the guidelines in Section 2.2.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ in addition to the applicable procedures in Section 6.2 when performing the system integrity checks described in Section 1.4(c)(1)(E) and in Sections 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.6 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

h) For mercury concentration monitors, if moisture and/or chlorine is added to the calibration gas during the required linearity checks or system integrity checks, the dilution effect of the moisture and/or chlorine addition on the calibration gas concentration must be accounted for in an appropriate manner.

6.3 7-Day Calibration Error Test

6.3.1 Gas Monitor 7-day Calibration Error Test

Measure the calibration error of each mercury concentration monitor and each CO_2 or O_2 monitor while the unit is combusting fuel (but not necessarily generating electricity) once each day for 7 consecutive operating days according to the following procedures. For mercury monitors, you may perform this test using either elemental mercury standards or a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury. Also for mercury monitors, if moisture and/or chlorine is added to the calibration gas, the dilution effect of the added moisture and/or chlorine on the calibration gas concentration must be accounted for in an appropriate manner. (In the event that unit outages occur after the commencement of the test, the 7 consecutive unit operating days need not be 7 consecutive calendar days.) Units using dual span monitors must perform the calibration error test on both high- and low-scales of the pollutant concentration monitor. The calibration error test procedures in this Section and in Section 6.3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ must also be used to perform the daily assessments and additional calibration error tests required under Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B. Do not make manual or automatic adjustments to the monitor settings until after taking measurements at both zero and high concentration levels for that day during the 7-day test. If automatic adjustments are made following both injections, conduct the calibration error test such that the magnitude of the adjustments can be determined and recorded. Record and report test results for each day using the unadjusted concentration measured in the calibration error test prior to making any manual or automatic adjustments (i.e., resetting the calibration). The calibration error tests should be approximately 24 hours apart, (unless the 7- day test is performed over non-consecutive days). Perform calibration error tests at both the zero-level concentration and high-level concentration, as specified in Section 5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Alternatively, a mid-level concentration gas (50.0 to 60.0 percent of the span value) may be used in lieu of the high-level gas, provided that the mid-level gas is more representative of the actual stack gas concentrations. Use only calibration gas, as specified in Section 5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Introduce the calibration gas at the gas injection port, as specified in Section 2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Operate each monitor in its normal sampling mode.

For extractive and dilution type monitors, pass the calibration gas through all filters, scrubbers, conditioners, and other monitor components used during normal sampling and through as much of the sampling probe as is practical. For in-situ type monitors, perform calibration, checking all active electronic and optical components, including the transmitter, receiver, and analyzer. Challenge the pollutant concentration monitors and CO_2 or O_2 monitors once with each calibration gas. Record the monitor response from the data acquisition and handling system. Using Equation A-5 ~~of this Exhibit~~, determine the calibration error at each concentration once each day (at approximately 24-hour intervals) for 7 consecutive days according to the procedures given in this Section. The results of a 7-day calibration error test are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification or diagnostic testing if none of these daily calibration error test results exceed the applicable performance specifications in Section 3.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. The status of emission data from a gas monitor prior to and during a 7-day calibration error test period must be determined as follows:

a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the 7-day calibration error test, have been successfully completed, unless the conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used. When the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) ~~of this Appendix~~ are followed, the words "initial certification" apply instead of "recertification" and complete all of the initial certification tests by July 1, 2009, rather than within the time periods specified in Section 1.4(b)(3)(D) ~~of this Appendix~~ for the individual tests.

b) When a 7-day calibration error test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B.

6.3.2 Flow Monitor 7-day Calibration Error Test

Flow monitors installed on peaking units (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) are exempted from the 7-day calibration error test requirements of this part. In all other cases, perform the 7-day calibration error test of a flow monitor, when required for certification, recertification, or diagnostic testing, according to the following procedures. Introduce the reference signal corresponding to the values specified in Section 2.2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ to the probe tip (or equivalent), or to the transducer. During the 7-day certification test period, conduct the calibration error test while the unit is operating once each unit operating day (as close to 24-hour intervals as practicable). In the event that unit outages occur after the commencement of the test, the 7 consecutive operating days need not be 7 consecutive calendar days. Record the flow monitor responses by means of the data acquisition and handling system. Calculate the calibration error using Equation A-6 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Do not perform any corrective maintenance, repair, or replacement upon the flow monitor during the 7-day test period other than that required in the quality assurance/quality control plan required by Exhibit B to Appendix B. Do not make adjustments between the zero and high reference level measurements on any day during the 7-day test. If the flow monitor operates within the calibration error performance specification (i.e., less than or equal to 3.0 percent error each day and requiring no corrective maintenance, repair, or replacement during the 7-day test period), the flow monitor passes the

calibration error test. Record all maintenance activities and the magnitude of any adjustments. Record output readings from the data acquisition and handling system before and after all adjustments. Record and report all calibration error test results using the unadjusted flow rate measured in the calibration error test prior to resetting the calibration. Record all adjustments made during the 7-day period at the time the adjustment is made, and report them in the certification or recertification application. The status of emissions data from a flow monitor prior to and during a 7-day calibration error test period must be determined as follows:

a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the 7-day calibration error test, have been successfully completed, unless the conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used. When the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are followed, the words "initial certification" apply instead of "recertification" and complete all of the initial certification tests by July 1, 2009, rather than within the time periods specified in Section 1.4(b)(3)(D) of Appendix B for the individual tests.

b) When a 7-day calibration error test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3).

$$CE = \frac{|R - A|}{S} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-6)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of span.

R = Low or high level reference value specified in Section 2.2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

A = Actual flow monitor response to the reference value.

S = Flow monitor calibration span value as determined under Section 2.1.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

6.3.3

For gas or flow monitors installed on peaking units, the exemption from performing the 7-day calibration error test applies as long as the unit continues to meet the definition of a peaking unit in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. However, if at the end of a particular calendar year or ozone season, it is determined that peaking unit status has been lost, the owner or operator must perform a diagnostic 7-day calibration error test of each monitor installed on the unit, by no later than December 31 of the following calendar year.

6.4 Cycle Time Test

Perform cycle time tests for each pollutant concentration monitor and continuous emission monitoring system while the unit is operating, according to the following procedures. Use a zero-level and a high-level calibration gas (as defined in Section 5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~) alternately.

For mercury monitors, the calibration gas used for this test may either be the elemental or oxidized form of mercury. To determine the downscale cycle time, measure the concentration of the flue gas emissions until the response stabilizes. Record the stable emissions value. Inject a zero-level concentration calibration gas into the probe tip (or injection port leading to the calibration cell, for in-situ systems with no probe). Record the time of the zero gas injection, using the data acquisition and handling system (DAHS). Next, allow the monitor to measure the concentration of the zero gas until the response stabilizes. Record the stable ending calibration gas reading. Determine the downscale cycle time as the time it takes for 95.0 percent of the step change to be achieved between the stable stack emissions value and the stable ending zero gas reading. Then repeat the procedure, starting with stable stack emissions and injecting the high-level gas, to determine the upscale cycle time, which is the time it takes for 95.0 percent of the step change to be achieved between the stable stack emissions value and the stable ending high-level gas reading. Use the following criteria to assess when a stable reading of stack emissions or calibration gas concentration has been attained. A stable value is equivalent to a reading with a change of less than 2.0 percent of the span value for 2 minutes, or a reading with a change of less than 6.0 percent from the measured average concentration over 6 minutes. Alternatively, the reading is considered stable if it changes by no more than 0.5 ppm, 0.5 $\mu g/m^3$ (for mercury) for two minutes. (Owners or operators of systems that do not record data in 1-minute or 3-minute intervals may petition the Agency for alternative stabilization criteria.) For monitors or monitoring systems that perform a series of operations (such as purge, sample, and analyze), time the injections of the calibration gases so they will produce the longest possible cycle time. Refer to Figures 6a and 6b ~~in this Exhibit~~ for example calculations of upscale and downscale cycle times. Report the slower of the two cycle times (upscale or downscale) as the cycle time for the analyzer. On and after July 1, 2009, record the cycle time for each component analyzer separately. For time-shared systems, perform the cycle time tests at each of the probe locations that will be polled within the same 15-minute period during monitoring system operations. To determine the cycle time for time-shared systems, at each monitoring location, report the sum of the cycle time observed at that monitoring location plus the sum of the time required for all purge cycles (as determined by the continuous emission monitoring system manufacturer) at each of the probe locations of the time-shared systems. For monitors with dual ranges, report the test results for each range separately. Cycle time test results are acceptable for monitor or monitoring system certification, recertification or diagnostic testing if none of the cycle times exceed 15 minutes. The status of emissions data from a monitor prior to and during a cycle time test period must be determined as follows:

a) For initial certification, data from the monitor are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the cycle time test, have been successfully completed, unless the conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used. When the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are followed, the words "initial certification" apply instead of "recertification" and complete all of the initial certification tests by July 1, 2009, rather than within the time periods specified in Section 1.4(b)(3)(D) of Appendix B for the individual tests.

b) When a cycle time test is required as a diagnostic test or for recertification, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B.

6.5 Relative Accuracy (General Procedures)

Perform the required relative accuracy test audits (RATAs) as follows for each flow monitor, each O_2 or CO_2 diluent monitor used to calculate heat input, each mercury concentration monitoring system, each sorbent trap monitoring system, and each moisture monitoring system.

a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, perform each RATA while the unit (or units, if more than one unit exhausts into the flue) is combusting the fuel that is a normal primary or backup fuel for that unit (for some units, more than one type of fuel may be considered normal, e.g., a unit that combusts gas or oil on a seasonal basis). For units that co-fire fuels as the predominant mode of operation, perform the RATAs while co-firing. For mercury monitoring systems, perform the RATAs while the unit is combusting coal. When relative accuracy test audits are performed on CEMS installed on bypass stacks/ducts, use the fuel normally combusted by the unit (or units, if more than one unit exhausts into the flue) when emissions exhaust through the bypass stack/ducts.

b) Perform each RATA at the load (or operating) levels specified in Section 6.5.1 or 6.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ or in Section 2.3.1.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B, as applicable.

c) For monitoring systems with dual ranges, perform the relative accuracy test on the range normally used for measuring emissions. For units with add-on mercury controls that operate continuously rather than seasonally, or for units that need a dual range to record high concentration "spikes" during startup conditions, the low range is considered normal. However, for some dual span units (e.g., for units that use fuel switching or for which the emission controls are operated seasonally), provided that both monitor ranges are connected to a common probe and sample interface, either of the two measurement ranges may be considered normal; in such cases, perform the RATA on the range that is in use at the time of the scheduled test. If the low and high measurement ranges are connected to separate sample probes and interfaces, RATA testing on both ranges is required.

d) Record monitor or monitoring system output from the data acquisition and handling system.

e) Complete each single-load relative accuracy test audit within a period of 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140). Notwithstanding this requirement, up to 336 consecutive unit or stack operating hours may be taken to complete the RATA of a mercury monitoring system, when ASTM 6784-02 (incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) or Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, is used as the reference method. For

2-level and 3-level flow monitor RATAs, complete all of the RATAs at all levels, to the extent practicable, within a period of 168 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours; however, if this is not possible, up to 720 consecutive unit (or stack) operating hours may be taken to complete a multiple-load flow RATA.

f) The status of emission data from the CEMS prior to and during the RATA test period must be determined as follows:

1) For the initial certification of a CEMS, data from the monitoring system are considered invalid until all certification tests, including the RATA, have been successfully completed, unless the conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used. When the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are followed, the words "initial certification" apply instead of "recertification", and complete all of the initial certification tests by January 1, 2009, rather than within the time periods specified in Section 1.4(b)(3)(D) of Appendix B for the individual tests.

2) For the routine quality assurance RATAs required by Section 2.3.1 of Exhibit B to Appendix B, use the data validation procedures in Section 2.3.2 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

3) For recertification RATAs, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3).

4) For quality assurance RATAs of non-redundant backup monitoring systems, use the data validation procedures in Section 1.4(d)(2)(D) and (E) of Appendix B.

5) For RATAs performed during and after the expiration of a grace period, use the data validation procedures in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, respectively, of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

6) For all other RATAs, use the data validation procedures in Section 2.3.2 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

g) For each flow monitor, each CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, each moisture monitoring system, each mercury concentration monitoring system, and each sorbent trap monitoring system, calculate the relative accuracy, in accordance with Section 7.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~, as applicable.

6.5.1 Gas and Mercury Monitoring System RATAs (Special Considerations)

a) Perform the required relative accuracy test audits for each CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input, each mercury concentration monitoring system, and each sorbent trap monitoring system at the normal load level or

normal operating level for the unit (or combined units, if common stack), as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If two load levels or operating levels have been designated as normal, the RATAs may be done at either load level.

b) For the initial certification of a gas or mercury monitoring system and for recertifications in which, in addition to a RATA, one or more other tests are required (i.e., a linearity test, cycle time test, or 7-day calibration error test), the Agency recommends that the RATA not be commenced until the other required tests of the CEMS have been passed.

6.5.2 Flow Monitor RATAs (Special Considerations)

a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, perform relative accuracy test audits for the initial certification of each flow monitor at three different exhaust gas velocities (low, mid, and high), corresponding to three different load levels within the range of operation, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. For a common stack/duct, the three different exhaust gas velocities may be obtained from frequently used unit/load or operating level combinations for the units exhausting to the common stack. Select the three exhaust gas velocities such that the audit points at adjacent load or operating levels (i.e., low and mid or mid and high), in megawatts (or in thousands of lb/hr of steam production or in ft/sec, as applicable), are separated by no less than 25.0 percent of the range of operation, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) For flow monitors on bypass stacks/ducts and peaking units, the flow monitor relative accuracy test audits for initial certification and recertification must be single-load tests, performed at the normal load, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1(d) ~~of this Exhibit~~.

c) Flow monitor recertification RATAs must be done at three load levels, unless otherwise specified in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ or unless otherwise specified or approved by the Agency.

d) The semiannual and annual quality assurance flow monitor RATAs required under Exhibit B ~~to this Appendix~~ must be done at the load levels, specified in Section 2.3.1.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B.

6.5.2.1 Range of Operation and Normal Load Levels

a) The owner or operator must determine the upper and lower boundaries of the "range of operation" as follows for each unit (or combination of units, for common stack configurations): The lower boundary of the range of operation of a unit must be the minimum safe, stable loads for any of the units discharging through the stack. Alternatively, for a group of frequently-operated units that serve a common stack, the sum of the minimum safe, stable loads for the individual units may be used as the lower boundary of the range of operation.

The upper boundary of the range of operation of a unit must be the maximum sustainable load. The "maximum sustainable load" is the higher of either: the nameplate or rated capacity of the unit, less any physical or regulatory limitations or other deratings; or the highest sustainable load, based on at least four quarters of representative historical operating data. For common stacks, the maximum sustainable load is the sum of all of the maximum sustainable loads of the individual units discharging through the stack, unless this load is unattainable in practice, in which case use the highest sustainable combined load for the units that discharge through the stack, based on at least four quarters of representative historical operating data. The load values for the units must be expressed either in units of megawatts of thousands of lb/hr of steam load or mmBtu/hr of thermal output.

b) The load levels for relative accuracy test audits will, except for peaking units, be defined as follows: the "low" load level will be the first 30.0 percent of the range of operation; the "mid" load level will be the middle portion (>30.0 percent, but ≤60.0 percent) of the range of operation; and the "high" load level will be the upper end (>60.0 percent) of the range of operation. For example, if the upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation are 100 and 1100 megawatts, respectively, then the low, mid, and high load levels would be 100 to 400 megawatts, 400 to 700 megawatts, and 700 to 1100 megawatts, respectively.

c) The owner or operator must identify, for each affected unit or common stack, the "normal" load level or levels (low, mid, or high), based on the operating history of the units. To identify the normal load levels, the owner or operator must, at a minimum, determine the relative number of operating hours at each of the three load levels, low, mid, and high over the past four representative operating quarters. The owner or operator must determine, to the nearest 0.1 percent, the percentage of the time that each load level (low, mid, high) has been used during that time period. A summary of the data used for this determination and the calculated results must be kept on-site in a format suitable for inspection. For new units or newly-affected units, the data analysis in this subsection may be based on fewer than four quarters of data if fewer than four representative quarters of historical load data are available. Or, if no historical load data are available, the owner or operator may designate the normal load based on the expected or projected manner of operating the unit. However, in either case, once four quarters of representative data become available, the historical load analysis must be repeated.

d) Determination of Normal Load.

Based on the analysis of the historical load data described in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must designate the most frequently used load level as the normal load level for the unit (or combination of units, for common stacks). The owner or operator may also designate the second most frequently used load level as an additional normal load level for the unit or stack. If the manner of

operation of the unit changes significantly, such that the designated normal loads or the two most frequently used load levels change, the owner or operator must repeat the historical load analysis and must redesignate the normal loads and the two most frequently used load levels, as appropriate. A minimum of two representative quarters of historical load data are required to document that a change in the manner of unit operation has occurred. Update the electronic monitoring plan whenever the normal load levels and the two most frequently-used load levels are redesignated.

e) The owner or operator must report the upper and lower boundaries of the range of operation for each unit (or combination of units, for common stacks), in units of megawatts or thousands of lb/hr or mmBtu/hr of steam production (as applicable), in the electronic monitoring plan required under Section 1.10 of Appendix B

6.5.2.2 Multi-Load Flow RATA Results

For each multi-load flow RATA, calculate the flow monitor relative accuracy at each load level. If a flow monitor relative accuracy test is failed or aborted due to a problem with the monitor on any load level of a 2-load (or 3-load) relative accuracy test audit, the RATA must be repeated at that load level. However, the entire 2-load (or 3-load) relative accuracy test audit does not have to be repeated unless the flow monitor polynomial coefficients or K-factors are changed, in which case a 3-load RATA is required.

6.5.3 Calculations

Using the data from the relative accuracy test audits, calculate relative accuracy in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures and equations specified in Section 7 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

6.5.4 Reference Method Measurement Location

Select a location for reference method measurements that is (1) accessible; (2) in the same proximity as the monitor or monitoring system location; and (3) meets the requirements of Performance Specification 3 in appendix B of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for CO_2 or O_2 monitors, or Method 1 (or 1A) in appendix A of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for volumetric flow, except as otherwise indicated in this Section or as approved by the Agency.

6.5.5 Reference Method Traverse Point Selection

Select traverse points that ensure acquisition of representative samples of pollutant and diluent concentrations, moisture content, temperature, and flue gas flow rate over the flue cross Section. To achieve this, the reference method traverse points must meet the requirements of Section 8.1.3 of Performance Specification 2 ("PS No. 2") in appendix B to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (for moisture monitoring system RATAs), Performance Specification 3 in appendix B to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (for O_2 and CO_2 monitor RATAs), Method 1 (or 1A) (for volumetric flow rate monitor RATAs),

Method 3 (for molecular weight), and Method 4 (for moisture determination) in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. The following alternative reference method traverse point locations are permitted for moisture and gas monitor RATAs:

a) For moisture determinations where the moisture data are used only to determine stack gas molecular weight, a single reference method point, located at least 1.0 meter from the stack wall, may be used. For moisture monitoring system RATAs and for gas monitor RATAs in which moisture data are used to correct pollutant or diluent concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or vice-versa), single-point moisture sampling may only be used if the 12-point stratification test described in Section 6.5.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ is performed prior to the RATA for at least one pollutant or diluent gas, and if the test is passed according to the acceptance criteria in Section 6.5.5.3(b) ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) For gas monitoring system RATAs, the owner or operator may use any of the following options:

1) At any location (including locations where stratification is expected), use a minimum of six traverse points along a diameter, in the direction of any expected stratification. The points must be located in accordance with Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

2) At locations where Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2 allows the use of a short reference method measurement line (with three points located at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the stack wall), the owner or operator may use an alternative 3-point measurement line, locating the three points at 4.4, 14.6, and 29.6 percent of the way across the stack, in accordance with Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

3) At locations where stratification is likely to occur (e.g., following a wet scrubber or when dissimilar gas streams are combined), the short measurement line from Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2 (or the alternative line described in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~) may be used in lieu of the prescribed "long" measurement line in Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2, provided that the 12-point stratification test described in Section 6.5.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ is performed and passed one time at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of Section 6.5.5.3(a) ~~of this Exhibit~~) and provided that either the 12-point stratification test or the alternative (abbreviated) stratification test in Section 6.5.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ is performed and passed prior to each subsequent RATA at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of Section 6.5.5.3(a) ~~of this Exhibit~~).

4) A single reference method measurement point, located no less than 1.0 meter from the stack wall and situated along one of the measurement lines

used for the stratification test, may be used at any sampling location if the 12-point stratification test described in Section 6.5.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ is performed and passed prior to each RATA at the location (according to the acceptance criteria of Section 6.5.5.3(b) ~~of this Exhibit~~).

c) For mercury monitoring systems, use the same basic approach for traverse point selection that is used for the other gas monitoring system RATAs, except that the stratification test provisions in Sections 8.1.3 through 8.1.3.5 of Method 30A must apply, rather than the provisions of Sections 6.5.5.1 through 6.5.5.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

6.5.5.1 Stratification Test

a) With the units operating under steady-state conditions at the normal load level (or normal operating level), as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, use a traversing gas sampling probe to measure diluent CO_2 or O_2 concentrations at a minimum of 12 points, located according to Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Use Method 3A in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to make the measurements. Data from the reference method analyzers must be quality assured by performing analyzer calibration error and system bias checks before the series of measurements and by conducting system bias and calibration drift checks after the measurements, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures of Method 3A.

c) Measure for a minimum of 2 minutes at each traverse point. To the extent practicable, complete the traverse within a 2-hour period.

d) If the load has remained constant ±-3.0 percent during the traverse and if the reference method analyzers have passed all of the required quality assurance checks, proceed with the data analysis.

e) Calculate the average CO_2 or O_2 concentrations at each of the individual traverse points. Then, calculate the arithmetic average CO_2 or O_2 concentrations for all traverse points.

6.5.5.2 Alternative (Abbreviated) Stratification Test

a) With the units operating under steady-state conditions at the normal load level (or normal operating level), as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, use a traversing gas sampling probe to measure the diluent CO_2 or O_2 concentrations at three points. The points must be located according to the specifications for the long measurement line in Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2 (i.e., locate the points 16.7 percent, 50.0 percent, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack). Alternatively, the concentration measurements may be made at six traverse points

along a diameter. The six points must be located in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 1 in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Method 3A in appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to make the measurements. Data from the reference method analyzers must be quality assured by performing analyzer calibration error and system bias checks before the series of measurements and by conducting system bias and calibration drift checks after the measurements, in accordance with the procedures of Method 3A.

c) Measure for a minimum of 2 minutes at each traverse point. To the extent practicable, complete the traverse within a 1-hour period.

d) If the load has remained constant +-3.0 percent during the traverse and if the reference method analyzers have passed all of the required quality assurance checks, proceed with the data analysis.

f) Calculate the average CO_2 or O_2 concentrations at each of the individual traverse points. Then, calculate the arithmetic average CO_2 or O_2 concentrations for all traverse points.

Stratification Test Results and Acceptance Criteria

a) For each diluent gas RATA, the short reference method measurement line described in Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2 may be used in lieu of the long measurement line prescribed in Section 8.1.3 of PS No. 2 if the results of a stratification test, conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 6.5.5.1 or 6.5.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ (as appropriate; see Section 6.5.5(b)(3) ~~of this Exhibit~~), show that the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±10.0 percent from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points. The results are also acceptable if the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±0.5 percent CO_2 or O_2 from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points.

b) For each diluent gas RATA, a single reference method measurement point, located at least 1.0 meter from the stack wall and situated along one of the measurement lines used for the stratification test, may be used for that diluent gas if the results of a stratification test, conducted in accordance with Section 6.5.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, show that the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±5.0 percent from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points. The results are also acceptable if the concentration at each individual traverse point differs by no more than ±0.3 percent CO_2 or O_2 from the arithmetic average concentration for all traverse points.

c) The owner or operator must keep the results of all stratification tests on-site, in a

format suitable for inspection, as part of the supplementary RATA records required under Section 1.13(a)(7) of Appendix B.

6.5.6 Sampling Strategy

a) Conduct the reference method tests so they will yield results representative of the pollutant concentration, emission rate, moisture, temperature, and flue gas flow rate from the unit and can be correlated with the mercury monitor, CO_2 orO_2, moisture, flow monitoring system, and mercury CEMS (or excepted monitoring system) measurements (as applicable). The minimum acceptable time for a gas monitoring system RATA run or for a moisture monitoring system RATA run is 21 minutes. For each run of a gas monitoring system RATA, all necessary pollutant concentration measurements, diluent concentration measurements, and moisture measurements (if applicable) must, to the extent practicable, be made within a 60-minute period. For flow monitor RATAs, the minimum time per run must be 5 minutes. Flow rate reference method measurements may be made either sequentially from port to port or simultaneously at two or more sample ports. The velocity measurement probe may be moved from traverse point to traverse point either manually or automatically. If, during a flow RATA, significant pulsations in the reference method readings are observed, be sure to allow enough measurement time at each traverse point to obtain an accurate average reading when a manual readout method is used (e.g., a "sight-weighted" average from a manometer). Also, allow sufficient measurement time to ensure that stable temperature readings are obtained at each traverse point, particularly at the first measurement point at each sample port, when a probe is moved sequentially from port-to-port. A minimum of one set of auxiliary measurements for stack gas molecular weight determination (i.e., diluent gas data and moisture data) is required for every clock hour of a flow RATA or for every three test runs (whichever is less restrictive). Alternatively, moisture measurements for molecular weight determination may be performed before and after a series of flow RATA runs at a particular load level (low, mid, or high), provided that the time interval between the two moisture measurements does not exceed three hours. If this option is selected, the results of the two moisture determinations must be averaged arithmetically and applied to all RATA runs in the series. Successive flow RATA runs may be performed without waiting in-between runs. If an O_2-diluent monitor is used as a CO_2 continuous emission monitoring system, perform a CO_2 system RATA (i.e., measure CO_2, rather than O_2, with the reference method). For moisture monitoring systems, an appropriate coefficient, K-factor or other suitable mathematical algorithm may be developed prior to the RATA, to adjust the monitoring system readings with respect to the reference method. If such a coefficient, K-factor or algorithm is developed, it must be applied to the CEMS readings during the RATA and (if the RATA is passed), to the subsequent CEMS data, by means of the automated data acquisition and handling system. The owner or operator must keep records of the current coefficient, K-factor or algorithm, as specified in Section 1.13(a)(5)(F) of Appendix B. Whenever the coefficient, K-factor or algorithm is changed, a

RATA of the moisture monitoring system is required. For the RATA of a mercury CEMS using the Ontario Hydro Method, or for the RATA of a sorbent trap system (irrespective of the reference method used), the time per run must be long enough to collect a sufficient mass of mercury to analyze. For the RATA of a sorbent trap monitoring system, the type of sorbent material used by the traps must be the same as for daily operation of the monitoring system; however, the size of the traps used for the RATA may be smaller than the traps used for daily operation of the system. Spike the third section of each sorbent trap with elemental mercury, as described in Section 7.1.2 of Exhibit D to Appendix B. Install a new pair of sorbent traps prior to each test run. For each run, the sorbent trap data must be validated according to the quality assurance criteria in Section 8 of Exhibit D to Appendix B.

b) To properly correlate the mercury, volumetric flow rate, moisture, CO_2-or O_2 monitoring system data with the reference method data, annotate the beginning and end of each reference method test run (including the exact time of day) on the individual chart recorders or other permanent recording devices.

6.5.7 Correlation of Reference Method and Continuous Emission Monitoring System

Confirm that the monitoring system and reference method test results are on consistent moisture, pressure, temperature, and diluent concentration basis (e.g., since the flow monitor measures flow rate on a wet basis, Method 2 test results must also be on a wet basis). Compare flow-monitor and reference method results on a scfh basis. Also, consider the response times of the pollutant concentration monitor, the continuous emission monitoring system, and the flow monitoring system to ensure comparison of simultaneous measurements.

For each relative accuracy test audit run, compare the measurements obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system (in $\mu g/m^3$, percent CO_2, percent O_2, or $\%H_2O$, as applicable) against the corresponding reference method values. Tabulate the paired data in a table such as the one shown in Figure 2.

6.5.8 Number of Reference Method Tests

Perform a minimum of nine sets of paired monitor (or monitoring system) and reference method test data for every required (i.e., certification, recertification, diagnostic, semiannual, or annual) relative accuracy test audit. For 2-load and 3-load relative accuracy test audits of flow monitors, perform a minimum of nine sets at each of the load levels.

6.5.9 Reference Methods

The following methods are from appendix A to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or have been published by ASTM, and are the reference methods for performing relative accuracy test audits under this Part: Method 1 or 1A in appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60 for siting; Method 2 or its allowable alternatives in appendices A-1 and A-2 to 40 CFR 60 (except for Methods 2B and 2E) for stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate; Methods 3, 3A or 3B in

appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 60 for O_2 and CO_2; Method 4 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60 for moisture; and for mercury, either ASTM D6784-02 (the Ontario Hydro Method, incorporated by reference under Section 225.140), or Method 29, Method 30A, or Method 30B in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60.

7. Calculations

7.1 Linearity and System Integrity Checks

Analyze the linearity check data for Hg, CO_2, and O_2 monitors and the system integrity check data for Hg CEMS as follows. Calculate the percentage measurement error based upon the reference value at the low-level, mid-level, and high-level concentrations specified in Section 6.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Perform this calculation once during the certification test. Use the following equation to calculate the measurement error for each reference value.

$$ME = \frac{|R - A|}{R} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-4)}$$

Where:

ME = Percentage measurement error, based upon the reference value.

R = Reference value of low-, mid-, or high-level calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Average of the monitoring system responses.

7.2 Calibration Error

7.2.1 Pollutant Concentration and Diluent Monitors

For each reference value, calculate the percentage calibration error based upon instrument span for daily calibration error tests using the following equation:

$$CE = \frac{|R - A|}{S} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-5)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of the span of the instrument.

R = Reference value of zero or upscale (high-level or mid-level, as applicable) calibration gas introduced into the monitoring system.

A = Actual monitoring system response to the calibration gas.

S = Span of the instrument, as specified in Section 2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

7.2.2 Flow Monitor Calibration Error

For each reference value, calculate the percentage calibration error based upon span using the following equation:

$$CE = \frac{|R - A|}{S} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq A-6)}$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error as a percentage of span.

R = Low or high level reference value specified in Section 2.2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

A = Actual flow monitor response to the reference value.

S = Flow monitor calibration span value as determined under Section 2.1.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

7.3 Relative Accuracy for O_2 Monitors, Mercury Monitoring Systems, and Flow Monitors

Analyze the relative accuracy test audit data from the reference method tests for CO_2 or O_2 monitors used only for heat input rate determination, mercury monitoring systems used to determine mercury mass emissions under Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B, and flow monitors using the following procedures. Summarize the results on a data sheet. An example is shown in Figure 2. Calculate the mean of the monitor or monitoring system measurement values. Calculate the mean of the reference method values. Using data from the automated data acquisition and handling system, calculate the arithmetic differences between the reference method and monitor measurement data sets. Then calculate the arithmetic mean of the difference, the standard deviation, the confidence coefficient, and the monitor or monitoring system relative accuracy using the following procedures and equations.

7.3.1 Arithmetic Mean

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the differences, d, of a data set as follows.

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \qquad \text{(Eq A-7)}$$

Where:

N = Number of data points.

d_i = The difference between a reference method value and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system value (RM_i–CEM_i) at a given point in time i.

7.3.2 Standard Deviation

Calculate the standard deviation, S_d, of a data set as follows:

$$S_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i^{\,2} - \left[\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i\right)^2}{n}\right]}{n-1}} \quad \text{(Eq A-8)}$$

Where:

n = Number of data points.

d_i = The difference between a reference method value and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system value (RM_i–CEM_i) at a given point in time i.

7.3.3 Confidence Coefficient

Calculate the confidence coefficient (one-tailed), cc, of a data set as follows:

$$cc = t_{0.025}\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{(Eq A-9)}$$

Where:

t0.025=t value (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1 t-Values

n-1	t0.025	n-1	t0.025	n-1	t0.025
1	12.706	12	2.179	23	2.069
2	4.303	13	2.160	24	2.064
3	3.182	14	2.145	25	2.060
4	2.776	15	2.131	26	2.056
5	2.571	16	2.120	27	2.052
6	2.447	17	2.110	28	2.048
7	2.365	18	2.101	29	2.045
8	2.306	19	2.093	30	2.042
9	2.262	20	2.086	40	2.021
10	2.228	21	2.080	60	2.000
11	2.201	22	2.074	>60	1.960

7.3.4 Relative Accuracy

Calculate the relative accuracy of a data set using the following equation.

$$RA = \frac{\left|\overline{d}\right| + \left|cc\right|}{\overline{RM}} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq A-10)}$$

Where:

$\overline{RM}$ = Arithmetic mean of the reference method values.

$\left|\overline{d}\right|$ = The absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method values and the corresponding continuous emission monitoring system values.

$\left|cc\right|$ = The absolute value of the confidence coefficient.

7.5 Reference Flow-to-Load Ratio or Gross Heat Rate

a) Except as provided in Section 7.6 ~~of this Exhibit~~, the owner or operator must determine R_{ref}, the reference value of the ratio of flow rate to unit load, each time that a passing flow RATA is performed at a load level designated as normal in Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. The owner or operator must report the current value of R_{ref} in the electronic quarterly report required under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and must also report the completion date of the associated RATA. If two load levels have been designated as normal under Section 6.5.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, the owner or operator must determine a separate R_{ref} value for each of the normal load levels. The reference flow-to-load ratio must be calculated as follows:

$$R_{ref} = \frac{Q_{ref}}{L_{avg}} \times 10^{-5} \quad \text{(Eq A-13)}$$

Where:

R_{ref} = Reference value of the flow-to-load ratio, from the most recent normal-load flow RATA, scfh/megawatts, scfh/1000 lb/hr of steam, or scfh/ (mmBtu/hr of steam output).

Q_{ref} = Average stack gas volumetric flow rate measured by the reference method

during the normal-load RATA, scfh.

L_{avg} = Average unit load during the normal-load flow RATA, megawatts, 1000 lb/hr of steam, or mmBtu/hr of thermal output.

b) In Equation A-13, for a common stack, determine L_{avg} by summing, for each RATA run, the operating loads of all units discharging through the common stack, and then taking the arithmetic average of the summed loads. For a unit that discharges its emissions through multiple stacks, either determine a single value of Q_{ref} for the unit or a separate value of Q_{ref} for each stack. In the former case, calculate Q_{ref} by summing, for each RATA run, the volumetric flow rates through the individual stacks and then taking the arithmetic average of the summed RATA run flow rates. In the latter case, calculate the value of Q_{ref} for each stack by taking the arithmetic average, for all RATA runs, of the flow rates through the stack. For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack (e.g., a unit with a wet SO_2 scrubber), determine Q_{ref} separately for each stack at the time of the normal load flow RATA. Round off the value of R_{ref} to two decimal places.

c) In addition to determining R_{ref} or as an alternative to determine R_{ref}, a reference value of the gross heat rate (GHR) may be determined. In order to use this option, quality assured diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) must be available for each hour of the most recent normal-load flow RATA. The reference value of the GHR must be determined as follows:

$$(GHR)_{ref} = \frac{(HeatInput)_{avg}}{L_{avg}} \times 1000 \quad \text{(Eq A-13a)}$$

Where:

$(GHR)_{ref}$ = Reference value of the gross heat rate at the time of the most recent normal-load flow RATA, Btu/kwh, Btu/lb steam load, or Btu heat input/mmBtu steam output.

$(HeatInput)_{avg}$ = Average hourly heat input during the normal-load flow RATA, as determined using the applicable equation in Exhibit C ~~to this Appendix~~, mmBtu/hr. For multiple stack configurations, if the reference GHR value is determined separately for each stack, use the hourly heat input measured at each stack. If the reference GHR is determined at the unit level, sum the hourly heat inputs measured at the individual stacks.

L_{avg} = Average unit load during the normal-load flow RATA, megawatts, 1000 lb/hr of steam, or mmBtu/hr thermal output.

d) In the calculation of $(HeatInput)_{avg}$, use Q_{ref}, the average volumetric flow rate measured by the reference method during the RATA, and use the average diluent gas concentration measured during the flow RATA (i.e., the arithmetic average of the diluent gas concentrations for all clock hours in which a RATA run was performed).

7.6 Flow-to-Load Test Exemptions

For complex stack configurations (e.g., when the effluent from a unit is divided and discharges through multiple stacks in such a manner that the flow rate in the individual stacks cannot be correlated with unit load), the owner or operator may petition the USEPA under 40 CFR 75.66, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for an exemption from the requirements of Section 7.7 to appendix A to 40 CFR 75 and Section 2.2.5 of Exhibit B to Appendix B. The petition must include sufficient information and data to demonstrate that a flow-to-load or gross heat rate evaluation is infeasible for the complex stack configuration.

Figures for Exhibit A to Appendix B

Figure 1. Linearity Error Determination

Day	Date and time	Reference value	Monitor value	Difference	Percent of reference value
Low-level:					
Mid-level:					
High-level:					

Figure 2. Relative Accuracy Determination (Pollutant Concentration Monitors)

	SO_2 (ppm [FNc])				CO_2 (Pollutant) (ppm [FNc])			
Run No.	Date and time	RM [FNa]	M [FNb]	Diff	Date and time	RM [FNa]	M [FNb]	Diff
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A-7).
Confidence Coeffeceient (Eq. A-9).
Relative Accuracy (Eq. A-10).

[FNa] RM means "reference method data".

[FNb] M means "monitor data".
[FNc] Make sure the RM and M data are on a consistent basis, either wet or dry.

Figure 3. Relative Accuracy Determination (Flow Monitors)

Run time	Flow rate (Low) (scf/hr) [FNa]				Flow rate (Normal) (scf/hr) [FNa]				Flow rate (High) (scf/hr) [FNa]			
	Date and time	RM	M	Diff	Date and time	RM	M	Diff	Date and time	RM	M	Diff
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A-7).
Confidence Coeffecient (Eq. A-9).
Relative Accuracy (Eq. A-10).

[FNa] Make sure the RM and M data are on a consistent basis, either wet or dry.

Figure 4. Relative Accuracy Determination (NO_x/Dilent Combined System)

Reference method data NO_x system (lb/mmBtu)

Run No.	Date and time	NO_x ( )	[FNa]	O_2/CO_2%	RM	M	Difference
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Arithmetic Mean Difference (Eq. A-7).
Confidence Coeffecient (Eq. A-9).
Relative Accuracy (Eq. A-10).

[FNa] Specify units: ppm, lb/dscf, mg/dscm.

Figure 5. Cycle Time

Date of test _____

Component/system ID#: _____

Analyzer type _____

Serial Number _____

High level gas concentration: _____ ppm/% (circle one)

Zero level gas concentration: _____ ppm/% (circle one)

Analyzer span setting: _____ ppm/% (circle one)

Upscale:

Stable starting monitor value: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Stable ending monitor reading: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Elapsed time: _____ Seconds
Downscale:
Stable starting monitor value: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Stable ending monitor reading: _____ ppm/% (circle one)
Elapsed time: _____ seconds
Component cycle time = _____ seconds
System cycle time = _____ seconds

A. To determine the upscale cycle time (Figure 6a), measure the flue gas emissions until the response stabilizes. Record the stabilized value (see Section 6.4 ~~of this Exhibit~~ for the stability criteria).

B. Inject a high-level calibration gas into the port leading to the calibration cell or thimble (Point B). Allow the analyzer to stabilize. Record the stabilized value.

C. Determine the step change. The step change is equal to the difference between the final stable calibration gas value (Point D) and the stabilized stack emissions value (Point A).

D. Take 95% of the step change value and add the result to the stabilized stack emissions value (Point A). Determine the time at which 95% of the step change occurred (Point C).

E. Calculate the upscale cycle time by subtracting the time at which the calibration gas was injected (Point B) from the time at which 95% of the step change occurred (Point C). In this example, upscale cycle time = (11-5) = 6 minutes.

F. To determine the downscale cycle time (Figure 6b) repeat the procedures above, except that a zero gas is injected when the flue gas emissions have stabilized, and 95% of the step change in concentration is subtracted from the stabilized stack emissions value.

G. Compare the upscale and downscale cycle time values. The longer of these two times is the cycle time for the analyzer.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.APPENDIX B Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems for Mercury

Section 225.EXHIBIT B Quality Assurance and Quality Control Procedures

1. Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program

Develop and implement a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program for the continuous

emission monitoring systems, and their components. At a minimum, include in each QA/QC program a written plan that describes in detail (or that refers to separate documents containing) complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities. Upon request from regulatory authorities, the source must make all procedures, maintenance records, and ancillary supporting documentation from the manufacturer (e.g., software coefficients and troubleshooting diagrams) available for review during an audit. Electronic storage of the information in the QA/QC plan is permissible, provided that the information can be made available in hardcopy upon request during an audit.

1.1 Requirements for All Monitoring Systems

1.1.1 Preventive Maintenance

Keep a written record of procedures needed to maintain the monitoring system in proper operating condition and a schedule for those procedures. This must, at a minimum, include procedures specified by the manufacturers of the equipment and, if applicable, additional or alternate procedures developed for the equipment.

1.1.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting

Keep a written record describing procedures that will be used to implement the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in subparts E and G of 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, and Sections 1.10 through 1.13 of Appendix B, as applicable.

1.1.3 Maintenance Records

Keep a record of all testing, maintenance, or repair activities performed on any monitoring system or component in a location and format suitable for inspection. A maintenance log may be used for this purpose. The following records should be maintained: date, time, and description of any testing, adjustment, repair, replacement, or preventive maintenance action performed on any monitoring system and records of any corrective actions associated with a monitor's outage period. Additionally, any adjustment that recharacterizes a system's ability to record and report emissions data must be recorded (e.g., changing of flow monitor or moisture monitoring system polynomial coefficients, K factors or mathematical algorithms, changing of temperature and pressure coefficients and dilution ratio settings), and a written explanation of the procedures used to make the adjustments must be kept.

1.1.4

The requirements in Section 6.1.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B must be met by any Air Emissions Testing Body (AETB) performing the semiannual/annual RATAs described in Section 2.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and the mercury emission tests described in Sections 1.15(c) and 1.15(d)(4) of Appendix B.

1.2 Specific Requirements for Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems

1.2.1 Calibration Error Test and Linearity Check Procedures

Keep a written record of the procedures used for daily calibration error tests and linearity checks (e.g., how gases are to be injected, adjustments of flow rates and pressure, introduction of reference values, length of time for injection of calibration gases, steps for obtaining calibration error or error in linearity, determination of interferences, and when calibration adjustments should be made). Identify any calibration error test and linearity check procedures specific to the continuous emission monitoring system that vary from the procedures in Exhibit A to Appendix B.

1.2.2 Calibration and Linearity Adjustments

Explain how each component of the continuous emission monitoring system will be adjusted to provide correct responses to calibration gases, reference values, and/or indications of interference both initially and after repairs or corrective action. Identify equations, conversion factors, and other factors affecting calibration of each continuous emission monitoring system.

1.2.3 Relative Accuracy Test Audit Procedures

Keep a written record of procedures and details peculiar to the installed continuous emission monitoring systems that are to be used for relative accuracy test audits, such as sampling and analysis methods.

1.2.4 Parametric Monitoring for Units With Add-on Emission Controls

The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep a written (or electronic) record including a list of operating parameters for the add-on mercury emission controls, as applicable, and the range of each operating parameter that indicates the add-on emission controls are operating properly. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must keep a written (or electronic) record of the parametric monitoring data during each mercury missing data period.

1.3 Requirements for Sorbent Trap Monitoring Systems

1.3.1 Sorbent Trap Identification and Tracking

Include procedures for inscribing or otherwise permanently marking a unique identification number on each sorbent trap for tracking purposes. Keep records of the ID of the monitoring system in which each sorbent trap is used, and the dates and hours of each mercury collection period.

1.3.2 Monitoring System Integrity and Data Quality

Explain the procedures used to perform the leak checks when sorbent traps are placed in service and removed from service. Also explain the other QA procedures used to ensure system integrity and data quality, including~~, but not limited to,~~ gas flow meter calibrations, verification of moisture removal, and ensuring air-tight pump operation. In addition, the QA plan must

include the data acceptance and quality control criteria in Section 8 of Exhibit D to Appendix B. All reference meters used to calibrate the gas flow meters (e.g., wet test meters) must be periodically recalibrated. Annual, or more frequent, recalibration is recommended. If a NIST-traceable calibration device is used as a reference flow meter, the QA plan must include a protocol for ongoing maintenance and periodic recalibration to maintain the accuracy and NIST-traceability of the calibrator.

1.3.3 Mercury Analysis

Explain the chain of custody employed in packing, transporting, and analyzing the sorbent traps (see Sections 7.2.8 and 7.2.9 in Exhibit D to Appendix B). Keep records of all mercury analyses. The analyses must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures described in Section 10 of Exhibit D to Appendix B.

1.3.4 Laboratory Certification

The QA Plan must include documentation that the laboratory performing the analyses on the carbon sorbent traps is certified by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to have a proficiency that meets the requirements of ISO 17025. Alternatively, if the laboratory performs the spike recovery study described in Section 10.3 of Exhibit D to Appendix B and repeats that procedure annually, ISO certification is not required.

1.3.5 Data Collection Period

State, and provide the rationale for, the minimum acceptable data collection period (e.g., one day, one week, etc.) for the size of the sorbent trap selected for the monitoring. Include in the discussion such factors as the mercury concentration in the stack gas, the capacity of the sorbent trap, and the minimum mass of mercury required for the analysis.

1.3.6 Relative Accuracy Test Audit Procedures

Keep records of the procedures and details peculiar to the sorbent trap monitoring systems that are to be followed for relative accuracy test audits, such as sampling and analysis methods.

2. Frequency of Testing

A summary chart showing each quality assurance test and the frequency at which each test is required is ~~located~~ at the end of this Exhibit in Figure 1.

2.1 Daily Assessments

Perform the following daily assessments to quality-assure the hourly data recorded by the monitoring systems during each period of unit operation, or, for a bypass stack or duct, each period in which emissions pass through the bypass stack or duct. These requirements are effective as of the date when the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system completes certification testing.

2.1.1 Calibration Error Test

Except as provided in Section 2.1.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~, perform the daily calibration error test of each gas monitoring system (including moisture monitoring systems consisting of wet- and dry-basis O_2 analyzers) according to the procedures in Section 6.3.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B, and perform the daily calibration error test of each flow monitoring system according to the procedure in Section 6.3.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B. When two measurement ranges (low and high) are required for a particular parameter, perform sufficient calibration error tests on each range to validate the data recorded on that range, according to the criteria in Section 2.1.5 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

For units with add-on emission controls and dual-span or auto-ranging monitors, and other units that use the maximum expected concentration to determine calibration gas values, perform the daily calibration error tests on each scale that has been used since the previous calibration error test. For example, if the pollutant concentration has not exceeded the low-scale value (based on the maximum expected concentration) since the previous calibration error test, the calibration error test may be performed on the low-scale only. If, however, the concentration has exceeded the low-scale span value for one hour or longer since the previous calibration error test, perform the calibration error test on both the low- and high-scales.

2.1.1.1 On-line Daily Calibration Error Tests

Except as provided in Section 2.1.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~, all daily calibration error tests must be performed while the unit is in operation at normal, stable conditions (i.e., "on-line").

2.1.1.2 Off-line Daily Calibration Error Tests

Daily calibrations may be performed while the unit is not operating (i.e., "off-line") and may be used to validate data for a monitoring system that meets the following conditions:

1) An initial demonstration test of the monitoring system is successfully completed and the results are reported in the quarterly report required under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. The initial demonstration test, hereafter called the "off-line calibration demonstration", consists of an off-line calibration error test followed by an on-line calibration error test. Both the off-line and on-line portions of the off-line calibration demonstration must meet the calibration error performance specification in Section 3.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B. Upon completion of the off-line portion of the demonstration, the zero and upscale monitor responses may be adjusted, but only toward the true values of the calibration gases or reference signals used to perform the test and only in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the routine calibration adjustment procedures specified in the quality control program required under Section 1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Once these adjustments are made, no further adjustments may be made to the monitoring system until after completion of the on-line portion of the off-line calibration demonstration. Within 26 clock hours after the completion hour of the

off-line portion of the demonstration, the monitoring system must successfully complete the first attempted calibration error test, i.e., the on-line portion of the demonstration.

2) For each monitoring system that has passed the off-line calibration demonstration, off-line calibration error tests may be used on a limited basis to validate data, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (2) in Section 2.1.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.1.2 Daily Flow Interference Check

Perform the daily flow monitor interference checks ~~specified~~ in Section 2.2.2.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B while the unit is in operation at normal, stable conditions.

2.1.3 Additional Calibration Error Tests and Calibration Adjustments

a) In addition to the daily calibration error tests required under Section 2.1.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, a calibration error test of a monitor must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 2.1.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, as follows: whenever a daily calibration error test is failed; whenever a monitoring system is returned to service following repair or corrective maintenance that could affect the monitor's ability to accurately measure and record emissions data; or after making certain calibration adjustments, as described in this Section. Except in the case of the routine calibration adjustments described in this Section, data from the monitor are considered invalid until the required additional calibration error test has been successfully completed.

b) Routine calibration adjustments of a monitor are permitted after any successful calibration error test. These routine adjustments must be made so as to bring the monitor readings as close as practicable to the known values of the calibration gases or to the actual value of the flow monitor reference signals. An additional calibration error test is required following routine calibration adjustments where the monitor's calibration has been physically adjusted (e.g., by turning a potentiometer) to verify that the adjustments have been made properly. An additional calibration error test is not required, however, if the routine calibration adjustments are made by means of a mathematical algorithm programmed into the data acquisition and handling system. It is recommended that routine calibration adjustments be made, at a minimum, whenever the daily calibration error exceeds the limits of the applicable performance specification in Exhibit A to Appendix B for the pollutant concentration monitor, CO_2 or O_2 monitor, or flow monitor.

c) Additional (non-routine) calibration adjustments of a monitor are permitted prior to (but not during) linearity checks and RATAs and at other times, provided that an appropriate technical justification is included in the quality control program required under Section 1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. The allowable non-routine adjustments are as follows. The owner or operator may physically adjust the calibration of a monitor (e.g., by means of a potentiometer), provided that the post-adjustment

zero and upscale responses of the monitor are within the performance specifications of the instrument given in Section 3.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B. An additional calibration error test is required following such adjustments to verify that the monitor is operating within the performance specifications at both the zero and upscale calibration levels.

2.1.4 Data Validation

a) An out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error of a CO_2 or O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or percent moisture) exceeds 1.0 percent CO_2 or O_2, or when the calibration error of a flow monitor or a moisture sensor exceeds 6.0 percent of the span value, which is twice the applicable specification of Exhibit A to Appendix B. Notwithstanding, a differential pressure-type flow monitor for which the calibration error exceeds 6.0 percent of the span value will not be considered out-of-control if $|R - A|$, the absolute value of the difference between the monitor response and the reference value in Equation A-5 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~, is < 0.02 inches of water. For a mercury monitor, an out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error exceeds 5.0% of the span value. Notwithstanding, the mercury monitor will not be considered out-of-control if $|R - A|$ in Equation A-5 does not exceed 1.0 µg/scm. The out-of-control period begins upon failure of the calibration error test and ends upon completion of a successful calibration error test. Note, that if a failed calibration, corrective action, and successful calibration error test occur within the same hour, emission data for that hour recorded by the monitor after the successful calibration error test may be used for reporting purposes, provided that two or more valid readings are obtained as required by Section 1.2 of Appendix B. Emission data must not be reported from an out-of-control monitor.

b) An out-of-control period also occurs whenever interference of a flow monitor is identified. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of completion of the failed interference check and ends with the hour of completion of an interference check that is passed.

2.1.5 Quality Assurance of Data With Respect to Daily Assessments

When a monitoring system passes a daily assessment (i.e., daily calibration error test or daily flow interference check), data from that monitoring system are prospectively validated for 26 clock hours (i.e., 24 hours plus a 2-hour grace period) beginning with the hour in which the test is passed, unless another assessment (i.e., a daily calibration error test, an interference check of a flow monitor, a quarterly linearity check, a quarterly leak check, or a relative accuracy test audit) is failed within the 26-hour period.

2.1.5.1 Data Invalidation with Respect to Daily Assessments

The following specific rules apply to the invalidation of data with respect to daily assessments:

1) Data from a monitoring system are invalid, beginning with the first hour following the expiration of a 26-hour data validation period or beginning with the first hour following the expiration of an 8-hour start-up grace period (as provided under Section 2.1.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~), if the required subsequent daily assessment has not been conducted.

2) For a monitor that has passed the off-line calibration demonstration, a combination of on-line and off-line calibration error tests may be used to validate data from the monitor, as follows. For a particular unit (or stack) operating hour, data from a monitor may be validated using a successful off-line calibration error test if: a) An on-line calibration error test has been passed within the previous 26 unit (or stack) operating hours; and b) the 26 clock hour data validation window for the off-line calibration error test has not expired. If either of these conditions is not met, then the data from the monitor are invalid with respect to the daily calibration error test requirement. Data from the monitor must remain invalid until the appropriate on-line or off-line calibration error test is successfully completed so that both conditions in subsections a) and b) are met.

3) For units with two measurement ranges (low and high) for a particular parameter, when separate analyzers are used for the low and high ranges, a failed or expired calibration on one of the ranges does not affect the quality-assured data status on the other range. For a dual-range analyzer (i.e., a single analyzer with two measurement scales), a failed calibration error test on either the low or high scale results in an out-of-control period for the monitor. Data from the monitor remain invalid until corrective actions are taken and "hands-off" calibration error tests have been passed on both ranges. However, if the most recent calibration error test on the high scale was passed but has expired, while the low scale is up-to-date on its calibration error test requirements (or vice-versa), the expired calibration error test does not affect the quality-assured status of the data recorded on the other scale.

2.1.5.2 Daily Assessment Start-Up Grace Period

For the purpose of quality assuring data with respect to a daily assessment (i.e. a daily calibration error test or a flow interference check), a start-up grace period may apply when a unit begins to operate after a period of non-operation. The start-up grace period for a daily calibration error test is independent of the start-up grace period for a daily flow interference check. To qualify for a start-up grace period for a daily assessment, there are two requirements:

1) The unit must have resumed operation after being in outage for 1 or more hours (i.e., the unit must be in a start-up condition) as evidenced by a change in unit operating time from zero in one clock hour to an operating time greater than zero in the next clock hour.

2) For the monitoring system to be used to validate data during the grace period, the previous daily assessment of the same kind must have been passed on-line within 26 clock hours prior to the last hour in which the unit operated before the outage. In addition, the monitoring system must be in-control with respect to quarterly and semi-annual or annual assessments.

If both of the above conditions are met, then a start-up grace period of up to 8 clock hours applies, beginning with the first hour of unit operation following the outage. During the start-up grace period, data generated by the monitoring system are considered quality-assured. For each monitoring system, a start-up grace period for a calibration error test or flow interference check ends when either: (1) a daily assessment of the same kind (i.e., calibration error test or flow interference check) is performed; or (2) 8 clock hours have elapsed (starting with the first hour of unit operation following the outage), whichever occurs first.

2.1.6 Data Recording

Record and tabulate all calibration error test data according to month, day, clock-hour, and magnitude in either ppm, percent volume, or scfh. Program monitors that automatically adjust data to the corrected calibration values (e.g., microprocessor control) to record either: (1) the unadjusted concentration or flow rate measured in the calibration error test prior to resetting the calibration, or (2) the magnitude of any adjustment. Record the following applicable flow monitor interference check data: (1) sample line/sensing port pluggage, and (2) malfunction of each RTD, transceiver, or equivalent.

2.2 Quarterly Assessments

For each primary and redundant backup monitor or monitoring system, perform the following quarterly assessments. This requirement applies as of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is provisionally certified.

2.2.1 Linearity Check

Perform a linearity check, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the procedures in Section 6.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B, for each primary and redundant backup, mercury monitor and each primary and redundant backup CO_2 or O_2 monitor (including O_2 monitors used to measure CO_2 emissions or to continuously monitor moisture) at least once during each QA operating quarter, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. For mercury monitors, perform the linearity checks using elemental mercury standards. Alternatively, you may perform 3-level system integrity checks at the same three calibration gas levels (i.e., low, mid, and high), using a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury. If you choose this option, the performance specification in Section 3.2(c) of Exhibit A to Appendix B must be met at each gas level. For units using both a low and high span value, a linearity check is required only on the ranges used to record and report emission data during the QA operating quarter. Conduct the linearity checks no less than 30 days apart, to the extent practicable. The data validation procedures in Section

2.2.3(e) ~~of this Exhibit~~ must be followed.

2.2.2 Leak Check

For differential pressure flow monitors, perform a leak check of all sample lines (a manual check is acceptable) at least once during each QA operating quarter. For this test, the unit does not have to be in operation. Conduct the leak checks no less than 30 days apart, to the extent practicable. If a leak check is failed, follow the applicable data validation procedures in Section 2.2.3(g) ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.2.3 Data Validation

a) A linearity check must not be commenced if the monitoring system is operating out-of-control with respect to any of the daily or semiannual quality assurance assessments required by Sections 2.1 and 2.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ or with respect to the additional calibration error test requirements in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) Each required linearity check must be done according to subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The linearity check may be done "cold," i.e., with no corrective maintenance, repair, calibration adjustments, re-linearization, or reprogramming of the monitor prior to the test.

2) The linearity check may be done after performing only the routine or non-routine calibration adjustments described in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ at the various calibration gas levels (zero, low, mid, or high), but no other corrective maintenance, repair, re-linearization, or reprogramming of the monitor. Trial gas injection runs may be performed after the calibration adjustments and additional adjustments within the allowable limits in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ may be made prior to the linearity check, as necessary, to optimize the performance of the monitor. The trial gas injections need not be reported, provided that they meet the specification for trial gas injections in Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(v) of Appendix B. However, if, for any trial injection, the specification in Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(v) is not met, the trial injection must be counted as an aborted linearity check.

3) The linearity check may be done after repair, corrective maintenance, or reprogramming of the monitor. In this case, the monitor must be considered out-of-control from the hour in which the repair, corrective maintenance, or reprogramming is commenced until the linearity check has been passed. Alternatively, the data validation procedures and associated timelines in Sections 1.4(b)(3)(B) through (I) of Appendix B may be followed upon completion of the necessary repair, corrective maintenance, or reprogramming. If the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) are

used, the words "quality assurance" apply instead of the word "recertification".

c) Once a linearity check has been commenced, the test must be done hands-off. That is, no adjustments of the monitor are permitted during the linearity test period, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests, as described in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If a routine daily calibration error test is performed and passed just prior to a linearity test (or during a linearity test period) and a mathematical correction factor is automatically applied by the DAHS, the correction factor must be applied to all subsequent data recorded by the monitor, including the linearity test data.

d) If a daily calibration error test is failed during a linearity test period, prior to completing the test, the linearity test must be repeated. Data from the monitor are invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. The linearity test must not be commenced until the monitor has successfully completed a calibration error test.

e) An out-of-control period occurs when a linearity test is failed (i.e., when the error in linearity at any of the three concentrations in the quarterly linearity check (or any of the six concentrations, when both ranges of a single analyzer with a dual range are tested) exceeds the applicable specification in Section 3.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B) or when a linearity test is aborted due to a problem with the monitor or monitoring system. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of the failed or aborted linearity check and ends with the hour of completion of a satisfactory linearity check following corrective action and/or monitor repair, unless the option in subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in Section 1.4(b)(3)(B) through (I) ~~of this Appendix~~ has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 1.4(b)(3)(G)(i) and (ii). For a dual-range analyzer, "hands-off" linearity checks must be passed on both measurement scales to end the out-of-control period.

f) No more than four successive calendar quarters must elapse after the quarter in which a linearity check of a monitor or monitoring system (or range of a monitor or monitoring system) was last performed without a subsequent linearity test having been conducted. If a linearity test has not been completed by the end of the fourth calendar quarter since the last linearity test, then the linearity test must be completed within a 168 unit operating hour or stack operating hour "grace period" (as provided in Section 2.2.4 ~~of this Exhibit~~) following the end of the fourth successive elapsed calendar quarter, or data from the CEMS (or range) will become invalid.

g) An out-of-control period also occurs when a flow monitor sample line leak is detected. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of the failed leak check

and ends with the hour of a satisfactory leak check following corrective action.

h) For each monitoring system, report the results of all completed and partial linearity tests that affect data validation (i.e., all completed, passed linearity checks; all completed, failed linearity checks; and all linearity checks aborted due to a problem with the monitor, including trial gas injections counted as failed test attempts under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ or under Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(vi) of Appendix B), in the quarterly report required under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. Note that linearity attempts that are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference calibration gases or due to operational problems with the affected units need not be reported. Such partial tests do not affect the validation status of emission data recorded by the monitor. A record of all linearity tests, trial gas injections, and test attempts (whether reported or not) must be kept on-site as part of the official test log for each monitoring system.

2.2.4 Linearity and Leak Check Grace Period

a) When a required linearity test or flow monitor leak check has not been completed by the end of the QA operating quarter in which it is due or if, due to infrequent operation of a unit or infrequent use of a required high range of a monitor or monitoring system, four successive calendar quarters have elapsed after the quarter in which a linearity check of a monitor or monitoring system (or range) was last performed without a subsequent linearity test having been done, the owner or operator has a grace period of 168 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (or, for monitors installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 168 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2) in which to perform a linearity test or leak check of that monitor or monitoring system (or range). The grace period begins with the first unit or stack operating hour following the calendar quarter in which the linearity test was due. Data validation during a linearity or leak check grace period must be done in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable provisions in Section 2.2.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) If, at the end of the 168 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, the required linearity test or leak check has not been completed, data from the monitoring system (or range) will be invalid, beginning with the first unit operating hour following the expiration of the grace period. Data from the monitoring system (or range) remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful hands-off linearity test or leak check of the monitor or monitoring system (or range). Note that when a linearity test or a leak check is conducted within a grace period for the purpose of satisfying the linearity test or leak check requirement from a previous QA operating quarter, the results of that linearity test or leak check may only be used to meet the linearity check or leak check requirement of the previous quarter, not the quarter in which the missed linearity test or leak check is completed.

2.2.5 Flow-to-Load Ratio or Gross Heat Rate Evaluation

a) Applicability and Methodology. Unless exempted from the flow-to-load ratio test under Section 7.6 of Exhibit A to Appendix B, the owner or operator must, for each flow rate monitoring system installed on each unit, common stack or multiple stack, evaluate the flow-to-load ratio quarterly, i.e., for each QA operating quarter (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140). At the end of each QA operating quarter, the owner or operator must use Equation B-1 to calculate the flow-to-load ratio for every hour during the quarter in which: the unit (or combination of units, for a common stack) operated within ±10.0 percent of R_h, the average load during the most recent normal-load flow RATA; and a quality assured hourly average flow rate was obtained with a certified flow rate monitor. Alternatively, for the reasons stated in subsections (c)(1) through (c)(6) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator may exclude from the data analysis certain hours within ±10.0 percent of L_{avg} and may calculate R_h values for only the remaining hours.

$$R_h = \frac{Q_h}{L_h} \times 10^{-5} \qquad \text{(Eq. B-1)}$$

Where:

R_h = Hourly value of the flow-to-load ratio, scfh/megawatts, scfh/1000 lb/hr of steam, or scfh/(mmBtu/hr thermal output).

Q_h = Hourly stack gas volumetric flow rate, as measured by the flow rate monitor, scfh.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts, 1000 lb/hr of steam, or mmBtu/hr thermal output; must be within + 10.0 percent of L_{avg} during the most recent normal-load flow RATA.

1) In Equation B-1, the owner or operator may use either bias-adjusted flow rates or unadjusted flow rates, provided that all of the ratios are calculated the same way. For a common stack, L_h will be the sum of the hourly operating loads of all units that discharge through the stack. For a unit that discharges its emissions through multiple stacks or that monitors its emissions in multiple breechings, Q_h will be either the combined hourly volumetric flow rate for all of the stacks or ducts (if the test is done on a unit basis) or the hourly flow rate through each stack individually (if the test is performed separately for each stack). For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack, each of which has a certified flow monitor (e.g., a unit with a wet

SO_2 scrubber), calculate the hourly flow-to-load ratios separately for each stack. Round off each value of R_h to two decimal places.

2) Alternatively, the owner or operator may calculate the hourly gross heat rates (GHR) in lieu of the hourly flow-to-load ratios. The hourly GHR must be determined only for those hours in which quality assured flow rate data and diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) concentration data are both available from a certified monitor or monitoring system or reference method. If this option is selected, calculate each hourly GHR value as follows:

$$(GHR)_h = \frac{(HeatInput)_h}{L_h} \times 1000 \qquad \text{(Eq B-1a)}$$

Where:

$(GHR)_h$ = Hourly value of the gross heat rate, Btu/kwh, Btu/lb steam load, or 1000 mmBtu heat input/mmBtu thermal output.

$(HeatInput)_h$ = Hourly heat input, as determined from the quality assured flow rate and diluent data, using the applicable equation in Exhibit C to appendix B, mmBtu/hr.

L_h = Hourly unit load, megawatts, 1000 lb/hr of steam, or mmBtu/hr thermal output; must be within + 10.0 percent of L_{avg} during the most recent normal-load flow RATA.

3) In Equation B-1a, the owner or operator may either use bias-adjusted flow rates or unadjusted flow rates in the calculation of $(HeatInput)_h$, provided that all of the heat input values are determined in the same manner.

4) The owner or operator must evaluate the calculated hourly flow-to-load ratios (or gross heat rates) as follows. A separate data analysis must be performed for each primary and each redundant backup flow rate monitor used to record and report data during the quarter. Each analysis must be based on a minimum of 168 acceptable recorded hourly average flow rates (i.e., at loads within ± 10 percent of L_{avg}). When two RATA load levels are designated as normal, the analysis must be performed at the higher load level, unless there are fewer than 168 acceptable data points available at that load level, in which case the analysis must be performed at the lower load level. If, for a particular flow monitor, fewer than 168 acceptable hourly flow-to-load ratios (or GHR values) are available at any of the load levels designated as normal, a flow-to-load (or GHR) evaluation is not required for that monitor for that calendar quarter.

5) For each flow monitor, use Equation B-2 in this Exhibit to calculate E_h, the absolute percentage difference between each hourly R_h value and R_{ref}, the reference value of the flow-to-load ratio, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 7.5 of Exhibit A to Appendix B. Note that R_{ref} must always be based upon the most recent normal-load RATA, even if that RATA was performed in the calendar quarter being evaluated.

$$E_h = \frac{\left|R_{ref} - R_h\right|}{R_{ref}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq B-2)}$$

Where:

E_h = Absolute percentage difference between the hourly average flow-to-load ratio and the reference value of the flow-to-load ratio at normal load.

R_h = The hourly average flow-to-load ratio, for each flow rate recorded at a load level within ±10.0 percent of L_{avg}.

R_{ref} = The reference value of the flow-to-load ratio from the most recent normal-load flow RATA, determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 7.5 of Exhibit A ~~to this Appendix~~.

6) Equation B-2 must be used in a consistent manner. That is, use R_{ref} and R_h if the flow-to-load ratio is being evaluated, and use (GHR)ref and (GHR) h if the gross heat rate is being evaluated. Finally, calculate E_f, the arithmetic average of all of the hourly E_h values. The owner or operator must report the results of each quarterly flow-to-load (or gross heat rate) evaluation, as determined from Equation B-2, in the electronic quarterly report required under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

b) Acceptable Results. The results of a quarterly flow-to-load (or gross heat rate) evaluation are acceptable, and no further action is required, if the calculated value of E_f is less than or equal to: (1) 15.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is ≥60 megawatts (or ≥500 klb/hr of steam) and if unadjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (2) 10.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is ≥60 megawatts (or ≥500 klb/hr of steam) and if bias-adjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (3) 20.0 percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is <60 megawatts (or <500 klb/hr of steam) and if unadjusted flow rates were used in the calculations; or (4) 15.0

percent, if L_{avg} for the most recent normal-load flow RATA is <60 megawatts (or <500 klb/hr of steam) and if bias-adjusted flow rates were used in the calculations. If E_f is above these limits, the owner or operator must either: implement Option 1 in Section 2.2.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~; or perform a RATA in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Option 2 in Section 2.2.5.2 of this Exhibit; or re-examine the hourly data used for the flow-to-load or GHR analysis and recalculate E_f, after excluding all non-representative hourly flow rates. If E_f is above these limits, the owner or operator must either: implement Option 1 in Section 2.2.5.1 of this Exhibit; perform a RATA in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Option 2 in Section 2.2.5.2 of this Exhibit; or (if applicable) re-examine the hourly data used for the flow-to-load or GHR analysis and recalculate E_f, after excluding all non-representative hourly flow rates, as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~.

c) Recalculation of E_f. If the owner or operator did not exclude any hours within ±10 percent of L_{avg} from the original data analysis and chooses to recalculate E_f, the flow rates for the following hours are considered non-representative and may be excluded from the data analysis:

1) Any hour in which the type of fuel combusted was different from the fuel burned during the most recent normal-load RATA. For purposes of this determination, the type of fuel is different if the fuel is in a different state of matter (i.e., solid, liquid, or gas) than is the fuel burned during the RATA or if the fuel is a different classification of coal (e.g., bituminous versus sub-bituminous). Also, for units that co-fire different types of fuels, if the reference RATA was done while co-firing, then hours in which a single fuel was combusted may be excluded from the data analysis as different fuel hours (and vice-versa for co-fired hours, if the reference RATA was done while combusting only one type of fuel);

2) For a unit that is equipped with an SO_2 scrubber and that always discharges its flue gases to the atmosphere through a single stack, any hour in which the SO_2 scrubber was bypassed;

3) Any hour in which "ramping" occurred, i.e., the hourly load differed by more than ±15.0 percent from the load during the preceding hour or the subsequent hour;

4) For a unit with a multiple stack discharge configuration consisting of a main stack and a bypass stack, any hour in which the flue gases were discharged through both stacks;

5) If a normal-load flow RATA was performed and passed during the quarter being analyzed, any hour prior to completion of that RATA; and

6) If a problem with the accuracy of the flow monitor was discovered during the quarter and was corrected (as evidenced by passing the abbreviated flow-to-load test in Section 2.2.5.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~), any hour prior to completion of the abbreviated flow-to-load test.

7) After identifying and excluding all non-representative hourly data in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (c)(1) through (6) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator may analyze the remaining data a second time. At least 168 representative hourly ratios or GHR values must be available to perform the analysis; otherwise, the flow-to-load (or GHR) analysis is not required for that monitor for that calendar quarter.

8) If, after re-analyzing the data, E_f meets the applicable limit in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), or (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~, no further action is required. If, however, E_f is still above the applicable limit, data from the monitor will be declared out-of-control, beginning with the first unit operating hour following the quarter in which E_f exceeded the applicable limit. Alternatively, if a probationary calibration error test is performed and passed according to Section 1.4(b)(3)(B) of Appendix B, data from the monitor may be declared conditionally valid following the quarter in which E_f exceeded the applicable limit. The owner or operator must then either implement Option 1 in Section 2.2.5.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ or Option 2 in Section 2.2.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.2.5.1 Option 1

Within 14 unit operating days of the end of the calendar quarter for which the E_f value is above the applicable limit, investigate and troubleshoot the applicable flow monitors. Evaluate the results of each investigation as follows:

a) If the investigation fails to uncover a problem with the flow monitor, a RATA must be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Option 2 in Section 2.2.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) If a problem with the flow monitor is identified through the investigation (including the need to re-linearize the monitor by changing the polynomial coefficients or K-factors), data from the monitor are considered invalid back to the first unit operating hour after the end of the calendar quarter for which E_f was above the applicable limit. If the option to use conditional data validation was selected under Section 2.2.5(c)(8) ~~of this Exhibit~~, all conditionally valid data will be invalidated, back to the first unit operating hour after the end of the calendar quarter for which E_f was above the applicable limit. Corrective actions must be taken. All corrective actions (e.g., non-routine maintenance, repairs,

major component replacements, re-linearization of the monitor, etc.) must be documented in the operation and maintenance records for the monitor. The owner or operator then must either complete the abbreviated flow-to-load test in Section 2.2.5.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~, or, if the corrective action taken has required relinearization of the flow monitor, must perform a 3-load RATA. The conditional data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3)of Appendix B may be applied to the 3-load RATA.

2.2.5.2 Option 2

Perform a single-load RATA (at a load designated as normal under Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B) of each flow monitor for which E_f is outside of the applicable limit. If the RATA is passed hands-off, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 2.3.2(c) ~~of this Exhibit~~, no further action is required and the out-of-control period for the monitor ends at the date and hour of completion of a successful RATA, unless the option to use conditional data validation was selected under Section 2.2.5(c)(8) ~~of this Exhibit~~. In that case, all conditionally valid data from the monitor are considered to be quality-assured, back to the first unit operating hour following the end of the calendar quarter for which the E_f value was above the applicable limit. If the RATA is failed, all data from the monitor will be invalidated, back to the first unit operating hour following the end of the calendar quarter for which the E_f value was above the applicable limit. Data from the monitor remain invalid until the required RATA has been passed. Alternatively, following a failed RATA and corrective actions, the conditional data validation procedures of Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B may be used until the RATA has been passed. If the corrective actions taken following the failed RATA included adjustment of the polynomial coefficients or K-factors of the flow monitor, a 3-level RATA is required, except as otherwise specified in Section 2.3.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.2.5.3 Abbreviated Flow-to-Load Test

a) The following abbreviated flow-to-load test may be performed after any documented repair, component replacement, or other corrective maintenance to a flow monitor (except for changes affecting the linearity of the flow monitor, such as adjusting the flow monitor coefficients or K-factors) to demonstrate that the repair, replacement, or other maintenance has not significantly affected the monitor's ability to accurately measure the stack gas volumetric flow rate. Data from the monitoring system are considered invalid from the hour of commencement of the repair, replacement, or maintenance until either the hour in which the abbreviated flow-to-load test is passed, or the hour in which a probationary calibration error test is passed following completion of the repair, replacement, or maintenance and any associated adjustments to the monitor. If the latter option is selected, the abbreviated flow-to-load test must be completed within 168 unit operating hours of the probationary calibration error test (or, for peaking units, within 30 unit operating days, if that is less restrictive). Data from the monitor are considered to be conditionally valid (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140), beginning with the hour of the

probationary calibration error test.

b) Operate the units in such a way as to reproduce, as closely as practicable, the exact conditions at the time of the most recent normal-load flow RATA. To achieve this, it is recommended that the load be held constant to within ±10.0 percent of the average load during the RATA and that the diluent gas (CO_2 or O_2) concentration be maintained within ±-0.5 percent CO_2 or O_2 of the average diluent concentration during the RATA. For common stacks, to the extent practicable, use the same combination of units and load levels that were used during the RATA. When the process parameters have been set, record a minimum of six and a maximum of 12 consecutive hourly average flow rates, using the flow monitors for which E_f was outside the applicable limit. For peaking units, a minimum of three and a maximum of 12 consecutive hourly average flow rates are required. Also record the corresponding hourly load values and, if applicable, the hourly diluent gas concentrations. Calculate the flow-to-load ratio (or GHR) for each hour in the test hour period, using Equation B-1 or B-1a. Determine E_h for each hourly flow- to-load ratio (or GHR), using Equation B-2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and then calculate E_f, the arithmetic average of the Eh values.

c) The results of the abbreviated flow-to-load test will be considered acceptable, and no further action is required if the value of E_h does not exceed the applicable limit specified in Section 2.2.5 ~~of this Exhibit~~. All conditionally valid data recorded by the flow monitor will be considered quality assured, beginning with the hour of the probationary calibration error test that preceded the abbreviated flow-to-load test (if applicable). However, if E_f is outside the applicable limit, all conditionally valid data recorded by the flow monitor (if applicable) will be considered invalid back to the hour of the probationary calibration error test that preceded the abbreviated flow-to-load test, and a single-load RATA is required in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 2.2.5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If the flow monitor must be re-linearized, however, a 3-load RATA is required.

2.3 Semiannual and Annual Assessments

For each primary and redundant backup monitoring system, perform relative accuracy assessments either semiannually or annually, as specified in Section 2.3.1.1 or 2.3.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ for the type of test and the performance achieved. This requirement applies as of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the monitoring system is provisionally certified. A summary chart showing the frequency with which a relative accuracy test audit must be performed, depending on the accuracy achieved, is ~~located~~ at the end of this Exhibit in Figure 2.

2.3.1 Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA)

2.3.1.1 Standard RATA Frequencies

a) Except for mercury monitoring systems, and as otherwise specified in Section 2.3.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~, perform relative accuracy test audits semiannually, i.e., once every two successive QA operating quarters (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140) for each primary and redundant backup flow monitor, CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input and each moisture monitoring system. For each primary and redundant backup mercury concentration monitoring system and each sorbent trap monitoring system, RATAs must be performed annually, i.e., once every four successive QA operating quarters (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2). A calendar quarter that does not qualify as a QA operating quarter must be excluded in determining the deadline for the next RATA. No more than eight successive calendar quarters must elapse after the quarter in which a RATA was last performed without a subsequent RATA having been conducted. If a RATA has not been completed by the end of the eighth calendar quarter since the quarter of the last RATA, then the RATA must be completed within a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period (as provided in Section 2.3.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~) following the end of the eighth successive elapsed calendar quarter, or data from the CEMS will become invalid.

b) The relative accuracy test audit frequency of a CEMS may be reduced, as specified in Section 2.3.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~, for primary or redundant backup monitoring systems which qualify for less frequent testing. Perform all required RATAs in accordance with the applicable procedures and provisions in Sections 6.5 through 6.5.2.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B and Sections 2.3.1.3 and 2.3.1.4 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

2.3.1.2 Reduced RATA Frequencies

Relative accuracy test audits of primary and redundant backup CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitors used to determine heat input, moisture monitoring systems, and flow monitors may be performed annually (i.e., once every four successive QA operating quarters, rather than once every two successive QA operating quarters) if any of the following conditions are met for the specific monitoring system involved:

a) The relative accuracy during the audit of a CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitor used to determine heat input is ≤7.5 percent;

b) The relative accuracy during the audit of a flow monitor is ≤7.5 percent at each operating level tested;

c) For low flow (≤10.0 fps), as measured by the reference method during the RATA stacks/ducts, when the flow monitor fails to achieve a relative accuracy ≤7.5 percent during the audit, but the monitor mean value, calculated using Equation A-7 in Exhibit A to Appendix B and converted back to an equivalent velocity in standard feet per second (fps), is within ± 1.5 fps of the reference method mean value, converted to an equivalent velocity in fps;

d) For a CO_2 or O_2 monitor, when the mean difference between the reference method values from the RATA and the corresponding monitor values is within ± 0.7 percent CO_2 or O_2; and

e) When the relative accuracy of a continuous moisture monitoring system is ≤ 7.5 percent or when the mean difference between the reference method values from the RATA and the corresponding monitoring system values is within ±1.0 percent H_2O.

2.3.1.3 RATA Load Levels and Additional RATA Requirements

a) For CO_2 or O_2 diluent monitors used to determine heat input, mercury concentration monitoring systems, sorbent trap monitoring systems, and moisture monitoring systems, the required semiannual or annual RATA tests must be done at the load level designated as normal under Section 6.5.2.1(d) of Exhibit A to Appendix B. If two load levels are designated as normal, the required RATAs may be done at either load level.

b) For flow monitors installed and bypass stacks, all required semiannual or annual relative accuracy test audits must be single-load audits at the normal load, as defined in Section 6.5.2.1(d) of Exhibit A to Appendix B.

c) For all other flow monitors, the RATAs must be performed as follows:

1) An annual 2-load flow RATA must be done at the two most frequently used load levels, as determined under Section 6.5.2.1(d) of Exhibit A to Appendix B. Alternatively, a 3-load flow RATA at the low, mid, and high load levels, as defined under Section 6.5.2.1(b) of Exhibit A to Appendix B, may be performed in lieu of the 2-load annual RATA.

2) If the flow monitor is on a semiannual RATA frequency, 2-load flow RATAs and single-load flow RATAs at the normal load level may be performed alternately.

3) A single-load annual flow RATA may be performed in lieu of the 2-load RATA if the results of an historical load data analysis show that, in the time period extending from the ending date of the last annual flow RATA to a date that is no more than 21 days prior to the date of the current annual flow RATA, the unit (or combination of units, for a common stack) has operated at a single load level (low, mid, or high), for ≥85.0 percent of the time. Alternatively, a flow monitor may qualify for a single-load RATA if the 85.0 percent criterion is met in the time period extending from the beginning of the quarter in which the last annual flow RATA was performed through the end of the calendar quarter preceding the quarter of current annual flow RATA.

4) A 3-load RATA, at the low-, mid-, and high-load levels, as determined under Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B, must be performed at least once every 20 consecutive calendar quarters, except for flow monitors that are exempted from 3-load RATA testing under Section 6.5.2(b) of Exhibit A to Appendix B.

5) A 3-load RATA is required whenever a flow monitor is re-characterized, i.e., when its polynomial coefficients or K-factors are changed, except for flow monitors that are exempted from 3-load RATA testing under Section 6.5.2(b) of Exhibit A to Appendix B. For monitors so exempted under Section 6.5.2(b), a single-load flow RATA is required.

6) For all multi-level flow audits, the audit points at adjacent load levels or at adjacent operating levels (e.g., mid and high) must be separated by no less than 25.0 percent of the "range of operation," as defined in Section 6.5.2.1 of Exhibit A to Appendix B.

d) A RATA of a moisture monitoring system must be performed whenever the coefficient, K-factor or mathematical algorithm determined under Section 6.5.6 of Exhibit A to Appendix B is changed.

2.3.1.4 Number of RATA Attempts

The owner or operator may perform as many RATA attempts as are necessary to achieve the desired relative accuracy test audit frequencies. However, the data validation procedures in Section 2.3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ must be followed.

2.3.2 Data Validation

a) A RATA must not commence if the monitoring system is operating out-of-control with respect to any of the daily and quarterly quality assurance assessments required by Sections 2.1 and 2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ or with respect to the additional calibration error test requirements in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

b) Each required RATA must be done according to subsections (b)(1), (b)(2) or (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~:

1) The RATA may be done "cold," i.e., with no corrective maintenance, repair, calibration adjustments, re-linearization, or reprogramming of the monitoring system prior to the test.

2) The RATA may be done after performing only the routine or non-routine calibration adjustments described in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ at the zero and/or upscale calibration gas levels, but no other corrective maintenance, repair, re-linearization, or reprogramming of the monitoring system. Trial RATA runs may be performed after the calibration

adjustments and additional adjustments within the allowable limits in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~ may be made prior to the RATA, as necessary, to optimize the performance of the CEMS. The trial RATA runs need not be reported, provided that they meet the specification for trial RATA runs in Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(v) of Appendix B. However, if, for any trial run, the specification in Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(v) of Appendix B is not met, the trial run must be counted as an aborted RATA attempt.

3) The RATA may be done after repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization, or reprogramming of the monitoring system. In this case, the monitoring system will be considered out-of-control from the hour in which the repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization, or reprogramming is commenced until the RATA has been passed. Alternatively, the data validation procedures and associated timelines in Sections 1.4(b)(3)(B) through (I) of Appendix B may be followed upon completion of the necessary repair, corrective maintenance, re-linearization, or reprogramming. If the procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) of Appendix B are used, the words "quality assurance" apply instead of the word "recertification".

c) Once a RATA is commenced, the test must be done hands-off. No adjustment of the monitor's calibration is permitted during the RATA test period, other than the routine calibration adjustments following daily calibration error tests, as described in Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If a routine daily calibration error test is performed and passed just prior to a RATA (or during a RATA test period) and a mathematical correction factor is automatically applied by the DAHS, the correction factor must be applied to all subsequent data recorded by the monitor, including the RATA test data. For 2-level and 3- level flow monitor audits, no linearization or reprogramming of the monitor is permitted in between load levels.

d) For single-load RATAs, if a daily calibration error test is failed during a RATA test period, prior to completing the test, the RATA must be repeated. Data from the monitor are invalidated prospectively from the hour of the failed calibration error test until the hour of completion of a subsequent successful calibration error test. The subsequent RATA must not be commenced until the monitor has successfully passed a calibration error test in accordance with Section 2.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Notwithstanding these requirements, when ASTM D6784-02 (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) or Method 29 in appendix A-8 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, is used as the reference method for the RATA of a mercury CEMS, if a calibration error test of the CEMS is failed during a RATA test period, any test runs completed prior to the failed calibration error test need not be repeated; however, the RATA may not continue until a subsequent calibration error test of the mercury CEMS has been passed. For multiple-load flow RATAs, each load level is treated as a separate RATA (i.e., when a calibration error test is failed prior to completing the RATA at a particular load level, only the RATA at that load level must be repeated; the

results of any previously-passed RATAs at the other load levels are unaffected, unless re-characterization of the monitor is required to correct the problem that caused the calibration failure, in which case a subsequent 3-load RATA is required), except as otherwise provided in Section 2.3.1.3(c)(5) ~~of this Exhibit~~.

e) For a RATA performed using the option in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, if the RATA is failed (that is, if the relative accuracy exceeds the applicable specification in Section 3.3 of Exhibit A to Appendix B) or if the RATA is aborted prior to completion due to a problem with the CEMS, then the CEMS is out-of-control and all emission data from the CEMS are invalidated prospectively from the hour in which the RATA is failed or aborted. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent RATA that meets the applicable specification in Section 3.3 of Exhibit A to Appendix B . If the option in subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in Sections 1.4(b)(3)(B) through(b)(3)(I) of Appendix B has been selected, the beginning and end of the out-of-control period must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(i) and (ii) of Appendix B. Note that when a RATA is aborted for a reason other than monitoring system malfunction (see subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~), this does not trigger an out-of-control period for the monitoring system.

f) For a 2-load or 3-load flow RATA, if, at any load level, a RATA is failed or aborted due to a problem with the flow monitor, the RATA at that load level, must be repeated. The flow monitor is considered out-of-control and data from the monitor are invalidated from the hour in which the test is failed or aborted and remain invalid until the passing of a RATA at the failed load level, unless the option in subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ to use the data validation procedures and associated timelines in Section 1.4(b)(3)(B) through (b)(3)(I) of Appendix B has been selected, in which case the beginning and end of the out-of-control period must be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(i) and (ii) of Appendix B. Flow RATAs that were previously passed at the other load levels, do not have to be repeated unless the flow monitor must be re-characterized following the failed or aborted test. If the flow monitor is recharacterized, a subsequent 3-load RATA is required, except as otherwise provided in Section 2.3.1.3(c)(5) ~~of this Exhibit~~.

g) For each monitoring system, report the results of all completed and partial RATAs that affect data validation (i.e., all completed, passed RATAs; all completed, failed RATAs; and all RATAs aborted due to a problem with the CEMS, including trial RATA runs counted as failed test attempts under subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ or under Section 1.4(b)(3)(G)(vi)) in the quarterly report required under 40 CFR 75.64, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. Note that RATA attempts that are aborted or invalidated due to problems with the reference method or due to operational problems with the affected units need not be reported. Such runs do not affect the validation status of emission data recorded by the CEMS. However, a record of all RATAs, trial

RATA runs and RATA attempts (whether reported or not) must be kept on-site as part of the official test log for each monitoring system.

2.3.3 RATA Grace Period

a) The owner or operator has a grace period of 720 consecutive unit operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140 (or, for CEMS installed on common stacks or bypass stacks, 720 consecutive stack operating hours, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2), in which to complete the required RATA for a particular CEMS whenever:

1) A required RATA has not been performed by the end of the QA operating quarter in which it is due; or

2) A required 3-load flow RATA has not been performed by the end of the calendar quarter in which it is due.

b) The grace period will begin with the first unit (or stack) operating hour following the calendar quarter in which the required RATA was due. Data validation during a RATA grace period must be done in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable provisions in Section 2.3.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

c) If, at the end of the 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, the RATA has not been completed, data from the monitoring system will be invalid, beginning with the first unit operating hour following the expiration of the grace period. Data from the CEMS remain invalid until the hour of completion of a subsequent hands-off RATA. The deadline for the next test will be either two QA operating quarters (if a semiannual RATA frequency is obtained) or four QA operating quarters (if an annual RATA frequency is obtained) after the quarter in which the RATA is completed, not to exceed eight calendar quarters.

d) When a RATA is done during a grace period in order to satisfy a RATA requirement from a previous quarter, the deadline for the next RATA must be determined as follows:

1) If the grace period RATA qualifies for a reduced, (i.e., annual), RATA frequency the deadline for the next RATA will be set at three QA operating quarters after the quarter in which the grace period test is completed.

2) If the grace period RATA qualifies for the standard, (i.e., semiannual), RATA frequency the deadline for the next RATA will be set at two QA operating quarters after the quarter in which the grace period test is completed.

3) Notwithstanding these requirements, no more than eight successive

calendar quarters must elapse after the quarter in which the grace period test is completed, without a subsequent RATA having been conducted.

2.4 Recertification, Quality Assurance, and RATA Frequency (Special Considerations)

a) When a significant change is made to a monitoring system such that recertification of the monitoring system is required in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 1.4(b)of Appendix B, a recertification test (or tests) must be performed to ensure that the CEMS continues to generate valid data. In all recertifications, a RATA will be one of the required tests; for some recertifications, other tests will also be required. A recertification test may be used to satisfy the quality assurance test requirement of this Exhibit. For example, if, for a particular change made to a CEMS, one of the required recertification tests is a linearity check and the linearity check is successful, then, unless another recertification event occurs in that same QA operating quarter, it would not be necessary to perform an additional linearity test of the CEMS in that quarter to meet the quality assurance requirement of Section 2.2.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. For this reason, EPA recommends that owners or operators coordinate component replacements, system upgrades, and other events that may require recertification, to the extent practicable, with the periodic quality assurance testing required by this Exhibit. When a quality assurance test is done for the dual purpose of recertification and routine quality assurance, the applicable data validation procedures in Section 1.4(b)(3) must be followed.

b) Except for Hg monitoring systems (which always have an annual RATA frequency), whenever a passing RATA of a gas monitor is performed, or a passing 2-load RATA or a passing 3-load RATA of a flow monitor is performed (irrespective of whether the RATA is done to satisfy a recertification requirement or to meet the quality assurance requirements of this Exhibit, or both), the RATA frequency (semi-annual or annual) must be established based upon the date and time of completion of the RATA and the relative accuracy percentage obtained. For 2-load and 3-load flow RATAs, use the highest percentage relative accuracy at any of the loads to determine the RATA frequency. The results of a single-load flow RATA may be used to establish the RATA frequency when the single-load flow RATA is specifically required under Section 2.3.1.3(b) ~~of this Exhibit~~ or when the single-load RATA is allowed under Section 2.3.1.3(c) ~~of this Exhibit~~ for a unit that has operated at one load level for ≥85.0 percent of the time since the last annual flow RATA. No other single-load flow RATA may be used to establish an annual RATA frequency; however, a 2-load or 3-load flow RATA may be performed at any time, or in place of any required single-load RATA, in order to establish an annual RATA frequency.

2.5 Other Audits

Affected units may be subject to relative accuracy test audits at any time. If a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system fails the relative accuracy test during the audit, the

monitor or continuous emission monitoring system will be considered to be out-of-control beginning with the date and time of completion of the audit, and continuing until a successful audit test is completed following corrective action. Alternatively, the conditional data validation procedures and associated timelines in Sections 1.4(b)(3)(B) through (I) of Appendix B may be used following the corrective actions.

2.6 System Integrity Checks for Mercury Monitors

For each mercury concentration monitoring system (except for a mercury monitor that does not have a converter), perform a single-point system integrity check weekly, i.e., at least once every 168 unit or stack operating hours, using a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury. Perform this check using a mid- or high-level gas concentration, as defined in Section 5.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B. The performance specifications in subsection (3) of Section 3.2 of Exhibit A to Appendix B must be met, otherwise the monitoring system is considered out-of-control, from the hour of the failed check until a subsequent system integrity check is passed. If a required system integrity check is not performed and passed within 168 unit or stack operating hours of last successful check, the monitoring system will also be considered out of control, beginning with the 169th unit or stack operating hour after the last successful check, and continuing until a subsequent system integrity check is passed. This weekly check is not required if the daily calibration assessments in Section 2.1.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~ are performed using a NIST-traceable source of oxidized mercury.

[Note: The following TABLE/FORM is too wide to be displayed on one screen. You must print it for a meaningful review of its contents. The table has been divided into multiple pieces with each piece containing information to help you assemble a printout of the table. The information for each piece includes: (1) a three line message preceding the tabular data showing by line # and character # the position of the upper left-hand corner of the piece and the position of the piece within the entire table; and (2) a numeric scale following the tabular data displaying the character positions.]

Figure 1 for Exhibit B of Appendix B − Quality Assurance Test Requirements

Test	Basic QA test frequency requirements [FN*]				
	Daily [FN*]	Weekly	Quarterly [FN*]	Semiannual [FN*]	Annual
Calibration Error Test (2 pt.)	/				
Interference Check (flow)	/				
Flow-to-Load Ratio			/		
Leak Check (DP flow monitors)			/		

Linearity Check or System Integrity Check [FN**] (3 pt.)		/	
Single-point System Integrity Check [FN**]	/		
RATA (SO_2, NO_x, CO_2, O_2, H_2O) [FN1]			/
RATA (All Hg monitoring systems)			/
RATA (flow) [FN1] [FN2]			/

[FN*] "Daily" means operating days, only. "Weekly" means once every 168 unit or stack operating hours. "Quarterly" means once every QA operating quarter. "Semiannual" means once every two QA operating quarters. "Annual" means once every four QA operating quarters.[FN**] The system integrity check applies only to Hg monitors with converters. The single-point weekly system integrity check is not required if daily calibrations are performed using a NIST-traceable source of oxidized Hg. The 3-point quarterly system integrity check is not required if a linearity check is performed.

[FN1] Conduct RATA annually (i.e., once every four QA operating quarters), if monitor meets accuracy requirements to qualify for less frequent testing. [FN2] For flow monitors installed on peaking units, bypass stacks conduct all RATAs at a single, normal load (or operating level). For other flow monitors, conduct annual RATAs at two load levels (or operating levels). Alternating single-load and 2-load (or single-level and 2-level) RATAs may be done if a monitor is on a semiannual frequency. A single-load (or single-level) RATA may be done in lieu of a 2-load (or 2-level) RATA if, since the last annual flow RATA, the unit has operated at one load level (or operating level) for ≥85.0 percent of the time. A 3-level RATA is required at least once every five calendar years and whenever a flow monitor is re-linearized, except for flow monitors exempted from 3-level RATA testing under Section 6.5.2(b) of Exhibit A to Appendix B.

Figure 2 for Exhibit B of Appendix B − Relative Accuracy Test Frequency Incentive System

RATA	Semiannual [FNW] (percent)	Annual [FNW]
SO_2 or NO_X [FNY]	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 15.0 ppm [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 12.0 ppm [FNX].
SO_2-diluent	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 0.030 lb/mmBtu [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0.025 lb/mmBtu =G5X.

NO_X-diluent	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 0.020 lb/mmBtu [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0. 015 lb/mmBtu [FNX].
Flow	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 2.0 fps [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 1.5 fps [FNX].
CO_2 or O_2	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 1.0 CO_2/O_2 [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 0.7% CO_2/O_2 [FNX].
Hg [FNX] <<mu>>g/scm	N/A	RA < 20.0% or ± 1.0 [FNX].
Moisture	7.5% < RA ≤ 10.0% or ± 1.5% H_2O [FNX]	RA ≤ 7.5% or ± 1.0% H_2O [FNX].

[FNW] The deadline for the next RATA is the end of the second (if semiannual) or fourth (if annual) successive QA operating quarter following the quarter in which the CEMS was last tested. Exclude calendar quarters with fewer than 168 unit operating hours (or, for common stacks and bypass stacks, exclude quarters with fewer than 168 stack operating hours) in determining the RATA deadline. For SO_2 monitors, QA operating quarters in which only very low sulfur fuel as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, is combusted may also be excluded. However, the exclusion of calendar quarters is limited as follows: the deadline for the next RATA will be no more than 8 calendar quarters after the quarter in which a RATA was last performed. [FNX] The difference between monitor and reference method mean values applies to moisture monitors, CO_2, and O_2 monitors, low emitters of SO_2, NO_X, or Hg, or and low flow, only. The specifications for Hg monitors also apply to sorbent trap monitoring systems.[FNY] A NO_X concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_X mass emissions under 40 CFR 75.71, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.APPENDIX B Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems for Mercury

Section 225.EXHIBIT C Conversion Procedures

1. Applicability

Use the procedures in this Exhibit to convert measured data from a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system into the appropriate units of the standard.

2. Procedures for Heat Input

Use the following procedures to compute heat input rate to an affected unit (in mmBtu/hr or mmBtu/day):

Calculate and record heat input rate to an affected unit on an hourly basis. The owner or operator may choose to use the provisions specified in 40 CFR 75.16(e), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, in conjunction with the procedures provided in Sections 2.4 through 2.4.2 to apportion heat input among each unit using the common stack or common pipe header.

2.2

For an affected unit that has a flow monitor (or approved alternate monitoring system under subpart E of 40 CFR 75, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, for measuring volumetric flow rate) and a diluent gas (O_2 or CO_2) monitor, use the recorded data from these monitors and one of the following equations to calculate hourly heat input rate (in mmBtu/hr).

2.2.1

When measurements of CO_2 concentration are on a wet basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \frac{1}{F_c} \frac{\%CO_{2w}}{100} \qquad \text{(Eq. F - 15)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F_c = Carbon-based F-factor, listed in Section 3.3.5 of appendix F to 40 CFR 75 for each fuel, scf/mmBtu.

$\%CO_{2w}$ = Hourly concentration of CO_2 during unit operation, percent CO_2 wet basis.

2.2.2

When measurements of CO_2 concentration are on a dry basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Qh\left[\frac{(100 - \%H_2 0)}{100F_c}\right]\left(\frac{\%CO_{2d}}{100}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. F-16)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_h = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F_c = Carbon-based F-factor, listed in Section 3.3.5 of appendix F to 40 CFR 75 for each fuel, scf/mmBtu.

$\%CO_{2d}$ = Hourly concentration of CO_2 during unit operation, percent CO_2 wet basis.

$\%H_20$ = Moisture content of gas in the stack, percent.

2.2.3

When measurements of O_2 concentration are on a wet basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \frac{1}{F} \frac{[(20.9/100)(100 - \%H_2O) - \%O_{2w}]}{20.9} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-17)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow rate during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F = Carbon-based F-factor, listed in Section 3.3.5 of appendix F to 40 CFR 75 for each fuel, dscf/mmBtu.

$\%O_{2w}$ = Hourly concentration of O_2 during unit operation, percent O_2 wet basis.

$\%H_20$ = Hourly average stack moisture content, percent by volume.

2.2.4

When measurements of O_2 concentration are on a dry basis, use the following equation:

$$HI = Q_w \left[\frac{(100 - \%H_2O)}{100F}\right]\left[\frac{(20.9 - \%O_{2d})}{20.9}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18)}$$

Where:

HI = Hourly heat input rate during unit operation, mmBtu/hr.

Q_w = Hourly average volumetric flow during unit operation, wet basis, scfh.

F = Dry basis F-factor, listed in Section 3.3.5 of appendix F to 40 CFR 75 for each fuel, dscf/mmBtu.

$\%H_20$ = Moisture content of the stack gas, percent.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Hourly concentration of O_2 during unit operation, percent O_2 dry basis.

2.3

Heat Input Summation (for Heat Input Determined Using a Flow Monitor and Diluent Monitor)

2.3.1

Calculate total quarterly heat input for a unit or common stack using a flow monitor and diluent monitor to calculate heat input, using the following equation:

$$HI_q = \sum_{hour=1}^{n} HI_i t_i \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18a)}$$

Where:

HI_q = Total heat input for quarter "q", mmBtu.

HI_i = Heat input rate for hour "i" during unit operation, using Equation F-15, F-16, F-17, or F-18, mmBtu/hr.

t_i = Hourly operating time for the unit or common stack, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from 100^{th} to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Number of unit operating hours in the quarter.

2.3.2

Calculate total cumulative (year-to-date) heat input for a unit or common stack using a flow monitor and diluent monitor to calculate heat input, using the following equation:

$$HI_c = \sum_{q=1}^{the\_current\_quarter} HI_q \qquad \text{(Eq. F-18b)}$$

Where:

HI_c = Total heat input for the year-to-date, mmBtu.

HI_q = Total heat input for quarter "q", mmBtu.

2.4 Heat Input Rate Apportionment for Units Sharing a Common Stack or Pipe

2.4.1

Where applicable, the owner or operator of an affected unit that determines heat input rate at the unit level by apportioning the heat input monitored at a common stack or common pipe using megawatts must apportion the heat input rate using the following equation:

$$HI_i = HI_{CS}\left(\frac{t_{CS}}{t_i}\right)\left[\frac{MW_i t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} MW_i t_i}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21a)}$$

Where:

HI_i = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_{CS} = Heat input rate at the common stack or pipe, mmBtu/hr.

MW_i = Gross electrical output, MWe.

t_i = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from one hundredth to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_{CS} = Common stack or common pipe operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from 100th to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Total number of units using the common stack or pipe.

i = Designation of a particular unit.

2.4.2

Where applicable, the owner or operator of an affected unit that determines the heat input rate at the unit level by apportioning the heat input rate monitored at a common stack or common pipe using steam load must apportion the heat input rate using the following equation:

$$HI_i = HI_{CS}\left(\frac{t_{CS}}{t_i}\right)\left[\frac{SF_i t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} SF_i t_i}\right] \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21b)}$$

Where:

HI_i = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_{CS} = Heat input rate at the common stack or pipe, mmBtu/hr.

SF = Gross steam load, lb/hr, or mmBtu/hr.

t_i = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from 100th to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_{CS} = Common stack or common pipe operating time, hour or fraction of an hour (in equal increments that can range from 100th to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

n = Total number of units using the common stack or pipe.

i = Designation of a particular unit.

2.5 Heat Input Rate Summation for Units with Multiple Stacks or Pipes

The owner or operator of an affected unit that determines the heat input rate at the unit level by summing the heat input rates monitored at multiple stacks or multiple pipes must sum the heat input rates using the following equation:

$$HI_{Unit} = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^{n} HI_s t_s}{t_{Unit}} \qquad \text{(Eq. F-21c)}$$

Where:

HI_{Unit} = Heat input rate for a unit, mmBtu/hr.

HI_s = Heat input rate for the individual stack, duct, or pipe, mmBtu/hr.

t_{Unit} = Unit operating time, hour or fraction of the hour (in equal increments

that can range from 100th to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

t_s = Operating time for the individual stack or pipe, hour or fraction of the hour (in equal increments that can range from 100th to one quarter of an hour, at the option of the owner or operator).

s = Designation for a particular stack, duct, or pipe.

3. Procedure for Converting Volumetric Flow to STP

Use the following equation to convert volumetric flow at actual temperature and pressure to standard temperature and pressure.

$$F_{STP} = F_{Actual}\left(T_{Std} / T_{Stack}\right)\left(P_{Stack} / P_{Std}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. F-22)}$$

Where:

F_{STP} = Flue gas volumetric flow rate at standard temperature and pressure, scfh.

F_{Actual} = Flue gas volumetric flow rate at actual temperature and pressure, acfh.

T_{Std} = Standard temperature=528 degreesR.

T_{Stack} = Flue gas temperature at flow monitor location, degreesR, where degreesR = 460 + degreesF.

P_{Stack} = The absolute flue gas pressure=barometric pressure at the flow monitor location + flue gas static pressure, inches of mercury.

P_{Std} = Standard pressure=29.92 inches of mercury.

4. Procedures for Mercury Mass Emissions.

4.1

Use the procedures in this Section to calculate the hourly mercury mass emissions (in ounces) at each monitored location for the affected unit or group of units that discharge through a common stack.

4.1.1

To determine the hourly mercury mass emissions when using a mercury concentration monitoring system that measures on a wet basis and a flow monitor, use the following equation:

$$M_h = KC_hQ_ht_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-28)}$$

Where:

M_h = Mercury mass emissions for the hour, rounded off to three decimal places, (ounces).

K = Units conversion constant, 9.978 x 10^{-10} oz-scm/µg-scf

C_h = Hourly mercury concentration, wet basis (µg/wscm).

Q_h = Hourly stack gas volumetric flow rate, (scfh)

t_h = Unit or stack operating time (hr), as defined in 40 CFR 72.2 as incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

4.1.2

To determine the hourly mercury mass emissions when using a mercury concentration monitoring system that measures on a dry basis or a sorbent trap monitoring system and a flow monitor, use the following equation:

$$M_h = KC_hQ_ht_h\left(1 - B_{ws}\right) \qquad \text{(Eq. F-29)}$$

Where:

M_h = Mercury mass emissions for the hour, rounded off to three decimal places, (ounces).

K = Units conversion constant, 9.978 x 10^{-10} oz-scm/µg-scf

C_h = Hourly mercury concentration, dry basis (µg/dscm). For sorbent trap systems, a single value of C_h (i.e., a flow-proportional average concentration for the data collection period), is applied to each hour in the data collection period for a particular pair of traps.

Q_h = Hourly stack gas volumetric flow rate (scfh).

B_{ws} = Moisture fraction of the stack gas, expressed as a decimal (equal to %H_2O/ 100).

t_h = Unit or stack operating time (hr), as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, incorporated

by reference in Section 225.140.

4.1.3

For units that are demonstrated under Section 1.15(d) ~~of this Appendix~~ to emit less than 464 ounces of mercury per year, and for which the owner or operator elects not to continuously monitor the mercury concentration, calculate the hourly mercury mass emissions using Equation F-28 in Section 4.1.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~, except that "C_h " will be the applicable default mercury concentration from Section 1.15(c), (d), or (e) of Appendix B, expressed in μg/scm. Correction for the stack gas moisture content is not required when this methodology is used.

4.2

Use the following equation to calculate quarterly and year-to-date mercury mass emissions in ounces:

$$M_{time\_period} = \sum_{h=1}^{n} M_h \qquad \text{(Eq. F-30)}$$

Where:

M_{time_period} = Mercury mass emissions for the given time period i.e., quarter or year-to-date, rounded to the nearest 1000th -, (ounces).

M_h = Mercury mass emissions for the hour, rounded to three decimal places, (ounces).

n = The number of hours in the given time period (quarter or year-to-date).

4.3

If heat input rate monitoring is required, follow the applicable procedures for heat input apportionment and summation in Sections 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

5. Moisture Determination from Wet and Dry O_2 Readings

If a correction for the stack gas moisture content is required in any of the emissions or heat input calculations described in this Exhibit, and if the hourly moisture content is determined from wet- and dry-basis O_2 readings, use Equation F-31 to calculate the percent moisture, unless a K-factor or other mathematical algorithm is developed as described in Section 6.5.6(a) of Exhibit A to Appendix B:

$$\%H_2O = \frac{(O_{2d} - O_{2w})}{O_{2d}} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. F-31)}$$

Where:

$\%H_20$ = Hourly average stack gas moisture content, percent H_2O.

O_{2d} = Dry-basis hourly average oxygen concentration, percent O_2.

O_{2w} = Wet-basis hourly average oxygen concentration, percent O_2.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

Section 225.APPENDIX B Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems for Mercury

Section 225.EXHIBIT D Quality Assurance and Operating Procedures for Sorbent Trap Monitoring Systems

1.0 Scope and Application

This Exhibit specifies sampling, ~~and~~ analytical, and quality-assurance criteria and procedures for the performance-based monitoring of vapor-phase mercury (Hg) emissions in combustion flue gas streams, using a sorbent trap monitoring system (as defined in Section 225.130). The principle employed is continuous sampling using in-stack sorbent media coupled with analysis of the integrated samples. The performance-based approach of this Exhibit allows for use of various suitable sampling and analytical technologies while maintaining a specified and documented level of data quality through performance criteria. Persons using this Exhibit should have a thorough working knowledge of Methods 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in appendices A-1 through A-3 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, as well as the determinative technique selected for analysis.

1.1 Analytes

The analyte measured by these procedures and specifications is total vapor-phase mercury in the flue gas, which represents the sum of elemental mercury (Hg^0, CAS Number 7439-97-6) and oxidized forms of mercury, in mass concentration units of micrograms per dry standard cubic meter (µg/dscm).

1.2 Applicability

These performance criteria and procedures are applicable to monitoring of vapor-phase mercury emissions under relatively low-dust conditions (i.e., sampling in the stack after all pollution control devices), from coal-fired electric utility steam generators which are subject to Sections 1.14 through 1.18 of Appendix B. Individual sample collection times can range from 30 minutes to several days in duration, depending on the mercury concentration in the stack. The monitoring system must achieve the performance criteria specified in Section 8 ~~of this Exhibit~~ and the sorbent media capture ability must not be exceeded. The sampling rate must be maintained at a constant proportion to the total stack flow rate to ensure representativeness of the sample

collected. Failure to achieve certain performance criteria will result in invalid mercury emissions monitoring data.

2.0 Principle

Known volumes of flue gas are extracted from a stack or duct through paired, in-stack, pre-spiked sorbent media traps at an appropriate nominal flow rate. Collection of mercury on the sorbent media in the stack mitigates potential loss of mercury during transport through a probe/sample line. Paired train sampling is required to determine measurement precision and verify acceptability of the measured emissions data.

The sorbent traps are recovered from the sampling system, prepared for analysis, as needed, and analyzed by any suitable determinative technique that can meet the performance criteria. A section of each sorbent trap is spiked with Hg^0 prior to sampling.

3.0 Clean Handling and Contamination

To avoid mercury contamination of the samples, special attention should be paid to cleanliness during transport, field handling, sampling, recovery, and laboratory analysis, as well as during preparation of the sorbent cartridges. Collection and analysis of blank samples (field, trip, lab) is useful in verifying the absence of contaminant mercury.

4.0 Safety

4.1 Site hazards.

Site hazards must be thoroughly considered in advance of applying these procedures/specifications in the field; advance coordination with the site is critical to understand the conditions and applicable safety policies. At a minimum, portions of the sampling system will be hot, requiring appropriate gloves, long sleeves, and caution in handling this equipment.

4.2 Laboratory safety policies

Laboratory safety policies should be in place to minimize risk of chemical exposure and to properly handle waste disposal. Personnel must wear appropriate laboratory attire according to a Chemical Hygiene Plan established by the laboratory.

4.3 Toxicity or carcinogenicity.

The toxicity or carcinogenicity of any reagents used must be considered. Depending upon the sampling and analytical technologies selected, this measurement may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment and this Exhibit does not address all of the safety problems associated with implementing this approach. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicable regulatory limitations prior to performance. Any chemical should be regarded as a potential health hazard and exposure to these compounds should be minimized. Chemists should refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet

(MSDS) for each chemical used.

4.4 Wastes

Any wastes generated by this procedure must be disposed of according to a hazardous materials management plan that details and tracks various waste streams and disposal procedures.

5.0 Equipment and Supplies

The following list is presented as an example of key equipment and supplies likely required to perform vapor-phase mercury monitoring using a sorbent trap monitoring system. It is recognized that additional equipment and supplies may be needed. Collection of paired samples is required. Also required are a certified stack gas volumetric flow monitor that meets the requirements of Section 1.2 to Appendix B and an acceptable means of correcting for the stack gas moisture content, i.e., either by using data from a certified continuous moisture monitoring system or by using an approved default moisture value (see 40 CFR 75.11(b), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140).

5.1 Sorbent Trap Monitoring System

A typical sorbent trap monitoring system is shown in Figure K-1. The monitoring system must include the following components:

5.1.1 Sorbent Traps

The sorbent media used to collect mercury must be configured in a trap with three distinct and identical segments or sections, connected in series, that are amenable to separate analyses. Section 1 is designated for primary capture of gaseous mercury. Section 2 is designated as a backup section for determination of vapor-phase mercury breakthrough. Section 3 is designated for QA/QC purposes where this section must be spiked with a known amount of gaseous Hg^0 prior to sampling and later analyzed to determine recovery efficiency. The sorbent media may be any collection material (e.g., carbon, chemically-treated filter, etc.) capable of quantitatively capturing and recovering for subsequent analysis, all gaseous forms of mercury for the intended application. Selection of the sorbent media must be based on the material's ability to achieve the performance criteria contained in Section 8 of this Exhibit as well as the sorbent's vapor-phase mercury capture efficiency for the emissions matrix and the expected sampling duration at the test site. The sorbent media must be obtained from a source that can demonstrate the quality assurance and control necessary to ensure consistent reliability. The paired sorbent traps are supported on a probe (or probes) and inserted directly into the flue gas stream.

5.1.2 Sampling Probe Assembly

Each probe assembly must have a leak-free Exhibit to the sorbent traps. Each sorbent trap must be mounted at the entrance of or within the probe such that the gas sampled enters the trap directly. Each probe/sorbent trap assembly must be heated to a temperature sufficient to prevent liquid condensation in the sorbent traps. Auxiliary heating is required only where the stack

temperature is too low to prevent condensation. Use a calibrated thermocouple to monitor the stack temperature. A single probe capable of operating the paired sorbent traps may be used. Alternatively, individual probe/sorbent trap assemblies may be used, provided that the individual sorbent traps are co-located to ensure representative mercury monitoring and are sufficiently separated to prevent aerodynamic interference.

5.1.3 Moisture Removal Device

A robust moisture removal device or system, suitable for continuous duty (such as a Peltier cooler), must be used to remove water vapor from the gas stream prior to entering the gas flow meter.

5.1.4 Vacuum Pump

Use a leak-tight, vacuum pump capable of operating within the candidate system's flow range.

5.1.5 Gas Flow Meter

A gas flow meter (such as a dry gas meter, thermal mass flow meter, or other suitable measurement device) must be used to determine the total sample volume on a dry basis, in units of standard cubic meters. The meter must be sufficiently accurate to measure the total sample volume to within 2 percent and must be calibrated at selected flow rates across the range of sample flow rates at which the sorbent trap monitoring system typically operates. The gas flow meter must be equipped with any necessary auxiliary measurement devices (e.g., temperature sensors, pressure measurement devices) needed to correct the sample volume to standard conditions.

5.1.6 Sample Flow Rate Meter and Controller

Use a flow rate indicator and controller for maintaining necessary sampling flow rates.

5.1.7 Temperature Sensor

Same as Section 6.1.1.7 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5.1.8 Barometer

Same as Section 6.1.2 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140.

5.1.9 Data Logger (Optional)

Device for recording associated and necessary ancillary information (e.g., temperatures, pressures, flow, time, etc.).

5.2 Gaseous Hg^0 Sorbent Trap Spiking System

A known mass of gaseous Hg^0 must be spiked onto section 3 of each sorbent trap prior to sampling. Any approach capable of quantitatively delivering known masses of Hg^0 onto sorbent traps is acceptable. Several technologies or devices are available to meet this objective. Their practicality is a function of mercury mass spike levels. For low levels, NIST-certified or NIST-traceable gas generators or tanks may be suitable, but will likely require long preparation times. A more practical, alternative system, capable of delivering almost any mass required, makes use of NIST-certified or NIST-traceable mercury salt solutions (e.g., $Hg(NO_3)2$). With this system, an aliquot of known volume and concentration is added to a reaction vessel containing a reducing agent (e.g., stannous chloride); the mercury salt solution is reduced to Hg^0 and purged onto section 3 of the sorbent trap using an impinger sparging system.

5.3 Sample Analysis Equipment

Any analytical system capable of quantitatively recovering and quantifying total gaseous mercury from sorbent media is acceptable provided that the analysis can meet the performance criteria in Section 8 of this procedure. Candidate recovery techniques include leaching, digestion, and thermal desorption. Candidate analytical techniques include ultraviolet atomic fluorescence (UV AF); ultraviolet atomic absorption (UV AA), with and without gold trapping; and in situ X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis.

6.0 Reagents and Standards

Only NIST-certified or NIST-traceable calibration gas standards and reagents must be used for the tests and procedures required under this Exhibit.

7.0 Sample Collection and Transport

7.1 Pre-Test Procedures

7.1.1 Selection of Sampling Site

Sampling site information should be obtained in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Method 1 in appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. Identify a monitoring location representative of source mercury emissions. Locations shown to be free of stratification through measurement traverses for gases such as SO_2 and NO_x may be one such approach. An estimation of the expected stack mercury concentration is required to establish a target sample flow rate, total gas sample volume, and the mass of Hg^0 to be spiked onto section 3 of each sorbent trap.

7.1.2 Pre-sampling Spiking of Sorbent Traps

Based on the estimated mercury concentration in the stack, the target sample rate and the target sampling duration, calculate the expected mass loading for section 1 of each sorbent trap (for an example calculation, see Section 11.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~). The pre-sampling spike to be added to section 3 of each sorbent trap must be within ±50 percent of the expected section 1 mass loading.

Spike section 3 of each sorbent trap at this level, as described in Section 5.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. For each sorbent trap, keep an official record of the mass of Hg^0 added to section 3. This record must include, at a minimum, the ID number of the trap, the date and time of the spike, the name of the analyst performing the procedure, the mass of Hg^0 added to section 3 of the trap (µg), and the supporting calculations. This record must be maintained in a format suitable for inspection and audit and must be made available to the regulatory agencies upon request.

7.1.3 Pre-test Leak Check

Perform a leak check with the sorbent traps in place. Draw a vacuum in each sample train. Adjust the vacuum in the sample train to mercury. Using the gas flow meter, determine leak rate. The leakage rate must not exceed 4 percent of the target sampling rate. Once the leak check passes this criterion, carefully release the vacuum in the sample train, then seal the sorbent trap inlet until the probe is ready for insertion into the stack or duct.

7.1.4 Determination of Flue Gas Characteristics

Determine or measure the flue gas measurement environment characteristics (gas temperature, static pressure, gas velocity, stack moisture, etc.) in order to determine ancillary requirements such as probe heating requirements (if any), initial sample rate, proportional sampling conditions, moisture management, etc.

7.2 Sample Collection

7.2.1

Remove the plug from the end of each sorbent trap and store each plug in a clean sorbent trap storage container. Remove the stack or duct port cap and insert the probes. Secure the probes and ensure that no leakage occurs between the duct and environment.

7.2.2

Record initial data including the sorbent trap ID, start time, starting dry gas meter readings, initial temperatures, set-points, and any other appropriate information.

7.2.3 Flow Rate Control

Set the initial sample flow rate at the target value from Section 7.1.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Record the initial gas flow meter reading, stack temperature (if needed to convert to standard conditions), meter temperatures (if needed), etc. Then, for every operating hour during the sampling period, record the date and time, the sample flow rate, the gas flow meter reading, the stack temperature (if needed), the flow meter temperatures (if needed), temperatures of heated equipment such as the vacuum lines and the probes (if heated), and the sampling system vacuum readings. Also, record the stack gas flow rate, as measured by the certified flow monitor, and the ratio of the stack gas flow rate to the sample flow rate. Adjust the sampling flow rate to maintain proportional sampling, i.e., keep the ratio of the stack gas flow rate to sample flow rate constant,

to within ±25 percent of the reference ratio from the first hour of the data collection period (see Section 11 ~~of this Exhibit~~). The sample flow rate through a sorbent trap monitoring system during any hour (or portion of an hour) in which the unit is not operating must be zero.

7.2.4 Stack Gas Moisture Determination

Determine stack gas moisture using a continuous moisture monitoring system, as described in 40 CFR 75.11(b), incorporated by reference in Section 225.140. Alternatively, the owner or operator may use the appropriate fuel-specific moisture default value provided in 40 CFR 75.11, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or a site-specific moisture default value approved by the Agency.

7.2.5 Essential Operating Data

Obtain and record any essential operating data for the facility during the test period, e.g., the barometric pressure for correcting the sample volume measured by a dry gas meter to standard conditions. At the end of the data collection period, record the final gas flow meter reading and the final values of all other essential parameters.

7.2.6 Post Test Leak Check

When sampling is completed, turn off the sample pump, remove the probe/sorbent trap from the port, and carefully re-plug the end of each sorbent trap. Perform a leak check with the sorbent traps in place, at the maximum vacuum reached during the sampling period. Use the same general approach described in Section 7.1.3 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Record the leakage rate and vacuum. The leakage rate must not exceed 4 percent of the average sampling rate for the data collection period. Following the leak check, carefully release the vacuum in the sample train.

7.2.7 Sample Recovery

Recover each sampled sorbent trap by removing it from the probe, sealing both ends. Wipe any deposited material from the outside of the sorbent trap. Place the sorbent trap into an appropriate sample storage container and store/preserve in appropriate manner.

7.2.8 Sample Preservation, Storage, and Transport

While the performance criteria of this approach provide for verification of appropriate sample handling, it is still important that the user consider, determine, and plan for suitable sample preservation, storage, transport, and holding times for these measurements. Therefore, procedures in ASTM D6911-03 "Standard Guide for Packaging and Shipping Environmental Samples for Laboratory Analysis" (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) must be followed for all samples.

7.2.9 Sample Custody

Proper procedures and documentation for sample chain of custody are critical to ensuring data

integrity. The chain of custody procedures in ASTM D4840-99 (reapproved 2004) "Standard Guide for Sample Chain-of-Custody Procedures" (incorporated by reference under Section 225.140) must be followed for all samples (including field samples and blanks).

8.0 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Table K-1 summarizes the QA/QC performance criteria that are used to validate the mercury emissions data from sorbent trap monitoring systems, including the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) requirement (see Section 1.4(c)(7), Section 6.5.6 of Exhibit A to Appendix B, and Section 2.3 of Exhibit B to Appendix B). Except as provided in Section 1.3(h) of Appendix B and as otherwise indicated in Table K-1, failure to achieve these performance criteria will result in invalidation of mercury emissions data.

Table K-1.--Quality Assurance/Quality Control Criteria for Sorbent Trap Monitoring Systems

QA/QC test or specification	Acceptance criteria	Frequency	Consequences if not met
Pre-test leak check	≤ 4% of target sampling rate	Prior to sampling	Sampling must not commence until the leak check is passed.
Post-test leak check	≤ 4% of average sampling rate	After sampling	[FN**] See Note, below.
Ratio of stack gas flow rate to sample flow rate	No more than 5% of the hourly ratios or 5 hourly ratios (whichever is less restrictive) may deviate from the reference ratio by more than ± %	Every hour throughout data collection period	[FN**] See Note, below.
Sorbent trap section 2 break-through	≤ 5% of Section 1 Hg mass	Every sample	[FN**] See Note, below.

Paired sorbent trap agreement	≤ 10% Relative Deviation (RD) if the average concentration is > 1.0µg/m^3 ≤ 20% RD if the average concentration is ≤ 1.0µg/m^3. Results are also acceptable if absolute difference between concentrations from paired traps is ≤ 0.03µg/m^3	Every sample	Either invalidate the data from the paired traps or report the results from the trap with the higher Hg concentration.
Spike Recovery Study	Average recovery between 85% and 115% for each of the 3 spike concentration levels	Prior to analyzing field samples and prior to use of new sorbent media	Field samples must not be analyzed until the percent recovery criteria has been met.
Multipoint analyzer calibration	Each analyzer reading within ± 10% of true value and r^2 ≥ 0.99	On the day of analysis, before analyzing any samples	Recalibrate until successful.
Analysis of independent calibration standard	Within ± 10% of true value	Following daily calibration, prior to analyzing field samples	Recalibrate and repeat independent standard analysis until successful.
Spike recovery from Section 3 of sorbent trap	75-125% of spike amount	Every sample	[FN**] See Note, below.
RATA	RA ≤ 20.0% or Mean difference ≤ 1.0µg/dscm for low emitters	For initial certification and annually thereafter	Data from the system are invalidated until a RATA is passed.

Gas flow meter calibration	Calibration factor (Y) within ± 5% of average value from the most recent 3-point calibration	At three settings prior to initial use and at least quarterly at one setting thereafter. For mass flow meters, initial calibration with stack gas is required	Recalibrate the meter at three orifice settings to determine a new value of Y.
Temperature sensor calibration	Absolute temperature measured by sensor within ± 1.5% of a reference sensor	Prior to initial use and at least quarterly thereafter	Recalibrate. Sensor may not be used until specification is met.
Barometer calibration	Absolute pressure measured by instrument within ± 10 mm Hg of reading with a mercury barometer	Prior to initial use and at least quarterly thereafter	Recalibrate. Instrument may not be used until specification is met.

[FN**] Note: If both traps fail to meet the acceptance criteria, the data from the pair of traps are invalidated. However, if only one of the paired traps fails to meet this particular acceptance criterion and the other sample meets all of the applicable QA criteria, the results of the valid trap may be used for reporting under this Part. When the data from both traps are invalidated and quality-assured data from a certified backup monitoring system, reference method, or approved alternative monitoring system are unavailable, missing data substitution must be used.

9.0 Calibration and Standardization.

9.1

Only NIST-certified and NIST-traceable calibration standards (i.e., calibration gases, solutions, etc.) must be used for the spiking and analytical procedures in this Exhibit.

9.2 Gas Flow Meter Calibration

9.2.1

Preliminaries. The manufacturer or supplier of the gas flow meter should perform all necessary set-up, testing, programming, etc., and should provide the end user with any necessary instructions~~,~~ to ensure that the meter will give an accurate readout of dry gas volume in standard cubic meters for the particular field application.

9.2.2

Initial Calibration. Prior to its initial use, a calibration of the flow meter must be performed. The initial calibration may be done by the manufacturer, by the equipment supplier, or by the end user. If the flow meter is volumetric in nature (e.g., a dry gas meter), the manufacturer, equipment supplier, or end user may perform a direct volumetric calibration using any gas. For a mass flow meter, the manufacturer, equipment supplier, or end user may calibrate the meter using a bottled gas mixture containing 12 +- 0.5% CO_2, 7 +- 0.5% O_2, and balance N_2, or these same gases in proportions more representative of the expected stack gas composition. Mass flow meters may also be initially calibrated on-site, using actual stack gas.

9.2.2.1

Initial Calibration Procedures. Determine an average calibration factor (Y) for the gas flow meter~~,~~ by calibrating it at three sample flow rate settings covering the range of sample flow rates at which the sorbent trap monitoring system typically operates. You may either follow the procedures in Section 10.3.1 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, or the procedures in Section 16 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60. If a dry gas meter is being calibrated, use at least five revolutions of the meter at each flow rate.

9.2.2.2

Alternative Initial Calibration Procedures. Alternatively, you may perform the initial calibration of the gas flow meter using a reference gas flow meter (RGFM). The RGFM may either be: (1) A wet test meter calibrated according to Section 10.3.1 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140; (2) a gas flow metering device calibrated at multiple flow rates using the procedures in Section 16 of Method 5 in appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 60; or (3) a NIST-traceable calibration device capable of measuring volumetric flow to an accuracy of 1 percent. To calibrate the gas flow meter using the RGFM, proceed as follows: While the sorbent trap monitoring system is sampling the actual stack gas or a compressed gas mixture that simulates the stack gas composition (as applicable), connect the RGFM to the discharge of the system. Care should be taken to minimize the dead volume between the sample flow meter being tested and the RGFM. Concurrently measure dry gas volume with the RGFM and the flow meter being calibrated the for a minimum of 10 minutes at each of three flow rates covering the typical range of operation of the sorbent trap monitoring system. For each 10-minute (or longer) data collection period, record the total sample volume, in units of dry standard cubic meters (dscm), measured by the RGFM and the gas flow meter being tested.

9.2.2.3

Initial Calibration Factor. Calculate an individual calibration factor Yi at each tested flow rate from Section 9.2.2.1 or 9.2.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~ (as applicable), by taking the ratio of the reference sample volume to the sample volume recorded by the gas flow meter. Average the three Yi values, to determine Y, the calibration factor for the flow meter. Each of the three individual values of Yi must be within ±0.02 of Y. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 9.2.2.4 and 9.2.2.5 ~~of this Exhibit~~, use the average Y value from the three level calibration to adjust all subsequent gas volume measurements made with the gas flow meter.

9.2.2.4

Initial On-Site Calibration Check. For a mass flow meter that was initially calibrated using a compressed gas mixture, an on-site calibration check must be performed before using the flow meter to provide data for this Part. While sampling stack gas, check the calibration of the flow meter at one intermediate flow rate typical of normal operation of the monitoring system. Follow the basic procedures in Section 9.2.2.1 or 9.2.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If the on-site calibration check shows that the value of Yi, the calibration factor at the tested flow rate, differs by more than 5 percent from the value of Y obtained in the initial calibration of the meter, repeat the full 3-level calibration of the meter using stack gas to determine a new value of Y, and apply the new Y value to all subsequent gas volume measurements made with the gas flow meter.

9.2.2.5

Ongoing Quality Assurance. Recalibrate the gas flow meter quarterly at one intermediate flow rate setting representative of normal operation of the monitoring system. Follow the basic procedures in Section 9.2.2.1 or 9.2.2.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~. If a quarterly recalibration shows that the value of Yi, the calibration factor at the tested flow rate, differs from the current value of Y by more than 5 percent, repeat the full 3-level calibration of the meter to determine a new value of Y, and apply the new Y value to all subsequent gas volume measurements made with the gas flow meter.

9.3 Thermocouples and Other Temperature Sensors

Use the procedures and criteria in Section 10.3 of Method 2 in appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference in Section 225.140, to calibrate in-stack temperature sensors and thermocouples. Dial thermometers must be calibrated against mercury-in-glass thermometers. Calibrations must be performed prior to initial use and at least quarterly thereafter. At each calibration point, the absolute temperature measured by the temperature sensor must agree to within +- 1.5 percent of the temperature measured with the reference sensor, otherwise the sensor may not continue to be used.

9.4 Barometer

Calibrate against a mercury barometer. Calibration must be performed prior to initial use and at least quarterly thereafter. At each calibration point, the absolute pressure measured by the barometer must agree to within ±10 mmHg of the pressure measured by the mercury barometer, otherwise the barometer may not continue to be used.

9.5 Other Sensors and Gauges

Calibrate all other sensors and gauges according to the procedures specified by the instrument manufacturers.

9.6 Analytical System Calibration

See Section 10.1 of this Exhibit.

10.0 Analytical Procedures

The analysis of the mercury samples may be conducted using any instrument or technology capable of quantifying total mercury from the sorbent media and meeting the performance criteria in Section 8 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

10.1 Analyzer System Calibration

Perform a multipoint calibration of the analyzer at three or more upscale points over the desired quantitative range (multiple calibration ranges must be calibrated, if necessary). The field samples analyzed must fall within a calibrated, quantitative range and meet the necessary performance criteria. For samples that are suitable for aliquotting, a series of dilutions may be needed to ensure that the samples fall within a calibrated range. However, for sorbent media samples that are consumed during analysis (e.g., thermal desorption techniques), extra care must be taken to ensure that the analytical system is appropriately calibrated prior to sample analysis. The calibration curve ranges should be determined based on the anticipated level of mercury mass on the sorbent media. Knowledge of estimated stack mercury concentrations and total sample volume may be required prior to analysis. The calibration curve for use with the various analytical techniques (e.g., UV AA, UV AF, and XRF) can be generated by directly introducing standard solutions into the analyzer or by spiking the standards onto the sorbent media and then introducing into the analyzer after preparing the sorbent/standard according to the particular analytical technique. For each calibration curve, the value of the square of the linear correlation coefficient, i.e., r^2, must be ≥ 0.99, and the analyzer response must be within ±10 percent of reference value at each upscale calibration point. Calibrations must be performed on the day of the analysis, before analyzing any of the samples. Following calibration, an independently prepared standard (not from same calibration stock solution) must be analyzed. The measured value of the independently prepared standard must be within ±10 percent of the expected value.

10.2 Sample Preparation

Carefully separate the three sections of each sorbent trap. Combine for analysis all materials associated with each section, i.e., any supporting substrate that the sample gas passes through prior to entering a media section (e.g., glass wool, polyurethane foam, etc.) must be analyzed with that segment.

10.3 Spike Recovery Study

Before analyzing any field samples, the laboratory must demonstrate the ability to recover and quantify mercury from the sorbent media by performing the following spike recovery study for sorbent media traps spiked with elemental mercury.

Using the procedures described in Sections 5.2 and 11.~~1 of this Exhibit~~, spike the third section of nine sorbent traps with gaseous Hg^0, i.e., three traps at each of three different mass loadings,

representing the range of masses anticipated in the field samples. This will yield a 3 x 3 sample matrix. Prepare and analyze the third section of each spiked trap, using the techniques that will be used to prepare and analyze the field samples. The average recovery for each spike concentration must be between 85 and 115 percent. If multiple types of sorbent media are to be analyzed, a separate spike recovery study is required for each sorbent material. If multiple ranges are calibrated, a separate spike recovery study is required for each range.

10.4 Field Sample Analysis

Analyze the sorbent trap samples following the same procedures that were used for conducting the spike recovery study. The three sections of each sorbent trap must be analyzed separately (i.e., section 1, then section 2, then section 3). Quantify the total mass of mercury for each section based on analytical system response and the calibration curve from Section 10.1 ~~of this Exhibit~~. Determine the spike recovery from sorbent trap section 3. The spike recovery must be no less than 75 percent and no greater than 125 percent. To report the final mercury mass for each trap, add together the mercury masses collected in trap sections 1 and 2.

11.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

11.1 Calculation of Pre-Sampling Spiking Level

Determine sorbent trap section 3 spiking level using estimates of the stack mercury concentration, the target sample flow rate, and the expected sample duration. First, calculate the expected mercury mass that will be collected in section 1 of the trap. The pre-sampling spike must be within ±50 percent of this mass. Example calculation: For an estimated stack mercury concentration of 5 µg/m^3, a target sample rate of 0.30 L/min, and a sample duration of 5 days:

(0.30 L/min) (1440 min/day) (5 days) (10^{-3} m^3/liter) (5µg/m^3) = 10.8 µg

A pre-sampling spike of 10.8 µg ± 50 percent is, therefore, appropriate.

11.2 Calculations for Flow-Proportional Sampling.

For the first hour of the data collection period, determine the reference ratio of the stack gas volumetric flow rate to the sample flow rate, as follows:

$$R_{ref} = \frac{KQ_{ref}}{F_{ref}} \qquad \text{(Eq. K-1)}$$

Where:

R_{ref} = Reference ratio of hourly stack gas flow rate to hourly sample flow rate.

Q_{ref} = Average stack gas volumetric flow rate for first hour of collection period.

F_{ref} = Average sample flow rate for first hour of the collection period, in appropriate units (e.g., liters/min, cc/min, dscm/min).

K = Power of ŧ10 multiplier, to keep the value of R_{ref} between 1 and 100. The appropriate K value will depend on the selected units of measure for the sample flow rate.

Then, for each subsequent hour of the data collection period, calculate ratio of the stack gas flow rate to the sample flow rate using the equation K-2:

$$R_h = \frac{KQ_h}{F_h} \qquad \text{(Eq. K-2)}$$

Where:

R_h = Ratio of hourly stack gas flow rate to hourly sample flow rate

Q_h = Average stack gas volumetric flow rate for the hour

F_h = Average sample flow rate for the hour, in appropriate units (e.g., liters/min, cc/min, dscm/min)

K = Power of ten multiplier, to keep the value of R_h between 1 and 100. The appropriate K value will depend on the selected units of measure for the sample flow rate and the range of expected stack gas flow rates.

Maintain the value of R_h within +- 25 percent of R_{ref} throughout the data collection period.

11.3 Calculation of Spike Recovery.

Calculate the percent recovery of each section 3 spike, as follows:

$$\%R = \frac{M_3}{M_s} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. K-3)}$$

Where:

$\%R$ = Percentage recovery of the pre-sampling spike.

M_3 = Mass of mercury recovered from section 3 of the sorbent trap (µg).

M_s = Calculated mercury mass of the pre-sampling spike, from Section 7.1.2 ~~of this Exhibit~~.

11.4 Calculation of Breakthrough.

Calculate the percent breakthrough to the second section of the sorbent trap, as follows:

Where:

$$\%B = \frac{M_2}{M_1} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. K-4)}$$

Where:

$\%B$ = Percent breakthrough.

M_2 = Mass of mercury recovered from section 2 of the sorbent trap, (µg).

M_1 = Mass of mercury recovered from section 1 of the sorbent trap, (µg).

11.5 Calculation of Mercury Concentration

Calculate the mercury concentration for each sorbent trap, using the following equation:

$$C = \frac{M^*}{V_t} \qquad \text{(Eq. K-5)}$$

Where:

C = Concentration of mercury for the collection period (µgm/dscm)

M^* = Total mass of mercury recovered from sections 1 and 2 of the sorbent trap (µg)

V_t = Total volume of dry gas metered during the collection period (dscm). For the purposes of this Exhibit, standard temperature and pressure are defined as 20 ° C and 760 mm Hg, respectively.

11.6 Calculation of Paired Trap Agreement

Calculate the relative deviation (RD) between the mercury concentrations measured with the paired sorbent traps:

$$RD = \frac{|C_a - C_b|}{C_a + C_b} \times 100 \qquad \text{(Eq. K-6)}$$

Where:

RD = Relative deviation between the mercury concentrations from traps "a" and "b" (percent).

C_a = Concentration of mercury for the collection period, for sorbent trap "a" (µgm/dscm).

C_b = Concentration of mercury for the collection period, for sorbent trap "b" (µgm/dscm).

11.7 Calculation of Mercury Mass Emissions

To calculate mercury mass emissions, follow the procedures in Section 4.1.2 of Exhibit C to Appendix B. Use the average of the two mercury concentrations from the paired traps in the calculations, except as provided in Section 1.3(h) of Exhibit B to this Appendix or in Table K-1.

12.0 Method Performance

These monitoring criteria and procedures have been applied to coal-fired utility boilers (including units with post-combustion emission controls), having vapor-phase mercury concentrations ranging from 0.03 µg/dscm to 100 µg/dscm.

(Source: Amended in 48 Ill. Reg._____, Effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION

CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 226
STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR CERTAIN SOURCES OF LEAD

Section:

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 of the Environmental Protection Act and authorized by Sections 27, 28.2, and 28.5 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28.2, and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted at 38 Ill. Reg. 9521, effective April 21, 2014; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

Section 226.100 Severability

If any Section, subsection, or clause of this Part is found invalid, that finding ~~shall~~ must not affect the validity of this Part as a whole or any Section, subsection, or clause not found invalid.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.105 Scope and Organization

a) This Part sets standards and limitations for emissions of lead from stationary sources.

b) Notwithstanding ~~the provision of~~ this Part, the air quality standards ~~contained~~ in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243 must not be violated.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.110 Abbreviations and Acronyms

This Part uses the~~The~~ following abbreviations and acronyms ~~are used in this Part~~:

Act	Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5
CPMP	continuous parametric monitoring plan
CDMP	control device monitoring plan
fpm	feet per minute
~~FV~~	~~facial velocity~~
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot
Hg	mercury
m/hr	meters per hour
mg/l	milligrams per liter
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
Pb	lead
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.115 Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this Part. Unless otherwise defined in this Section or a different meaning for a term is clear from its context, all terms not defined in this Part ~~shall~~ have the ~~meaning given them~~definitions in the Act and in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental ~~protection~~ Protection Agency.

"Agglomerating furnace" means a furnace used to melt into a solid mass flue dust that is collected from a baghouse.

"Alloy" means a mixture or metallic solid solution composed of 2 or more elements.

"Alloying" means the process of combining or mixing metals or other substances in molten form for the purpose of producing a particular alloy.

"Alloying and refining kettle" means an open-top vessel that is heated from below and contains molten lead for the purpose of alloying and refining the lead. These kettles include~~, but are not limited to,~~ pot furnaces, receiving kettles, and holding kettles.

"Battery breaking area" means the source location at which lead-acid batteries are broken, crushed, disassembled, or separated into components.

"Casting" means the process of transferring molten lead-containing metal to a mold.

"Dross" means solid impurities removed from molten lead in lead kettles.

"Dryer" means a chamber that is heated and ~~that is~~ used to remove moisture from lead-bearing materials other than lead shot.

"Existing lead emission unit" means a lead emission unit in existence before January 1, 2015 at a nonferrous metal production facility.

"Housekeeping activities" means regular cleaning or maintenance activities conducted to reduce fugitive emissions from production areas.

"Induction furnace" means an electrical furnace used for heating metal by electromagnetic induction.

"Lead" means elemental lead or alloys in which the predominant component is lead (*i.e.,* lead being more prevalent than any other single component).

"Lead-bearing scrap" or "lead-containing material" or "lead-containing metal" or "lead-containing wastes" or "lead particulate" means scrap or material or metal or wastes or particulate with a lead content equal to or greater than 5 mg/l as measured by EPA Method 1311, incorporated by reference in Section 226.120.

"Lead emission unit" means any process that emits lead, including~~, but not limited to,~~ battery breaking areas; material handling areas; dryers and dryer areas; channel furnaces and channel furnace areas; coreless furnaces and coreless furnace areas; reverberatory furnaces and reverberatory furnace areas; rotary furnaces and rotary furnace areas; agglomerating furnaces and agglomerating furnace areas; kettles and casting areas; lead taps, slag taps, and molds during tapping; and areas where dust from fabric filters, sweepings, or used fabric filters are processed.

"Lead kettle" means a vessel that is heated from below and ~~is~~ used for the purpose of melting refined lead.

"Lead tap" means the pouring hole though which molten lead flows from a kettle or furnace.

"Leak detection system" means an instrument that is capable of monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a particulate control in order to detect leaks in the particulate control. A leak detection system includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, transmittance, or other effect to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

"Materials handling area" means any area in which lead-containing materials (including~~, but not limited to,~~ broken battery components, flue dust, and dross) are handled in between process steps. These areas may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ areas in which lead-bearing scrap, lead-containing materials, lead-containing metal, or lead-containing wastes are prepared.

"Materials storage area" means any area in which lead-containing materials (including~~, but not limited to,~~ broken battery components, flue dust, and dross) are stored in between process steps. These areas may include~~, but are not limited to,~~ areas in which lead-bearing scrap, lead-containing materials, lead-containing metal, or lead-containing wastes are stored in open piles, bins, or tubs.

"Mold cooling" means the process of cooling a mold containing hot metal by direct contact of the mold, but not the hot metal itself, with cooling water or other liquids.

"Natural draft opening" means any permanent opening, including doors and windows, in a total enclosure that remains open during operation of the lead emissions unit in the enclosure or enclosures and is not connected to a duct in which a fan is installed.

"New lead emission unit" means a lead emission unit constructed on or after January 1, 2015, at a nonferrous metal production facility.

"Nonferrous metal" means a metal that is not an iron or steel alloy; these metals may include alloys of aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc.

"Nonferrous metal production facility" means any source that is alloying, refining, or casting nonferrous metal or manufacturing nonferrous metal products, and where the source includes lead in their alloys or products by design.

"Production area" means an indoor space at a nonferrous metal production facility where lead emission units are operated.

"Quenching" means the process of cooling hot metal other than lead shot by direct contact of the metal with cooling water or other liquids.

"Refined lead" means a material composed of lead alloys of a specified composition from an onsite or offsite lead refining operation.

"Refining" means the process of removing impurities or oxides from a metal or metal alloy.

"Reverberatory furnace" means a refractory-lined furnace that uses one or more flames to heat the walls and roof of the furnace and lead-bearing scrap to such a temperature that lead compounds are chemically reduced to elemental lead metal.

"Rotary furnace" or "rotary reverberatory furnace" means a furnace consisting of a refractory-lined chamber that rotates about a horizontal axis and that uses one or more flames to heat the walls of the furnace and lead-bearing scrap to such a temperature that lead compounds are chemically reduced to elemental lead metal.

"Section Manager" means Manager of Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section.

"Slag tap" means the pouring hole through which slag is removed from a kettle or furnace.

"Tap" means the pouring hole through which molten metal flows from a kettle or furnace.

"Tapping" means opening the tap.

"Total enclosure" means a complete enclosure with walls and a roof designed to minimize exposure to the elements and to maximize containment of emissions from one or more lead emission units and that meets the following performance standards: the average facial velocity of air flowing into the enclosure through all natural draft openings during operation of lead emission units in each total enclosure in any one hour period must be at least 200 fpm (3,600 m/hr) or average negative pressure value of 0.007 inches of water (0.013 mm Hg) must be maintained inside the enclosure over any one hour period.

"Valid test run" means a completed test run conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with a testing protocol submitted to the Agency, as required under Section 226.175(f).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.120 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) 75 FR 71033-01, Air Quality Designations for the 2008 Lead (Pb) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (November 22, 2010).

b) 76 FR 72097-01, Air Quality Designations for the 2008 Lead (Pb) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (November 22, 2011).

c) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 29 (2012).

d) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 1, 1A (2012).

e) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, and 2D (2012).

f) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 3, 3A (2012).

g) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4 (2012).

h) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 12 (2012).

i) USEPA's Emission Measurement Center Guideline Document (GD-042), Preparation and Review of Site-Specific Emission Test Plans, Revised March 1999.

j) 40 CFR 260.11(c)(3)(v) and 261, Method 1311 (2012).

k) OSHA. The following method from the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Methods Development Team, Industrial Hygiene Chemistry Division, OSHA Salt Lake Technical Center, Sandy UT 84070-6406, (801) 233-4900: OSHA Method 1006 (approved January 2005).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.125 Applicability

~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~apply~~ applies to all nonferrous metal production facilities located in the following areas in Illinois designated nonattainment for the 2008 lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards by USEPA:

a) Part of Madison County, specifically the area bounded by Granite City Township and Venice Township, 75 FR 71033-01 (November 22, 2010), ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 226.120; and

b) Part of Cook County, specifically, the area bounded by Damen Avenue on the west, Roosevelt Road on the north, the Dan Ryan Expressway on the east, and the Stevenson Expressway on the south, 76 FR 72097-01 (November 22, 2011), ~~as~~ incorporated by reference in Section 226.120.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.130 Compliance Date

a) For an existing lead emission unit that is subject to this Part, compliance with these requirements by an owner or operator of the unit is required by ~~no later than~~ January 1, 2015.

b) For a new lead emission unit that is subject to this Part, compliance with these requirements by an owner or operator of the unit is required by the date on which the unit initially begins operation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.140 Lead Emission Standards

a) For all alloying and refining kettles located at a source subject to this Part (see Section 226.125), each lead emission unit must be:

1) Equipped with a capture system (including covers, hoods, ducts, and fans) that is vented to a control device for lead particulates. The emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.0010 gr/dscf; and

2) Operated in a total enclosure ~~pursuant to~~under Section 226.155. The entire gas stream collected by each total enclosure must only be ducted to a control device such that the emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.00010 gr/dscf.

b) For reverberatory furnaces or rotary furnaces located at a source subject to this Part (see Section 226.125), each lead emission unit must be:

1) Equipped with a capture system (including hoods, ducts, and fans) that is vented to a control device for lead particulates. The emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.00010 gr/dscf; and

2) Operated in a total enclosure ~~pursuant to~~under Section 226.155. The entire gas stream collected by each total enclosure must only be ducted to a control device such that the emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.00010 gr/dscf.

c) Notwithstanding the provisions for total enclosure in subsections (a) and (b), any emissions of lead exiting an uncontrolled stack during quenching or mold cooling operations must not exceed 0.00010 gr/dscf. Quenching operations ~~shall~~ must be limited to no more than 6 hours per associated unit in any 24 hour period.

d) For induction furnaces located at a source subject to this Part (see Section 226.125), each lead emission unit must be equipped with a capture system (including hoods, ducts, and fans) that is vented to a control device for lead particulates. The emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.000010 gr/dscf.

e) For all other furnaces, lead kettles, or any other operation subject to this Part (see Section 226.125), but not subject to subsection (a), (b), or (d), each lead emission unit must be equipped with a capture system (including ducts, fans, and hoods or covers) that is vented to a control device for lead particulates. The emissions of lead into the atmosphere from each control device must not exceed 0.00010 gr/dscf.

f) Any source subject to the requirements of this Part (see Section 226.125) must operate ~~pursuant to~~under a lifetime operating permit, a federally enforceable State operating permit, a Clean Air Act Permit Program permit, or conditions within a construction permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.150 Operational Monitoring for Control Device

a) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must install, maintain, and operate parametric monitoring equipment that consists of a pressure differential system to measure the pressure drop across each control device required by Section 226.140. Data from this instrumentation must be recorded as follows:

1) Data must be automatically recorded every minute during operation of any lead emission unit subject to Section 226.140(a) or (b).

2) Data must be recorded at least once every 8 hours during operation of any lead emission unit subject to Section 226.140(d) or (e).

3) If the control device used to control lead emission units subject to Section 226.140(a) or (b) is the same as the control device used to control other lead emission units subject to Section 226.140(d) or (e), the requirements in subsection (a)(1) apply to the control device.

b) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part and using a baghouse or other filter system to control units subject to the total enclosure requirements of Section 226.155 must install, maintain, and operate parametric monitoring equipment that consists of a leak detection system. The leak detection system must be installed at the outlet of the baghouse or other filter system.

c) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must develop and maintain a Control Device Monitoring Plan. The CDMP must be submitted for review and approval to the Section Manager by the compliance date ~~specified~~ in Section 226.130 and within 30 days after any changes are made to the plan. The CDMP must be amended by the owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part as necessary to ensure that it is kept current.

d) The CDMP must include procedures to investigate and determine the cause of changes in pressure that could indicate a leak or other problem and, if applicable, every alarm from the leak detection system. The procedures must also include a means to determine appropriate corrective actions and preventative measures to address the pressure changes and to avoid future alarms. The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must operate and maintain each

pressure differential system and each leak detection system according to the CDMP at all times.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.155 Total Enclosure

a) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must install, maintain, and operate one or more total enclosures to minimize fugitive emissions from the operations listed in subsections (a)(1) through (6) at all times that the applicable lead emission unit in the total enclosure is operating or housekeeping activities are being performed. The total enclosure must meet the requirements ~~specified~~ in subsections (b) through (e).

1) Battery breaking areas.

2) Dryer and dryer areas, including transition pieces, charging hoppers, chutes, and skip hoists conveying any lead-containing material.

3) Reverberatory furnaces or rotary furnaces charging any lead-containing material and the associated reverberatory furnace areas or rotary furnace areas, including any associated lead taps, slag taps, and molds during processing.

4) Alloying and refining kettles and associated areas, including any associated lead taps, slag taps, and molds during processing.

5) Areas where dross, dust from fabric filters, sweepings, or used fabric filters are handled, except for areas where all such materials are in closed, leak-proof containers at all times.

6) Material handling areas for any lead-containing materials. The following areas are exempt from the total enclosure requirements unless the areas listed also contain operations listed in subsections (a)(1) through (5):

A) Those areas where refined lead is melted and cast;

B) Those areas where spent refractory brick is stored in closed containers ~~prior to~~before and after crushing;

C) Those areas where ladle repairs take place; or

D) Those areas where lead-bearing scrap is sorted and handled, if the area is enclosed and equipped with a capture system ducted to a control device subject to ~~the requirements of~~ Section 226.140(e)

during all sorting and handling activities and if the scrap is stored in closed containers at all other times.

b) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must duct the gas stream collected by each total enclosure to a control device that meets the applicable requirements of Section 226.140.

c) The total enclosure must be maintained and operated with an inward flow of air through all natural draft openings while the lead emission unit applicable to the operation listed in subsection (a) in the total enclosure is operating. The average facial velocity of air flowing into the enclosure through all natural draft openings during operation of lead emission units in each total enclosure in any one hour period must be at least 200 fpm (3,600 m/hr) or an average negative pressure value of 0.007 inches of water (0.013 mm Hg) must be maintained inside the enclosure over any one hour period.

d) The total enclosure required by subsection (a) must be maintained at any opening, including~~, but not limited to,~~ vents, windows, passages, doorways, bay doors, and roll-ups while lead emission units in the total enclosure or enclosures are operating, except as needed for temporary access to conduct manufacturing operations (e.g., during load-in and load-out of materials or passage of personnel or equipment).

e) The total enclosure must be free of cracks, gaps, corrosion, or other deterioration that could cause or result in dust being emitted to the atmosphere through those openings, except that the total area of all natural draft openings must not exceed 5 percent of the surface area of the total enclosure's walls, floor, and ceiling.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.160 Operational Measurement for Total Enclosure

a) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must measure the total area of all natural draft openings and the total surface area of the total enclosure.

b) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must measure the facial velocity of air flowing through all natural draft openings using the following equation while any lead emission unit applicable to the operation listed in Section 226.155(a) is operating. Values for Q_o and Q_I must be obtained by means of testing ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(1) or monitoring ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b)(2):

$$FV = \frac{Q_0 - Q_I}{A_n}$$

Where:

Q_o = the sum of volumetric flow from all gas streams exiting the total enclosure through the control device.

Q_I = the sum of the volumetric flow from all gas streams into the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct; zero if there is no forced makeup air into the total enclosure.

A_n = total area of all natural draft openings in the total enclosure.

1) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must conduct testing to determine the values for Q_o and Q_I at the same time as any emissions testing is conducted ~~pursuant to~~under Section 226.175; or

2) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must install, maintain, and operate a flow monitor at the outlet of each control device required by Section 226.140 to measure the volumetric flow from all gas streams exiting the total enclosure through the control device (or the final control device emitting to the atmosphere if the source has more than one control device in series). This volumetric flow data must be monitored and automatically recorded every minute.

c) As an alternative to compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (b), an owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must install, operate, and maintain instrumentation to monitor the pressure differential between the interior and exterior of the enclosure, measured in inches of water, to demonstrate compliance with the differential pressure requirements in Section 226.155(c). This instrumentation must be located and designed to operate in ~~accordance~~ compliance with all of the requirements of subsections (c)(1) through (6):

1) An owner or operator of a total enclosure that has a total ground surface area of 10,000 square feet or more must install and maintain a minimum of one building digital differential pressure monitoring system at each of the following 3 walls in each total enclosure:

A) The leeward wall.

B) The windward wall.

C) An exterior wall that connects the leeward and windward wall at a location defined by the intersection of a perpendicular line between a point on the connecting wall and a point on its furthest opposite exterior wall, and intersecting within plus or minus 10 meters of

the midpoint of a straight line between the 2 other monitors specified. The midpoint monitor must not be located on the same wall as either of the other 2 monitors.

2) An owner or operator of a total enclosure that has a total ground surface area of less than 10,000 square feet must install and maintain a minimum of one building digital differential pressure monitoring system at the leeward wall of each total enclosure.

3) Each digital differential pressure monitoring system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of measuring and displaying negative pressure in the range of 0.001 to 0.11 inches of water (0.002 to 0.2 mm Hg) with a minimum accuracy of plus or minus 0.001 inches of water (0.002 mm Hg).

4) Each digital differential pressure monitoring system must be equipped with a continuous recorder.

5) Each digital differential pressure monitoring system must be calibrated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with manufacturer's specifications at least once every 12 calendar months or more frequently if recommended by the manufacturer.

6) Each digital differential pressure monitoring system must be equipped with a backup, uninterruptible power supply to ensure continuous operation of the monitoring system during a power outage.

d) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirement of Section 226.155 must develop and maintain a Continuous Parametric Monitoring Plan containing the information required in subsection (d)(1), (2), or (3). The CPMP must be submitted for review and approval to the Section Manager by the compliance date ~~specified~~ in Section 226.130 and within 30 days after any changes are made to the plan. The CPMP must be amended by the owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part as necessary to ensure that it is kept current. The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must conduct monitoring in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the CPMP at all times.

1) If electing to comply with the facial velocity requirement in Section 226.155(c) using the total enclosure measurement method in subsection (b)(1), the CPMP must contain the information required by subsections (d)(1)(A) through (D).

A) The CPMP must identify the operating parameters to be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the facial velocity measured during the most recent compliance test is maintained, explain why

those parameters are appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance, and identify the specific monitoring procedures for each parameter.

B) The CPMP must specify limits or ranges of values of the operating parameters listed ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (d)(1)(A) that demonstrate compliance with the facial velocity requirements in Section 226.155(c). These limits or ranges must represent the conditions ~~indicative of~~indicating proper operation and maintenance of the facial velocity through all natural draft openings during operation of lead emission units in each total enclosure.

C) The CPMP must specify data to be recorded to demonstrate compliance with the facial velocity requirements in Section 226.155(c), as well as the recording frequency and methodology.

D) The CPMP must specify the information to be reported to the Agency to demonstrate compliance with the facial velocity requirements in Section 226.155(c). This information must include~~, but is not limited to,~~ all information to be submitted as part of the semiannual reports required by Section 226.185(n), as well as the reporting frequency.

2) If electing to comply with the facial velocity requirement in Section 226.155(c) using the total enclosure monitoring method in subsection (b)(2), the CPMP must contain the information required by subsections (d)(2)(A) through (C).

A) The CPMP must specify limits or ranges of values of the sum of volumetric flow from all gas streams exiting the total enclosure through the control device and the sum of the volumetric flow from all gas streams into the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct. These limits or ranges must represent the conditions ~~indicative of~~indicating proper operation and maintenance of the facial velocity through all natural draft openings during operation of lead emission units in each total enclosure.

B) The CPMP must specify data to be recorded to demonstrate compliance with the facial velocity requirements in Section 226.155(c), as well as the recording frequency and methodology.

C) The CPMP must specify the information to be reported to the Agency to demonstrate compliance with the facial velocity requirements in Section 226.155(c). This information must include~~,~~

~~but is not limited to,~~ all information to be submitted as part of the semiannual reports required by Section 226.185(n), as well as the reporting frequency.

3) If electing to comply with the average differential pressure requirement in Section 226.155(c) using the total enclosure measurement method in subsection (c), the CPMP must contain the information required by subsections (d)(3)(A) through (C).

A) The CPMP must identify the locations and design of each differential pressure monitoring instrumentation demonstrating compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ subsection (c) to ensure that the average differential pressure is measured properly, explain why those locations are appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance, and provide a schedule for instrumentation calibration.

B) The CPMP must specify data to be recorded to demonstrate compliance with the average differential pressure requirements in Section 226.155(c), as well as the recording frequency and methodology.

C) The CPMP must specify the information to be reported to the Agency to demonstrate compliance with the average differential pressure requirements in Section 226.155(c). This information must include~~, but is not limited to,~~ all information to be submitted as part of the semiannual reports required by Section 226.185(n), as well as the reporting frequency.

e) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part electing to change the total enclosure measurement method for an existing lead emission unit subject to the total enclosure requirements of Section 226.155 must notify the Section Manager of the measurement method by which the owner or operator will comply with the requirements of this Section. The notification must include an updated CPMP complying with the appropriate requirements for the new measurement method and must occur at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before changing the method.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.165 Inspection

a) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must inspect control devices for the control of lead particulate at least once per month. The inspections of control devices must include all structures that comprise the

infrastructure of the affected control device and other structures that are necessary for the affected control device to function in its intended capacity.

b) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must inspect all total enclosures for proper operation and physical integrity at least once per month.

c) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain and repair any control device and total enclosure, including all structures that comprise the infrastructure of the affected control device and total enclosure, as necessary to ensure proper and compliant operation.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.170 Lead Fugitive Dust Operating Program

a) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must operate at all times according to a lead fugitive dust operating program that describes in detail the measures that are implemented to minimize lead fugitive dust emissions from the areas, activities, or events listed in subsections (a)(1) through (7):

1) Source roadways;

2) Source buildings housing lead emission units;

3) Battery storage areas;

4) Equipment maintenance for equipment used ~~in connection~~ with the processing or handling of lead-containing materials;

5) Material storage and material handling areas for lead-containing materials, excluding areas where only finished products are stored or handled;

6) Spillage of lead-containing material; and

7) Sorting or handling of lead-bearing scrap subject to Section 226.155(a)(6)(D).

b) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must develop and maintain a lead fugitive dust operating program. The lead fugitive dust operating program must be submitted for review and approval to the Section Manager by the compliance date ~~specified~~ in Section 226.130 and within 30 days after any changes are made to the program. The lead fugitive dust operating program must be amended by the owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part as necessary to ensure that it is kept current. The owner or operator of a lead

emission unit subject to this Part must operate according to the lead fugitive dust operating program at all times.

c) The measures specified in the lead fugitive dust operating program must, at a minimum, include the requirements specified in subsections (c)(1) through (8).

1) The lead fugitive dust operating program must meet all requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.Subpart K.

2) Cleanings must be performed by wet wash or by a vacuum cleaner equipped with a filter rated by the manufacturer to achieve at least 99.97 percent capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles in a manner that does not generate fugitive dust. When performing cleanings by wet wash, a wet sweeper must employ a water flush followed by sweeping. Cleanings must be performed at the following frequencies:

A) Cleanings must be performed at least once every 24 hour period that a lead emission unit in an associated production area is operating and immediately before termination of negative pressure in any total enclosure required by Section 226.155 for all production areas.

B) Cleanings of scrap sorting and handling areas subject to Section 226.155(a)(6)(D) must be performed directly after sorting or handling is completed and before shutdown of the required capture and control equipment.

C) Cleanings must be performed at least once every 7 calendar days for all areas where lead-containing wastes generated from housekeeping activities are stored, disposed of, recovered, or recycled.

D) Cleanings of all areas must be performed no later than one hour after detection of any accidental release of dust containing lead.

3) All areas within the property boundaries subject to vehicle traffic must be paved and must be cleaned at least once every 7 calendar days to remove dust or other accumulated material from paved areas within the property boundaries. The cleaning must be performed using a vacuum truck with a filter rated by the manufacturer to achieve at least 99.97 percent capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles, or a wet sweeper, or a combination thereof. Limited access and limited use roadways such as unpaved roads to remote locations on the property are exempt from this requirement if they are used infrequently (no more than one round trip per day).

4) Broken batteries must only be stored in a total enclosure. Any battery storage areas that are not located in a total enclosure must be inspected at least once every 7 calendar days. Within 72 hours after identification, any broken batteries must be moved to a total enclosure and all residue from broken batteries must be collected and the area must be cleaned.

5) All maintenance activities that could generate dust containing lead must be performed in a manner that minimizes emissions of dust, including~~, but not limited to,~~ the use of a vacuum cleaner equipped with a filter rated by the manufacturer to achieve at least 99.97 percent capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles or the use of wet suppression sufficient to prevent dust formation.

6) All collected dross and dust must be stored and transported within closed conveyor and storage systems or in closed, leak-proof containers. All other lead-containing material must be contained and covered for transport outside of a total enclosure in a manner that minimizes spillage or dust formation. The transport outside of a total enclosure of scrap metal, spent refractory brick, ladles, and finished product must be addressed in the lead fugitive dust operating program so as to minimize the spillage of lead-containing material or the formation of dust.

7) Replacement of control equipment filter bags must be conducted ~~in the manner specified in~~under this subsection (c)(7). All vacuuming referenced in this subsection (c)(7) must be performed by a vacuum cleaner equipped with a filter rated by the manufacturer to achieve at least 99.97 percent capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles:

A) Used filter bags must be rolled-up and placed into sealed plastic bags or barrels ~~prior to~~before removal from the filter unit;

B) The filter unit floors, the dirty and clean plenum side, must be vacuumed of dust residues immediately following removal activity;

C) The ground surface in and around the filter unit must be vacuumed immediately following the complete installation of new filter bags to remove any and all dust residue; and

D) In those instances in which filter bag replacement requires more than one operational day, the requirements of subsection (c)(7)(C) must be completed just ~~prior to~~before the end of each operational day.

8) Measures, including~~, but not limited to,~~ those specified in subsections (c)(1) through (7), must be implemented to minimize the tracking of dust

containing lead out of the total enclosure by personnel or by equipment used in handling the material.

d) All grounds on any source subject to this Part must be paved or oiled, or have sufficient groundcover planted, to minimize the amount of wind-blown dust leaving the property.

e) The applicability of this Part to the owner or operator of a lead emission unit does not exempt the owner or operator from compliance with the applicable requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.175 Emissions Testing

a) For an existing lead emission unit that is subject to this Part, testing of lead emissions at control devices required by Section 226.140 must be conducted by January 1, 2015.

b) Testing Completed ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2015

1) The owner or operator of an existing lead emission unit that is subject to this Part and that performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with Section 226.140 ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2015, is not required to retest ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a) if:

A) On or after January 1, 2011, the owner or operator of an existing lead emission unit that is subject to this Part performed all testing necessary to demonstrate compliance with Section 226.140;

B) The owner or operator submitted the results of the tests to the Agency, and the tests were not rejected by the Agency;

C) The same capture system and control device or devices tested under subsection (b)(1)(A) are still being used by the subject lead emission unit; and

D) The owner or operator complies with all recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Section 226.185(i).

2) Nothing in this subsection (b), however, ~~shall~~ must limit the ability of the Agency or the USEPA to require that the owner or operator perform testing ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (e).

c) For a new lead emission unit that is subject to this Part, testing of lead emissions at control devices required by Section 226.140 must be conducted within 60 days

after achieving maximum operating rate, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the new lead emission unit in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section.

d) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must have subsequent emissions tests conducted at least once every 5 years. The owner or operator of a lead emission unit that tested ~~prior to~~before January 1, 2015, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) must use the original test date as the beginning of this 5-year period.

e) When, as determined by the Agency or USEPA, it is necessary to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with Section 226.140, the owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must, at his or her own expense, have the test conducted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable test methods and procedures specified in this Section within 90 days after receipt of a notice to test from the Agency or USEPA, unless that notice specifies an alternative testing deadline.

f) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the emissions testing requirements of this Section must conduct all tests for lead required by subsections (a) through (e) in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsections (g) through (m).

g) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit required to test ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a), (c), (d), or (e) must submit a testing protocol as described in USEPA's Emission Measurement Center Guideline Document (GD-042), as incorporated by reference in Section 226.120, to the Agency, directed to the Section Manager, at least 45 days ~~prior to~~before a scheduled emissions test. Upon written request directed to the Section Manager, the Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive the 45-day requirement. A waiver is only effective if it is provided in writing by the Section Manager or his or her designee.

h) Notification of a scheduled emissions test must be submitted to the Agency in writing, directed to the Section Manager, at least 30 days ~~prior to~~before the expected date of the emissions test and, again, 5 days ~~prior to~~before the testing. Upon written request directed to the Section Manager, the Agency may, in its sole discretion, waive the 30-day requirement or the 5-day requirement. A waiver is only effective if it is provided in writing by the Section Manager or his or her designee.

i) If, after the 30-days' notice for an initially scheduled test is sent, there is a delay (e.g., due to operational problems) in conducting the test as scheduled, the owner or operator of the lead emission unit must notify the Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance Section as soon as practicable of the delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days' notice of the rescheduled date of the test or by arranging a new test date with the Agency by mutual agreement.

j) Not later than 60 days after the completion of the test, the owner or operator of a lead emission unit required to test ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a), (c), (d), or (e) must submit the results of the test to the Agency, directed to the Section Manager.

k) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to the emissions testing requirements of this Section must conduct tests for lead emissions using 40 CFR 60, subpart A, and appendix A, Methods 1 (1 or 1A), 2 (2, 2A, 2C, or 2D), 3 (3 or 3A), and 4, and Method 12 or 29, as incorporated by reference in Section 226.120, or other alternative USEPA methods approved by the Agency.

l) Each emissions test must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with all of the following requirements:

1) Method 12 or 29 must be used to determine compliance with the lead emission standard in Section 226.140;

2) The minimum sample volume must be 0.85 dry standard cubic meters (30 dry standard cubic feet);

3) The minimum sampling time must be 60 minutes for each run. Consistent with the averaging and compliance requirements of this subsection (l), at least 3 runs must be performed and the arithmetic average of 3 valid runs must be used to determine compliance;

4) The following procedure must be used to average emissions of tests results for any compliance determination:

A) The average of the emissions test results must be determined by the arithmetic average of 3 valid test run results, as long as the test runs are conducted in ~~conformance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ an approved testing protocol as required by subsection (g).

B) Notwithstanding subsection (l)(4)(A), if the owner or operator of a lead emission unit elects to perform more than 3 test runs, then the average must be calculated based upon the results of all valid test runs.

C) Notwithstanding subsection (l)(4)(A), in the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the test runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, malfunction, or other dissimilar or non-representative circumstances, upon the owner's or operator's documentation of the existence of any of the circumstances set forth in this subsection (l)(4)(C) and verification by the Section Manager or his or her designee that the conditions existed, compliance may be

determined by using the arithmetic average of the test results of all remaining valid test runs; however, a minimum of 2 valid test runs is required to determine compliance;

5) Each test for lead emissions must be conducted during conditions representative of maximum lead emissions; and

6) If an owner or operator of a lead emission unit does not meet the criteria for averaging of subsection (l)(4), then each individual valid test run must meet the applicable limitation in order to demonstrate compliance.

m) The owner or operator of any lead emission unit for which emissions are vented from an uncontrolled stack to the atmosphere must test those emissions in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the requirements of this Section or calculate the emissions by means of collecting area time-weighted average lead samples and analyzing those samples through the use of OSHA Method 1006, as incorporated by reference in Section 226.120. If an owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part elects to calculate lead emissions from an uncontrolled stack, the calculations must be completed at least once every 5 years.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

Section 226.185 Recordkeeping and Reporting

a) An owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must keep and maintain all records used to demonstrate initial compliance and ongoing compliance with the requirements of this Part.

1) Except as otherwise provided under this Part, copies of the records must be submitted by the owner or operator of the source to the Agency within 30 days after receipt of a written request by the Agency.

2) The owner or operator must keep and maintain all records required by this Section at the source for at least 5 years ~~from~~ after the date the document is created and must make all records available to the Agency for inspection and copying upon request.

b) Notification of the initial startup of any new lead emission unit subject to this Part must be submitted to the Section Manager no later than 30 days after initial startup.

c) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Part, as applicable, that include the following:

1) Calendar date of the record;

2) Reports for all applicable emissions tests for lead conducted on the lead emission unit, including the date of the test and the results;

3) The date, time, and duration of any malfunction in the operation of any lead emission unit, any lead emission unit's control equipment, or any emissions monitoring equipment subject to this Part if the malfunction could cause an increase in emissions. The records must include a description of the malfunction, the probable cause of the malfunction, the date and nature of the corrective action taken, and any preventative action taken to avoid future malfunctions;

4) A log of all inspections, cleanings, maintenance, and repair activities performed on a lead emission unit's control equipment. The records must document the performance of the inspection, including the date of the inspection, and the observed condition and operation of the control equipment. The records must also include the date and nature of the cleaning and the maintenance and repair activities performed on the lead emission unit's control equipment;

5) Records, including the date and nature of all pavement cleanings, and any reason for not cleaning pavement (e.g., equipment breakdown);

6) The date, time, and quantity of any spillage of dust containing lead. The records must include the date, time, and nature of the cleaning activity in response to the spill;

7) A log of all battery storage inspection activities, including the date of the inspection, a description of any broken batteries discovered during the inspections, and the date and nature of any required cleaning activities to control dust;

8) A log of all maintenance activities that could generate dust containing lead. The log must include the date of the maintenance activity, a description of the maintenance activity, and those measures implemented to minimize emissions of dust; and

9) A log of the hours of operation for all quenching operations.

d) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records to demonstrate compliance with Section 226.150(a) and (b).

e) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain the CDMP required by Section 226.150(c). Records must be maintained demonstrating compliance with the CDMP.

f) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records of changes in pressure that could indicate a leak or other problem and, if applicable, every alarm from the leak detection system. A log must be maintained of all investigations into the cause of the pressure changes and, if applicable, every alarm from the leak detection system, and any maintenance and repair activities performed as a result of the investigation. The records must also include the date of each ~~aforementioned activity~~of these activities. Records must be maintained in order to demonstrate compliance with Section 226.150(d).

g) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records demonstrating compliance with the lead fugitive dust operating program and with the activities required by Section 226.170.

h) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records that include the following information for each period when the affected emission unit operated without the lead emission unit's control equipment for lead and had the potential for emissions:

1) The date, time, and duration of the outage;

2) The length of time that the affected lead emission unit subject to this Part operated uncontrolled before required control measures were in place or the affected lead emission unit was shut down (to resume operations only after required control measures were in place) and an explanation why the time the affected lead emission unit operated uncontrolled was not shorter, including a description of any mitigation measures that were implemented;

3) A discussion of the probable cause of the outage of the control equipment; and

4) A discussion of the date and nature of any preventative measures taken to avoid future outage.

i) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records demonstrating compliance with Section 226.175.

j) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain a log of all inspections of control devices for the control of lead particulate. The records must document the date of the inspection, the observed condition and operation of the control devices, and the date and nature of any corrective action taken. Records must be maintained demonstrating compliance with Sections 226.165(a) and (c).

k) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain a log of all inspections of any total enclosures and source structures. The records must document the date of the inspection, the observed condition and operation of

the total enclosure, and the date and nature of any corrective action taken. Records must be maintained demonstrating compliance with Sections 226.155(e), 226.160(a), and 226.165(b) and (c).

l) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must maintain records that include any data or information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the CPMP, including~~, but not limited to,~~ records demonstrating compliance with Sections 226.155(c) and 226.160.

m) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must notify the Section Manager within 5 days after discovery of deviations from any of the requirements of this Part or any exceedance of an applicable emission limitation. At a minimum, and in addition to any permitting obligations, these notifications must include a description of the deviations, a discussion of the possible cause of the deviations, any corrective actions, and any preventative measures taken.

n) The owner or operator of a lead emission unit subject to this Part must submit semiannual reports to the Section Manager. The reports must include all monitoring reports summarizing monitoring as required by this Part, as well as summaries of all instances of deviations from the requirements of this Part. For the January through June monitoring period, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit the monitoring report by July 31 of that year. For the July through December monitoring period, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit the monitoring report by January 31 of the following year. All reports must be certified by a responsible official that the information submitted is complete, true, and accurate.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 228
ASBESTOS (REPEALED)

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART C: CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND REPAIR OF STRUCTURE

SUBPART D: DEMOLITION

SUBPART E: MANUFACTURING

SUBPART F: LOCAL ENFORCEMENT

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1010 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter V: Hazardous Substances, Title I, Asbestos and Spray Insulation and Fireproofing, R71-16, 3 PCB 461, January 6, 1972, filed and effective January 24, 1972; Renumbered to Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part VI: Asbestos and Spray Insulation and Fireproofing, R72-10, filed and effective June 27, 1975; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13612; repealed in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 228.101 Authority

Pursuant to the authority in Sections 9, 10 and 13 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.) (Act) which empower the Pollution Control Board (Board) to adopt regulations forbidding the "sale, offer, or use for reasons of air pollution control" of any article, and to set "standards specifying the maximum amounts or concentrations of various contaminants that may be discharged into the atmosphere"; and to set standards for the issuance of permits for the operation of any equipment or facility capable of causing or contributing to air pollution; and to promulgate "conditions regarding the...use of any...article determined by the Board to constitute an air pollution hazard;" and to adopt effluent standards limiting the amounts of contaminants that may be discharged into the water of Illinois, the Board adopts the following rules and regulations.

Section 228.102 Policy

a) It is the purpose of the General Assembly in adopting the Act to maintain and enhance the purity of the air and water of Illinois in order to protect health, welfare and the quality of life. Accordingly, it is hereby determined that the uncontrolled discharge of asbestos fiber into the environment tends to serverely endanger the public health and welfare and that the uncontrolled spraying of fiber-containing materials unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life and property.

b) It is the purpose of these regulations to control the amount of asbestos fiber released into the environment from the major sources of emission. Such control is necessary not only to protect those members of the public who are in proximity to heavy concentrations of asbestos fiber but also to safeguard the health of future generations endangered by the continuous discharge of asbestos fiber which can be toxic and which tends to be cumulative both in the atmosphere and in the human body.

c) Where health can be protected by the adoption of an emission standard or of procedural safeguards, such a course has been pursued. In those instances where restriction is unfeasible because of the unusual nature of the emission source (spray asbestos at construction sites) a product ban has been resorted to. This prohibition has been made with full consideration given to the available alternative materials.

d) It is also the purpose of these regulations to reduce the emission of non-asbestos particulate from spray-fireproofing and insulation. To protect against these emissions, the biological effects of which are unknown, procedural safeguards have been enacted.

Section 228.103 Definitions

The terms which appear in this Part have the definitions specified in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211.

"Asbestos": Any fiber or any mixture containing fiber of hydrated silicate mineral, which, on the basis of its crystalline structure, falls into one of two categories:

pyroxenes - chrysotile fiber; or

amphiboles - crocidolite, amosite, tremolite, actinolite or

anthophilite fiber.

"Commercial activity": Any activity done for hire or having financial profit as a primary aim.

"Debris": Asbestos-containing waste produced by the demolition of a structure.

"Spraying": The pneumatic application of material used for fireproofing or insulation.

"Waste": Any asbestos-containing matter which has been or is intended to be discarded.

Section 228.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference:

a) ASME Power Test Code 27-1957, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

b) Edwards, G. H., and Lynch, J. R., "The Method Used by the U. S. Public Health Service for Enumeration of Asbestos Dust on Membrane Filters," Ann. Occupational Hyg. (Oxford), 11(1):1-6, January 1968.

SUBPART B: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 228.121 Prohibition

No commercial activity, not otherwise hereinafter prohibited, involving the potential discharge of visible amounts of asbestos fiber or asbestos-containing materials into the ambient air from the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of a structure or from the processing or manufacturing of asbestos-containing products, shall be conducted unless the person or entity in charge of such activity complies with the following:

a) Personnel shall be designated to exercise full-time supervisory authority over all aspects of the activity from which the release of asbestos fiber into the environment could result, in such a manner as to insure compliance with the pertinent asbestos control regulations.

b) Each employee engaged in such activity shall complete a course of instruction on the potential hazards of exposure to asbestos fiber, including the precautions that must be observed to prevent or restrict the dispersion of asbestos fiber into the environment.

c) Facilities shall be provided and procedures instituted and supervised that prevent the removal from the site of visible amounts of asbestos-containing material on the clothing of the employees.

d) Asbestos-containing wastes shall be immediately vacuumed or otherwise collected where vacuuming is impossible, and shall be placed in a container resistant to tearing or breaking under normal handling conditions, which shall be tightly sealed and clearly marked as containing asbestos waste. Such containers shall be placed directly upon a vehicle for disposal by burial at a sanitary landfill. Exception: This subsection (d) shall not apply to the demolition of a structure, except as provided in Section 228.141(d) and (e) or to the disposal of sludge waste except as provided in Section 228.156.

Section 228.123 Permit for Manufacture

The manufacturing or processing of asbestos-containing products is prohibited unless the person or entity in charge of such activity has obtained a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency). Before obtaining such permit the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with Section 228.121 and such additional standards as are hereinafter specifically required.

SUBPART C: CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND REPAIR OF STRUCTURE

Section 228.131 Spray Asbestos Prohibited

The spraying of asbestos-containing material is prohibited.

Section 228.132 Non-asbestos Spray Insulation

Non-asbestos fibrous matter shall not be sprayed in an area open to the atmosphere unless the following procedures are taken:

a) The entire floor or area to be sprayed shall be enclosed with plastic or plastic-coated tarpaulins in a manner which shall preclude the escape of fiber-containing material from the enclosure. All interior open areas such as elevator shafts and stairwells shall be enclosed in a manner which shall prevent the escape of fiber-containing material from the working area.

b) The entire sprayed area, all ledges and surfaces including tarpaulins within the enclosure shall be thoroughly vacuumed upon completion of the spraying operation and immediately before the enclosure is dismantled.

Section 228.133 Enclosure for Asbestos Construction

a) The cutting, trimming, fitting or stripping of asbestos-containing material in the construction, alteration or repair of a structure which is done at the site of such structure in an area open to the atmosphere shall be conducted within a special enclosure designed to preclude the escape of asbestos fiber from the immediate area of such enclosure.

b) The mechanical exhaustion of dust from such enclosure to the ambient air is prohibited unless such exhaust system is equipped with a properly sized fabric filter for dust collection or an equivalent device as approved by the Agency.

Section 228.134 No Visible Emission

Compliance with Sections 228.132 and 228.133 notwithstanding, visible emissions of fiber-containing material in an area open to the atmosphere shall be considered a violation.

Section 228.135 Preclude Exposure to Circulating Air

Asbestos-containing material applied in the construction, alteration or repair of a structure shall be coated with a sealant, provided with a cover or installed in some other manner so as to preclude emission of the asbestos-containing material to the circulating air. Any plenum or other structure coated with or containing asbestos-containing insulation and used in the circulation of air in a building shall be thoroughly cleaned of all debris and waste insulation.

SUBPART D: DEMOLITION

Section 228.141 Necessary and Practicable Safeguards

Where the risk of public exposure to asbestos fiber from the dislodging of asbestos-containing materials is present, no demolition of a structure shall be initiated unless all safeguards necessary and practicable to reduce the emission of dust are taken. Such procedures shall include, but are not necessarily limited to:

a) Boilers and pipes and steel members insulated or fireproofed with asbestos-containing material shall be wetted and stripped before toppling of walls is begun. This procedure shall be followed, where practicable, as to all other asbestos-lined surfaces. Such asbestos waste shall be immediately bagged and disposed of in accordance with Section 228.121(d).

b) When demolition by toppling occurs such reasonable enclosure for dust emission control as is compatible with the character of the structure shall be employed.

c) Before the demolition or toppling of any section or wall of the structure, adequate wetting to suppress the dust shall be employed.

d) Asbestos-containing debris shall not be dropped or thrown from any floor but shall be transported by dust-tight chutes or buckets. Asbestos-containing debris in chutes or buckets shall be sufficiently wetted to preclude dust dispersion at the point of discharge.

e) All asbestos-containing debris shall be thoroughly wetted before loading into trucks, other vehicles or containers. During transport such waste shall be enclosed or covered so as to prevent dust dispersion. Asbestos-containing debris shall be disposed by burial at a sanitary landfill.

SUBPART E: MANUFACTURING

Section 228.151 Emission Standards; Sampling and Counting Procedures

A factory, plant or enterprise which engages in the processing or manufacturing of any asbestos-containing product shall discharge no visible emission of particulate matter from such manufacturing or processing into the ambient air and shall emit no concentrations of asbestos fiber into the ambient air in excess of 2 fibers per cubic centimeter of air.

a) Sampling of emissions shall be by the membrane filter method and according to the procedures recommended in the ASME Power Test Code 27-1957, or other procedures generally accepted by persons knowledgeable in the state of the art.

b) Counting shall be according to the procedure outlined in Edwards, G. H., and Lynch, J. R., "The Method Used by the U. S. Public Health Service for Enumeration of Asbestos Dust on Membrane Filters," Ann. Occupational Hyg. (Oxford), 11(1):1-6, Jan. 1968; with 20 fields per sample, counted at random using phase contrast microscopy at 430 x magnification and counting only fibers 5 microns or greater in length, with a length to breadth ratio of 3 to 1 or greater.

Section 228.152 Venting of all Emissions to Central Sources

Any factory, plant or enterprise which engages in the processing or manufacturing of any asbestos-containing product shall control all asbestos handling facilities so that exhaust air can be ducted through necessary air pollution control equipment and samples taken of the gases which are emitted into the ambient air.

Section 228.153 Inspection

Any factory, plant or enterprise for which a permit is sought or has been granted pursuant to Section 228.122 shall be subject to inspection by the Agency at any reasonable time, without prior notice.

Section 228.154 Monitoring and Reporting

At a frequency to be determined by the Agency, any factory, plant or enterprise which engages in the processing or manufacturing of any asbestos-containing product shall sample the exhaust from such factory, plant or enterprise and submit the emission data to the Agency.

Section 228.155 Process Wastewater Effluent Criteria

A factory, plant or enterprise the manufacturing processes of which add asbestos fiber to water shall not discharge such process wastewater to the sewers or waters of Illinois unless such process wastewater is given the best available treatment consistent with technological feasibility and economic reasonableness.

Section 228.156 Sludge Disposal

Waste sludge containing asbestos and collected from settling ponds shall be enclosed during transport and shall be disposed by burial at a sanitary landfill.

Section 228.157 Transportation of Asbestos-containing Products

No product which may emit asbestos-fiber during its transportation shall be transported unless such product is enclosed so as to preclude the emission of asbestos fiber into the ambient air.

Section 228.158 No Visible Emission

Notwithstanding compliance with Section 228.156 and 228.157 the visible emission of particulate matter in the course of such transportation shall be considered a violation.

SUBPART F: LOCAL ENFORCEMENT

Section 228.161 Obligation to Enforce

It shall be the obligation of local governments as well as the Agency to enforce by appropriate means the requirements of Sections 228.121 and 228.156 through 228.158.

228.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table

RULE	SECTION
601	228.101
602	228.102
603	228.103
621	228.121
622	228.123
631	228.131
632	228.132
633	228.133
634	228.134
635	228.135
641	228.141
651	228.151
652	228.152
653	228.153
654	228.154
655	228.155
656	228.156
657	228.157
658	228.158
661	228.161

228.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table

SECTION	RULE
228.101	601
228.102	602
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228.104	---
228.121	621
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228.134	634
228.135	635
228.141	641
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228.APPENDIX C Past Compliance Dates

Rule 621

After June 30, 1972 commercial activities involving potential discharge of asbestos from the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of a structure or from the processing or manufacturing of asbestos-containing products were prohibited except in compliance with certain requirements.

Rule 631

The spraying of asbestos-containing materials was prohibited after March 31, 1972.

Rule 651

After June 30, 1972, factories, plants or enterprises engaged in processing or manufacturing of any asbestos-containing product were prohibited from discharging visible emissions of particulate matter or concentrations of asbestos fiber in excess of 2 per cubic centimeter.

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
PART 229
HOSPITAL/MEDICAL/INFECTIOUS WASTE INCINERATORS
SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: APPLICABILITY

Section

SUBPART C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Section

SUBPART D: CAAPP PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Section

SUBPART E: EMISSION LIMITS

Section

SUBPART F: EXCEPTIONS FROM EMISSION LIMITS

Section

SUBPART G: METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMANCE TESTING

Section

SUBPART H: COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART I: MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART J: REQUIREMENTS FOR HMIWI OPERATORS

SUBPART K: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART L: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

229.APPENDIX A Toxic Equivalency (TEQ) Factors
229.APPENDIX B Operating Parameters to Be Monitored and Minimum Measurement and Recording Frequencies
229.APPENDIX C Reference Test Methods and Procedures for Performance Tests

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 10, 39 and 39.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 39 and 39.5)

SOURCE: Adopted at 23 Ill. Reg. 6477, effective May 15, 1999; amended in R11-20 at 35 Ill. Reg. 16615, effective September 29, 2011; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective_____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 229.100 Abbreviations

~~The~~ This Part uses the following abbreviations ~~have been used in this Part~~:

Act	Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5]
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
~~Board~~	~~Illinois Pollution Control Board~~
Btu	British thermal units
CAAPP	Clean Air Act Permit Program [415 ILCS 5/39.5]
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CO	carbon monoxide
Cd	cadmium
gr/10^3 dscf	grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet
gr/10^9 dscf	grains per billion dry standard cubic feet
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot
HCl	hydrogen chloride
Hg	mercury
HMIWI	hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator
hr	hour
lb(s)	pound(s)
mg/dscm	milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
ng/dscm	nanograms per dry standard cubic meter
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxide
Pb	lead
PM	particulate matter
ppmv	parts per million by volume
SO^2	Sulfur Dioxide
TEQ	toxic equivalent
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.102 Definitions

The definitions ~~contained~~ in this Section apply only to ~~the provisions of~~ this Part. Unless otherwise defined herein and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the ~~definitions of~~ terms used in this Part ~~shall~~ have the ~~meanings specified~~definitions for those terms in ~~415 ILCS 5/39.5~~Section 39.5 of the Act, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102, or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.

"Bag leak detection system" means an instrument that is capable of monitoring PM loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes~~, but is not limited to,~~ an instrument that operates on triboelectric, lightscattering, light-transmittance, or other effects to monitor relative PM loadings.

"Batch HMIWI" means an HMIWI that is designed in such a way that neither waste charging nor ash removal can occur during combustion.

"Biologicals" means preparations made from living organisms and their products, including vaccines, cultures, etc., intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals or in research pertaining thereto.

"Body fluids" means liquid emanating or derived from humans and limited to: blood; dialysate; amniotic, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal and pericardial fluids; semen and vaginal secretions.

"Bypass stack" means an alternative stack used for discharging combustion gases to the atmosphere primarily to avoid severe damage to an air pollution control device or other equipment.

"Charge" means the act of placing waste into an HMIWI for incineration.

"Chemotherapeutic waste" means waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells.

"Co-fired combustor" means a unit combusting hospital waste or medical/infectious waste with other fuels or wastes (e.g., coal, municipal solid waste) and subject to an enforceable requirement limiting the unit to combusting a fuel feed stream, of which 10 percent or less of the weight is comprised, in aggregate, of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste as measured on a calendar quarter basis. For purposes of this definition, pathological waste, chemotherapeutic waste, and low-level radioactive waste are considered "other" wastes when calculating the percentage of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste combusted.

"Commercial HMIWI" means an HMIWI that offers incineration services for hospital/medical/ infectious waste generated offsite by firms unrelated to the firm

that owns the HMIWI.

"Continuous emission monitoring system" or "CEMS" means a monitoring system for continuously measuring and recording the emissions of a pollutant from an affected facility.

"Continuous HMIWI" means an HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging and ash removal during combustion.

"Dioxins/furans" means the total emissions of any tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins and dibenzofurans, as measured by EPA Reference Method 23, incorporated by reference in Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Subpart~~.

"Dry scrubber" means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gases in an HMIWI exhaust stream, forming a dry powder material.

"Fabric filter" means an add-on air pollution control system that removes PM and nonvaporous metals emissions by passing flue gas through filter bags.

"Facilities manager" means the individual in charge of purchasing, maintaining, and operating an HMIWI, or the owner's or operator's representative responsible for the management of an HMIWI. Alternative titles may include director of facilities or vice president of support services.

"High air phase" means the stage of the batch operating cycle when the primary chamber reaches and maintains maximum operating temperatures.

"Hospital" means any facility that has an organized medical staff, maintaining at least 6 inpatient beds and where the primary function of the facility is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services and continuous nursing care primarily to human inpatients who are not related and who stay on average ~~in excess of~~more than 24 hours per admission. This definition does not include facilities maintained for the sole purpose of providing nursing or convalescent care to human patients who generally are not acutely ill but who require continuing medical supervision.

"Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator" or "HMIWI" means any device that combusts any amount of hospital waste or medical/infectious waste.

"Hospital waste" means discards generated at a hospital, except unused items returned to the manufacturer. The definition of hospital waste does not include human corpses, remains, or anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.

"HMIWI operator" means any person who operates, controls, or supervises the day-to-day operation of an HMIWI.

"Infectious agent" means any organism that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and is also capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.

"Intermittent HMIWI" means an HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging, but not ash removal, during combustion.

"Large HMIWI" means:

An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than 500 lbs per hour; or

A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 500 lbs per hour; or

A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than 4,000 lbs per day.

"Low-level radioactive waste" means waste that contains radioactive nuclides emitting primarily beta or gamma radiation, or both, in concentrations or quantities that exceed applicable Federal or State standards for unrestricted release. Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2014(e)(2)).

"Malfunction" means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or ~~of~~ a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused, in part, by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

"Maximum charge rate" means:

For continuous and intermittent HMIWI, 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

For batch HMIWI, 110 percent of the lowest daily charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Maximum design waste burning capacity" means:

For intermittent and continuous HMIWI:

$$C = \frac{P_v X 15{,}000}{8{,}500}$$

Where:

C	=	HMIWI capacity, lb/hr
P_v	=	primary chamber volume, ft^3
15,000	=	primary chamber heat release rate factor, $Btu/ft^3/hr$
8,500	=	standard waste heating value, Btu/lb;

For batch HMIWI:

$$\frac{P_v x 4.5}{8}$$

Where:

C	=	HMIWI capacity, lb/hr
P_v	=	primary chamber volume, ft^3
4.5	=	waste density factor, lb/ft^3
8	=	typical hours of operation of a batch HMIWI, hours.

"Maximum fabric filter inlet temperature" means 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average temperature at the inlet to the fabric filter (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Maximum flue gas temperature" means 110 percent of the lowest 3-hour average temperature at the outlet from the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable Hg emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Medical/infectious waste" means any waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. The definition of medical/infectious waste does not include hazardous waste identified or listed under ~~the regulations in~~ 40 CFR 261; household waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1); and domestic sewage materials identified in 40 CFR 261.4(a)(1). For the purposes of this Part, medical/infectious waste includes:

> Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including: vaccines and cultures intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals; cultures from medical and

pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; and discarded live and attenuated vaccines;

Human pathological waste, including tissues, organs, and body parts and body fluids that are removed during surgery or autopsy, or other medical procedures, and specimens of body fluids and their containers;

Human blood, any products derived from human blood, or anything that has been in contact with human blood in any form;

Intravenous bags and associated tubing;

Sharps that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories, including hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the attached needle), pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, and needles with attached tubing;

Culture dishes, regardless of the presence of infectious agents, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures;

Any type of broken or unbroken glassware that has been in contact with infectious agents;

Animal waste, including contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research (including research in veterinary hospitals), production of biologicals, or testing of pharmaceuticals;

Isolation wastes, including biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases; and

Unused sharps, including the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.

"Medium HMIWI" means:

An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than 200 lbs per hour but less than or equal to 500 lbs per hour; or

A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate, as set by permit, is more than 200 lbs per hour but less than or equal to 500 lbs per hour; or

A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate, as set by permit, is more than 1,600 lbs per day but less than or equal to 4,000 lbs per day.

"Minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum Hg sorbent flow rate" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average Hg sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable Hg emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum HCl sorbent flow rate" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average HCl sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable HCl emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum horsepower" or "minimum amperage" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average horsepower or amperage to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber PM control device (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable PM emission limit ~~specified~~ in this Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum reagent flow rate" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average reagent flow rate at the inlet to the selective noncatalytic reduction technology (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable NO_x emissions limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum scrubber liquor flow rate" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average liquor flow rate at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum scrubber liquor pH" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average liquor pH at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating

compliance with the applicable HCl emission limit ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Minimum secondary chamber temperature" means 90 percent of the highest 3-hour average secondary chamber temperature (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM, CO, dioxin/furan, and applicable NO_x emissions limits ~~specified~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

"Operating day" means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any amount of hospital waste or medical/infectious waste is combusted at any time in an HMIWI.

"Operation" means any period during which waste is combusted in an HMIWI, excluding periods of startup or shutdown.

"Pathological waste" means waste material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts, tissue, and the bags or containers used to collect and transport the waste material and associated animal bedding, if applicable.

"Primary chamber" means the chamber in an HMIWI that receives waste material, in which the waste is ignited, and from which ash is removed.

"Rural HMIWI" means any HMIWI identified in Section 229.110(a) ~~of this Part,~~ that is located more than 50 miles from the boundary of the nearest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined in OMB Bulletin No. 93-17, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(b) ~~of this Part~~, meets the criteria ~~specified~~ in the definition of "small HMIWI", and burns less than 2,000 lbs per week of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste (except the 2,000 lbs per week limitation does not apply during performance testing).

"Secondary chamber" means that component of an HMIWI that receives combustion gases from the primary chamber and in which the combustion process is completed.

"Shutdown" means the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber.

"Small HMIWI" means:

An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is less than or equal to 200 lbs per hour; or

A continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate, as set by permit, is less than or equal to 200 lbs per hour; or

A batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate, as set by permit, is less than or equal to 1,600 lbs per day.

"Startup" means the period of time between the activation of an HMIWI and the first charge of waste to the unit. For batch HMIWI, startup means the period of time between activation of an HMIWI and ignition of the waste.

"Wet scrubber" means an add-on air pollution control device that uses either an alkaline or some other type of scrubbing liquor to collect pollutants and/or neutralize acid gases.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.104 Incorporations by Reference

~~The~~ This Part incorporates the following materials ~~are incorporated in this Part~~ by reference. These incorporations by reference do not include any later amendments or editions.

a) "An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Reduction Strategies for Health Care Facilities," American Society for Healthcare Environmental Services, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (1993).

b) "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas," OMB Bulletin No. 93-17, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. (June 30, 1993). Office of Management and Budget, National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. (703) 487-4600.

c) 40 CFR 60.8.

d) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 1, 2, 3, 3A, 5, 9, 10, 10B, 23, 26, 26A, 29.

e) 40 CFR 60, appendices B and F.

f) 40 CFR appendix A, Methods 3B, 6, 6C, 7, 7E, 22 (2010).

g) 40 CFR 60, subpart Ce and Ec (2010).

h) ANSI/ASME PTC19.10-1981, Flue and Gas Analyses [Part 10, Instruments and Apparatus]. American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Attn: Customer Service Department, 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036. (212) 642-4980.

i) ASTM D6784-02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method). American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM),

100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C70, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959. (610) 832-9585.

j) "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997). Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), P979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: APPLICABILITY

Section 229.110 General Applicability

a) Except as provided for in subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) ~~of this Section~~ and Section 229.112 ~~of this Subpart~~, this Part applies to all HMIWIs for which:

1) Construction commenced either on or before June 20, 1996, or modification was commenced either on or before March 16, 1998; or

2) Construction commenced either after June 20, 1996, but no later than December 1, 2008, or for which modification is commenced after March 16, 1998 but no later than April 6, 2010.

b) An HMIWI otherwise subject to the emission limits in this Part is only subject to the recordkeeping requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 229.182(b), (f) and (g) ~~of this Part~~ during those periods when it combusts only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, or chemotherapeutic waste, provided the owner or operator of the HMIWI notifies the Agency of its intention to operate ~~pursuant to~~under this operating scenario in its CAAPP application submitted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with either Section 229.115(b)(1), Subpart D ~~of this Part~~, or Section 39.5 of the Act.

c) An HMIWI that combusts only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, or chemotherapeutic waste is subject to only the recordkeeping requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 229.182(c), (f) and (g) ~~of this Part~~ provided that the owner or operator of an HMIWI provides, by December 15, 1999, both the Agency and the USEPA with a written certification of its status as an HMIWI burning only the wastes listed in this subsection.

d) A co-fired combustor is subject only to the recordkeeping requirements ~~set forth~~ in Section 229.182(d), (f) and (g) ~~of this Part~~, provided that the owner or operator of the combustor is subject to a permit condition limiting its fuel feed stream to co-fired combustor status, and provides, by December 15, 1999, both the Agency and USEPA with a written certification of its status as a co-fired combustor, including an estimate of the relative weight of hospital waste, medical/infectious waste, and other fuels and/or waste combusted at the facility.

e) Any hospital that does not operate an HMIWI but ~~that~~ sends any of its hospital waste or medical/infectious waste to an off-site HMIWI is subject only to the waste management plan provisions ~~set forth~~ at Section 229.178 ~~of this Part~~.

f) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of an HMIWI as defined in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~, subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or Section 229.126(a), ~~shall~~ must comply with all the applicable provisions of this Part.

g) On and after January 1, 2014, an HMIWI as defined in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ is no longer subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or Section 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~, but is subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or Section 229.126(c), and ~~shall~~ must comply with all the applicable provisions of this Part.

h) On and after January 1, 2014, each owner and operator of an HMIWI as defined in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ is no longer subject to ~~the provisions under~~ New Source Performance Standards for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (40 CFR 60, subpart Ec), but is subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or Section 229.126(c), and ~~shall~~ must comply with all the applicable provisions of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.112 Exemptions

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Part, the following emission units are exempt from ~~the requirements of~~ this Part:

a) Any combustor required to have a permit under Section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 USC 6925;

b) Any municipal waste combustor that meets the applicability provisions for municipal waste combustors under Subparts Cb, Ea or Eb of 40 CFR 60;

c) Any pyrolysis unit (i.e., a unit that uses endothermic gasification to treat hospital waste or medical/infectious waste ~~in order~~ to render ~~such~~ the waste harmless);

d) Any cement kiln firing hospital waste or medical/infectious waste; or

e) Any HMIWI that meets the applicability provisions for Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators under subpart Ec of 40 CFR 60.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Section 229.115 Compliance Schedules for HMIWIs That Will Continue to Operate

a) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or Section 229.126(a) ~~of this Part, shall~~must comply with all the applicable provisions of this Part according to the following schedules:

1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ and unless another date is specified in ~~the provisions of~~ this Part, all owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must be in compliance with all of the provisions of this Part by September 15, 2000.

2) Except as provided in subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an HMIWI may have up to September 15, 2002, to come into compliance with this Part. To avail themselves of this extended compliance timeframe, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~must:

A) Submit its CAAPP application to the Agency, on or before November 15, 1999, requesting an extended compliance schedule, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(5)(d) of the Act~~, [415 ILCS 5/39.5(5)(d)]~~. This compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must include documentation supporting the need for an extension, a final control plan for the HMIWI, and incremental steps to be taken toward compliance with this Part that, at a minimum, meet the increments of progress ~~specified~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

B) Meet the following increments of progress by the dates indicated:

i) Finalize all contracts for the purchase of either pollution control equipment, process modification, or control systems by February 29, 2000;

ii) Commence the implementation of either the process modifications or the necessary construction or installation of air pollution control devices for the HMIWI by November 30, 2000;

iii) Complete either the process modifications or the installation or construction of the new air pollution control equipment by August 31, 2001;

iv) Perform initial startup of the retrofitted HMIWI by January 15, 2002; and

v) Complete the initial performance test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~ within 180 days after initial startup.

3) Any owner or operator of an HMIWI that fails to demonstrate compliance with this Part by September 15, 2002, ~~shall~~ must cease operation of the HMIWI until compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Part is achieved.

4) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, all owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must be in full compliance with all of the HMIWI operator provisions of Subpart J ~~of this Part~~ by September 15, 2000.

b) On and after January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, and subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) ~~of this Part~~ as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with the applicable provisions of this Part according to the following schedules:

1) Except as provided in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ and unless another date is specified in ~~the provisions of~~ this Part, all owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must comply with all of the provisions of this Part by January 1, 2014.

2) Except as provided in subsection (b)(4) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator of an HMIWI may have until October 6, 2014 to come into compliance with the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~. To avail itself of this extended compliance timeframe, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~must:

A) Submit its CAAPP application and construction permit to the Agency, on or before January 1, 2012, requesting an extended compliance schedule, ~~pursuant to~~under Section 39.5(5)(d) of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/39.5(5)(d)]~~. This compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must include documentation supporting the need for an extension, a final control plan for the HMIWI, and incremental steps to be taken toward compliance with this Part that, at a minimum, meet the increments of progress ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~;

B) Meet the following increments of progress by the dates indicated:

i) Finalize all contracts for the purchase of pollution control equipment, process modification, or control systems by August 1, 2012;

ii) Commence the implementation of either the process modifications or the necessary construction or installation of air pollution control devices for the HMIWI by March 1, 2013;

iii) Complete either the process modifications or the installation or construction of the new air pollution control equipment by September 1, 2013;

iv) Achieve final compliance, which includes incorporating all process changes and/or completing retrofit construction as described in the final control plan, connecting the air pollution control equipment or process changes so that the unit is brought on line, and ensuring that all necessary process changes and air pollution control equipment are operating properly, no later than June 1, 2014;

v) Complete the initial performance test in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~ no later than October 6, 2014;

vi) Submit the results of the initial performance test and revised waste management plan to the Agency no later than 60 days ~~following~~ after the initial performance test; and

vii) Submit notification to the Agency within 10 business days after completing (or failing to complete by the applicable date) each of the increments of progress ~~specified~~ in subsection (b)(2)(B) ~~of this Section~~. The notification must be signed by the owner's or operator's representative responsible for the management of the HMIWI.

3) If a petition for compliance extension is granted, the owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2), must continue to comply with the provisions of its current CAAPP permit during the interim.

4) Any owner or operator of an HMIWI that fails to demonstrate compliance with this Part by October 6, 2014, ~~shall~~ must cease operation of the HMIWI until compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Part is achieved.

5) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, all owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must be in full compliance with all of the HMIWI operator provisions of Subpart J ~~of this Part~~ before January 1, 2014.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.116 Compliance Schedules for HMIWIs That Will Shut Down

All owners or operators of HMIWIs that intend to permanently shut down their HMIWI as a means of complying with this Part ~~shall~~:

a) Provide the Agency with written notice of their intention to permanently shut down their HMIWI, as follows:

1) On or before November 15, 1999, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or Section 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~;

2) On or before January 1, 2013, except as provided for in Section 229.116(c), for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c), as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~.

b) Take the following affirmative steps to demonstrate that the HMIWI has been rendered permanently inoperable by September 15, 2000, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1), or by January 1, 2014, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~:

1) Weld the primary chamber door shut;

2) Dismantle the HMIWI; or

3) Other means that reasonably demonstrate that the HMIWI is no longer functional.

c) Except as provided in subsection (c)(5) ~~of this Section~~, owners or operators may have up to October 6, 2014 to shut down their HMIWIs to avoid being subject to compliance with the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or 229.126(c). To avail themselves of this extended compliance timeframe, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~must:

1) Submit its application to the Agency by July 1, 2013, requesting an extended compliance schedule~~, pursuant to~~ under Section 39.5(5)(d) of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/39.5(5)(d)]~~. This compliance schedule ~~shall~~ must include documentation of the analysis undertaken to support the need for an extension, including an explanation of why the timeframe up to October 6, 2014 is sufficient while the timeframe up to January 1, 2014 is not sufficient, and incremental steps to be taken toward compliance with applicable requirements of this Part.

2) If an onsite alternative waste treatment technology is needed to be installed before the HMIWI is shut down, an application for compliance extension ~~shall~~ must include the following elements of increments of progress and completion date for each step of progress:

A) Finalize contract with an alternative waste treatment technology vendor;

B) Initiate onsite construction or installation of alternative waste treatment technology;

C) Complete onsite construction or installation of alternative waste treatment technology; and

D) Take the steps described under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ to demonstrate that the HMIWI has been rendered permanently inoperable.

3) If an onsite alternative waste treatment technology is not needed to be installed before an HMIWI is shut down, an application for compliance extension ~~shall~~ must include a plan for shut down. The plan for shut down ~~shall~~ must include steps ~~described~~ under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ to demonstrate that the HMIWI has been rendered permanently inoperable.

4) If a petition for compliance extension is granted, the owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2), must continue to comply with ~~the provisions of~~ its current CAAPP permit during the interim.

5) Any owner or operator of an HMIWI that fails to demonstrate compliance with this Part by October 6, 2014, ~~shall~~ must cease operation of the HMIWI until compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ this Part is achieved.

6) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(1) ~~of this Section~~, all owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must be in full compliance with all of the HMIWI operator provisions of Subpart J ~~of this Part~~ by January 1, 2014.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: CAAPP PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Section 229.120 CAAPP Permit Requirements

a) All HMIWIs subject to the emissions limits in this Part ~~shall~~ must operate ~~pursuant to~~under a CAAPP permit, as follows:

1) By September 15, 2000, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~; and

2) By January 1, 2014, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~.

b) For any HMIWI subject to the emission limits in this Part that is first required to obtain a CAAPP permit because it is subject to the emission limits in this Part, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit a complete application for a CAAPP permit, as follows:

1) By September 15, 2000, except as provided for in Section 229.115(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Part~~, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110 (a)(1) ~~of this Part~~; or

2) By January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(2)(A) ~~of this Part~~, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~.

c) ~~Upon submittal of~~After submitting a timely and complete CAAPP application, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must not be in violation of the requirement~~, specified~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, to have a CAAPP permit, to the extent provided in Section 39.5(5)(h) of the Act ~~[415 ILCS 5/39.5(5)(h)]~~.

d) For any HMIWI that currently has a CAAPP permit, the following conditions apply:

1) If the CAAPP permit has ~~3~~ three or more years remaining on the permit term, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must apply for revision to the CAAPP permit to incorporate the applicable requirements of this Part, as follows:

A) On or before November 15, 1999, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~; and

B) On or before January 1, 2013, for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110 (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~; or

2) If the CAAPP permit has less than ~~3~~ three years remaining on the permit term, the CAAPP permit ~~shall~~ must be revised to incorporate the applicable requirements of this Part, upon renewal of the permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: EMISSION LIMITS

Section 229.125 Emissions Limits for Small, Medium, and Large HMIWIs

The emission limits in this Section ~~shall~~ must apply at all times to HMIWIs identified in Section 229.110(a), except as provided in Section 229.110(b) ~~of this Part and Section~~ 229.126 ~~of this Subpart~~.

a) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of a small, medium, or large HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with the following emissions limits:

Pollutant	Units (7% oxygen, dry basis)	HMIWI EMISSIONS LIMITS		
		Small	Medium	Large
Particulate matter	Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm) (grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf))	115 (0.05)	69 (0.03)	34 (0.015)
Carbon monoxide	Parts per million by volume (ppmv)	40	40	40
Dioxins/furans	Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter total dioxins/furans (ng/dscm) (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet ($gr/10^9$ dscf)) or ng/dscm TEQ ($gr/10^9$ dscf)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)	125 (55) or 2.3 (1.0)
Hydrogen chloride	(ppmv) or percent reduction	100 or 93%	100 or 93%	100 or 93%
Sulfur dioxide	(ppmv)	55	55	55
Nitrogen oxides	(ppmv)	250	250	250
Lead	mg/dscm (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet ($gr/10^3$ dscf)) or percent reduction	1.2 (0.52) or 70%	1.2 (0.52) or 70%	1.2 (0.52) or 70%

Cadmium	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf) or percent reduction	0.16 (0.07) or 65%	0.16 (0.07) or 65%	0.16 (0.07) or 65%
Mercury	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf) or percent reduction	0.55 (0.24) or 85%	0.55 (0.24) or 85%	0.55 (0.24) or 85%

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a small, medium, or large HMIWI subject to emissions limits ~~listed~~ under subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not cause or allow any emissions that cause greater than 10 percent opacity, as measured on a 6-minute block average, according to Method 9, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, from any stack used by an HMIWI.

c) On and after January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or ~~Section~~ 229.116(c)(4), as applicable, each owner or operator of a small, medium, or large HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) and (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following emissions limits, as applicable:

Pollutant	**Units** (7% oxygen, dry basis)	**HMIWI EMISSIONS LIMITS**		
		Small	**Medium**	**Large**
Particulate matter	Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm) (grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf))	66 (0.029)	46 (0.020)[a] 34 (0.015)[b]	25 (0.011)
Carbon monoxide	Parts per million by volume (ppmv)	20	5.5	11
Dioxins/furans	Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter total dioxins/furans (ng/dscm) (grains per billion dry standard cubic feet (gr/10^9 dscf)) or ng/dscm TEQ (gr/10^9 dscf)	16 (7.0) or 0.013 (0.0057)	0.85 (0.37) or 0.020 (0.0087)	9.3 (4.1) or 0.054 (0.024)
Hydrogen chloride	(ppmv)	44[a] 15[b]	7.7	6.6

Sulfur dioxide	(ppmv)	4.2	4.2	9.0
Nitrogen oxides	(ppmv)	190	190	140
Lead	mg/dscm (grains per thousand dry standard cubic feet (gr/10^3 dscf))	0.31 (0.14)	0.018 (0.0079)	0.036 (0.016)
Cadmium	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf)	0.017 (0.0074)	0.013 (0.0057)	0.0092 (0.0040)
Mercury	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf)	0.014 (0.0061)	0.025 (0.011)	0.018 (0.0079)

[a] Emissions limits for HMIWIs as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~.
[b] Emissions limits for HMIWIs as defined in Section 229.110(a)(2) ~~of this Part~~.

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a small, medium, or large HMIWI subject to emission limits ~~listed~~ under subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must not cause or allow any emissions that cause greater than 6 percent opacity, as measured on a 6-minute block average, according to Method 9, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, from any stack used by an HMIWI.

e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~, whichever date comes first, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110 (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and subject to the emissions limits under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from an ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points), enclosures of ash conveying systems, buildings, or other sources in excess of 5 percent of the observation period of 9 minutes per 3-hour period, according to Method 22, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, except as provided by the following exclusions:

1) Visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; or

2) During maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems. Maintenance and/or repair ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 operating days per calendar quarter unless the owner or operator of an HMIWI makes a request to the Agency in writing for a longer period of time to complete maintenance and/or repair, and the Agency approves the owner's or operator's request in writing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.126 Emissions Limits For Rural HMIWIs

Notwithstanding the emissions limits ~~set out~~ in Section 229.125 ~~of this Part~~, any rural HMIWI ~~shall~~ must comply with the emissions limits ~~set out~~ in subsection (a) or (c) ~~of this Section~~. The emissions limits under this Section ~~shall~~ must apply at all times, except as provided for in Section 229.110(b).

a) Before January 1, 2014, a rural HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~shall~~ must comply with the following emissions limits:

Pollutant	**Units** (7% oxygen, dry basis)	**EMISSION LIMITS**
Particulate matter	mg/dscm (gr/dscf)	197 (0.086)
Carbon monoxide	ppmv	40
Dioxins/furans	ng/dscm total dioxins/furans ($gr/10^9$ dscf) or ng/dscm TEQ ($gr/10^9$ dscf)	800 (350) or 15 (6.6)
Hydrogen chloride	ppmv	3100
Sulfur dioxide	ppmv	55
Nitrogen oxides	ppmv	250
Lead	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	10 (4.4)
Cadmium	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	4 (1.7)
Mercury	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	7.5 (3.3)

b) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a rural HMIWI subject to emissions limits ~~listed~~ under subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must not cause or allow any emissions that cause greater than 10 percent opacity, as measured on a 6-minute block average, according to Method 9, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, from any stack used by an HMIWI.

c) On and after January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), as applicable, a rural HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following emissions limits:

Pollutant	**Units** (7% oxygen, dry basis)	**EMISSION LIMITS**
Particulate matter	mg/dscm (gr/dscf)	87 (0.038)
Carbon monoxide	ppmv	20

Dioxins/furans	ng/dscm total dioxins/furans ($gr/10^9$ dscf) or ng/dscm TEQ ($gr/10^9$ dscf)	240 (100) or 5.1 (2.2)
Hydrogen chloride	ppmv	810
Sulfur dioxide	ppmv	55
Nitrogen oxides	ppmv	130
Lead	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	0.50 (0.22)
Cadmium	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	0.11 (0.048)
Mercury	mg/dscm ($gr/10^3$ dscf)	0.0051 (0.0022)

d) ~~No~~ An owner or operator of a rural HMIWI subject to emissions limits ~~listed~~ under subsection (c) ~~of this Section shall~~must not cause or allow any emissions that cause greater than 6 percent opacity, as measured on a 6 minute block average, according to Method 9, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, from any stack used by an HMIWI.

e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~, whichever date comes first, ~~no~~ an owner or operator of a rural HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, subject to the emissions limits under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, ~~shall~~ must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points), enclosures of ash conveying systems, buildings, or other sources in excess of 5 percent of the observation period of 9 minutes per 3-hour period, according to Method 22, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, except as provided by the following exclusions:

1) Visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; or

2) During maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems. Maintenance and/or repair ~~shall~~ must not exceed 10 operating days per calendar quarter, unless the owner or operator of an HMIWI makes a request to the Agency in writing for a longer period of time to complete maintenance and/or repair, and the Agency approves the owner's or operator's request in writing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: EXCEPTIONS FROM EMISSION LIMITS

Section 229.130 Operation During Periods of Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction

(Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg. 16615, effective September 29, 2011)

SUBPART G: METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMANCE TESTING

Section 229.140 Methods and Procedures for Performance Testing

This Section applies during all performance tests.

a) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must provide, or cause to be provided, the facilities for emission testing specified in 40 CFR 60.8(e), incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(c) ~~of this Part~~.

b) When conducting a performance test for an HMIWI, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must:

1) Test an HMIWI at the waste charging rate specified in its permit or, if no permit has been issued, in its permit application;

2) Burn representative waste streams that are typically combusted in that HMIWI;

3) Conduct testing during periods that are inclusive of maximum emissions of the HMIWI and not during periods of startup, malfunction, or shutdown; and

4) Weigh the amount of waste combusted for each run of the performance test before charging the waste to an HMIWI to within 1.0 percent accuracy.

c) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must submit a test plan to the Agency at least 45 days before conducting a performance test ~~pursuant to~~under this Part. Performance test plans ~~shall~~ must include the following:

1) The proposed date of the performance test;

2) A roster of testing personnel, which provides information concerning their testing experience;

3) A description of the specific conditions under which the test will be performed, including, at a minimum:

A) Why these conditions will be representative of the operation and include maximum emissions of the HMIWI; and

B) The means by which the operating parameter values will be determined;

4) A technical description of the HMIWI being tested;

5) The parameters and pollutants that will be monitored during the performance test; and

6) The quality assurance procedures that will be followed during the performance test.

d) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must give the Agency 5 days written notice ~~prior to~~before actually conducting any performance testing required by ~~the provisions of~~ this Part.

e) Testing conducted ~~pursuant to~~under this Part ~~shall~~ must be according to the procedures and test methods ~~specified~~ for measuring each pollutant in Appendix C ~~of this Part~~.

f) Notwithstanding subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, alternate testing methods may be used if approved by the Agency in a permit and approved by USEPA.

f) Any use of a bypass stack during a performance test ~~shall~~ must invalidate the results of that run.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Section 229.142 Initial Performance Testing and Establishment of Operating Parameters for All HMIWIs

a) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~, subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or ~~Section~~ 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

1) Except as provided in Section 229.115(a)(2)(B)(v) ~~of this Part~~, conduct an initial performance test on their HMIWI by September 15, 2000.

2) Except ~~as provided in~~under subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, in the initial performance test, test for all pollutants limited ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

3) During the initial performance test, rural HMIWIs are not required to test

for HCl, Pb or Cd.

4) If an HMIWI is equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and wet scrubber, or a selective noncatalytic reduction system, establish the appropriate maximum and minimum operating parameter values indicated in Appendix B ~~of this Part~~ for the relevant control system during the initial performance test, provided that the performance test demonstrates compliance with the emission limits ~~specified~~ in Section 229.125 ~~of this Part~~.

5) If air pollution control equipment other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, or a selective noncatalytic reduction system is used to comply with the emission limits under Section 229.125 ~~of this Part~~, the initial performance test ~~may~~ must not be conducted until site-specific operating parameters that will be monitored to demonstrate compliance with this Part have been established by the Agency in a construction permit and approved by USEPA.

6) For rural HMIWI, establish the maximum charge rate and minimum secondary chamber temperature as site-specific parameters during the initial performance test, provided that the performance test demonstrates that the HMIWI is in compliance with the emission limits ~~specified~~ in Section 229.126 ~~of this Part~~.

b) On and after January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, and subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following requirements:

1) Except as provided in Section 229.115(b)(2)(B)(v) ~~of this Part~~, conduct an initial performance test on its HMIWI by January 1, 2014.

2) Except as provided for in subsection (b)(6), in the initial performance test, test for all pollutants to demonstrate compliance with Section 229.125(c) or Section 229.126(c) emissions limits, as applicable, ~~pursuant to~~under Subpart E ~~of this Part~~.

3) If an HMIWI is equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and wet scrubber, or a selective noncatalytic reduction system, establish the appropriate maximum and minimum operating parameter values ~~indicated~~ in Appendix B ~~of this Part~~ for the relevant control system during the initial performance test, provided that the performance test demonstrates

compliance with the emission limits ~~specified~~ in Section 229.125 or 229.126 ~~of this Part~~.

4) If an air pollution control device other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, or a selective noncatalytic reduction system is used to comply with the emission limits under Section 229.125 or Section 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, the initial performance test may not be conducted until site-specific operating parameters that will be monitored to demonstrate compliance with this Part have been established by the Agency in a construction permit and approved by USEPA.

5) For a rural HMIWI that is not equipped with an air pollution control device, establish the maximum charge rate and minimum secondary chamber temperature as site-specific parameters during the initial performance test, provided that the performance test demonstrates that the HMIWI is in compliance with the emission limits ~~specified~~ in Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~.

6) The owner or operator of an HMIWI may use results of previous performance tests for initial compliance demonstration with the applicable emissions limits, provided the following conditions are met:

A) The previous emissions tests were conducted using procedures and test methods ~~listed~~ in Section 229.140 ~~of this Part~~ or USEPA-accepted voluntary consensus standards;

B) The test results are certified as representative of current operations; and

C) The previous emissions tests were conducted no earlier than 1996.

7) The owner or operator of an HMIWI that cannot certify and/or whose previous performance test results do not demonstrate compliance with one or more of the revised emission limits must conduct another performance test for those pollutants.

8) The owner or operator of an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~, and subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, ~~shall~~ must determine compliance with the visible emissions limit for fugitive emissions from ash handling in Sections 229.125(g) and 229.126(e) by conducting an initial performance test using Method 22, at 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.144 Subsequent Performance Testing for All HMIWIs

a) The owner or operator of an HMIWI may conduct a repeat performance test at any time to establish new site specific operating values for the HMIWI. ~~Such~~ These new site specific operating parameter values must not be relied upon until approved by the Agency approved it as a permit condition.

b) The Agency or the USEPA may request that the owner or operator of an HMIWI conduct a new performance test at any time.

Section 229.146 Annual Testing for Opacity

~~Following~~ After the date on which the initial performance test is completed, as required by Section 229.142 ~~of this Section~~, the owners or operators of all HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must conduct an annual opacity test, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.140 ~~of this Part~~. The opacity test schedules are as follows:

a) By September 15 of each year for an HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) ~~of this Part~~ and subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or Section 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~; and

b) By January 1 of each year for an HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.148 Annual Performance Testing for All HMIWIs

~~Following~~ After the date on which the initial performance test is completed, as required by Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~, each owner or operator of an HMIWI, as applicable, ~~shall~~ must conduct an annual performance test to determine compliance with the applicable PM, CO, and HCl emission limits ~~specified~~ in Section 229.125 or 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, using the applicable test procedures and methods ~~specified~~ in Section 229.140 ~~of this Part~~.

a) Annual performance test schedules are as follows:

1) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of a small, medium, or large HMIWI as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1), subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must complete an annual performance test by September 15 of each year; and

2) On and after January 1, 2014, an owner or operator of a small, rural, medium, or large HMIWI, as defined in Section 229.110(a)(1) or (a)(2),

subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or in Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must complete an annual performance test by January 1 of each year.

b) If all 3 annual performance tests over a 3-year period indicate compliance with the applicable emission limits for PM, CO, or HCl ~~specified~~ in Section 229.125 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of an HMIWI may forego a performance test for that pollutant during the next 2 years. If the next performance test conducted every third year indicates compliance with the emission limits for PM, CO, or HCl ~~specified~~ in Section 229.125 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of an HMIWI may forego a performance test for that pollutant for an additional 2 years from the date of the previous performance test.

c) If any performance test indicates noncompliance with the respective emission limit, the owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must conduct a performance test for that pollutant annually until all annual performance tests over a 3-year period indicate compliance with the respective emission limits.

d) The owner or operator of an HMIWI may use any of the following types of continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS), as provided in Section 229.152 ~~of this Part~~, to substitute for annual performance tests and parameter monitoring to demonstrate compliance with applicable emissions limits:

1) PM CEMS: replace annual PM testing and opacity testing and monitoring of pressure drop across the wet scrubber, if applicable;

2) CO CEMS: replace annual CO testing and monitoring of minimum secondary chamber temperature;

3) HCl CEMS: replace annual HCl testing and monitoring of minimum HCl sorbent flow rate and minimum scrubber liquor pH.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.150 Compliance with Operating Parameter Values

a) ~~Following~~ After the date on which the initial performance test is completed, or is required to be completed under Section 229.142 ~~of this Subpart~~, whichever date comes first, an HMIWI, using a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber to comply with the emission limits of this Part ~~shall~~ must not operate above any of the applicable maximum or below any of the applicable minimum operating parameters values ~~specified~~ in Appendix B ~~of this Part~~. All operating parameters ~~shall~~ must be measured as a 3-hour rolling average (calculated each hour as a 3-hour rolling average of the previous 3 operating hours) at all times. For batch HMIWIs, the charge rate ~~shall~~ must be measured on a per batch basis.

b) Except as provided in Section 229.164 ~~of this Subpart~~, for an HMIWI equipped with a selective noncatalytic reduction system, operation of the HMIWI above the maximum charge rate, below the minimum secondary chamber temperature, and below the minimum reagent flow rate simultaneously ~~shall~~ must constitute a violation of the NO_x emissions limit.

c) For HMIWIs using air pollution control equipment other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, or dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber to comply with the emission limits under Section 229.125 or Section 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, following the date on which the initial performance test is completed, as provided in Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~, an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must not operate above any applicable maximum or below any applicable minimum operating parameter values ~~established~~ in its CAAPP permit.

d) Operating parameter limits do not apply during performance tests.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.152 Compliance Requirements for HMIWIs using CEMS

The owner or operator of an HMIWI may use a CEMS to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits under Section 229.125 or Section 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, if provided for in its permit.

a) Any HMIWI that is allowed to use a CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits of this Part ~~shall~~must:

1) Determine compliance with the applicable emission limits using a 12-hour rolling average, calculated each hour as the average of the previous 12 operating hours; and

2) Operate all CEMS in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable procedures under appendices B and F of 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(e) ~~of this Part~~.

b) In the case of CEMS for which USEPA has not published performance specifications, the option to use the CEMS takes effect on the date of publication of the performance specifications in the Federal Register or after site-specific operating parameters used to demonstrate compliance with this Part have been established by the Agency in a construction permit and approved by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.154 Violations by HMIWIs Equipped with a Dry Scrubber Followed by a Fabric Filter

Except as provided in Section 229.164 ~~of this Subpart~~, for an HMIWI equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter:

a) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the CO emissions limit;

b) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum fabric filter inlet temperature, above the maximum charge rate, and below the minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit;

c) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum HCl sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the HCl emissions limit;

d) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum Hg sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the Hg emissions limit;

e) Use of the bypass stack at any time during operation of an HMIWI is a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions limits;

f) If a CO CEMS is used to determine compliance with a CO emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the CO emissions limit as measured by the CO CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

g) If a bag leak detection system is used, failure to initiate corrective action within one hour after the bag leak detection system alarm, or failure to operate and maintain the fabric filter so that the alarm is not engaged for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block reporting period, ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the PM emissions limit;

h) If a bag leak detection system is used to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit, failure to initiate corrective action within one hour after the bag leak detection system alarm ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the opacity emissions limit;

i) If a CEMS is used to determine compliance with a PM, HCl, Pb, Cd, and/or Hg emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the applicable emissions limit as measured by the CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

j) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the dioxin/furan emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit; or

k) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the Hg emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the Hg emissions limit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.156 Violations by HMIWIs Equipped with a Wet Scrubber

Except as provided in Section 229.164 ~~of this Subpart~~, for an HMIWI equipped with a wet scrubber:

a) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber or below the minimum horsepower or amperage to the system (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the PM emissions limit;

b) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the CO emissions limit;

c) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate, below the minimum secondary chamber temperature and below the minimum scrubber liquor flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit;

d) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum scrubber liquor pH (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the HCl emissions limit;

e) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum flue gas temperature and above the maximum charge rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the Hg emissions limit;

f) Use of the bypass stack at any time during operation of an HMIWI is a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions limits;

g) If a CO CEMS is used to determine compliance with a CO emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the CO emissions limit as measured by the CO CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

h) If a CEMS is used to determine compliance with a PM, HCl, Pb, Cd, and/or Hg emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the applicable emissions limit as measured by the CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

i) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the dioxin/furan emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit; or

j) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the Hg emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the Hg emissions limit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.158 Violations by HMIWIs Equipped with a Dry Scrubber Followed by a Fabric Filter and a Wet Scrubber

Except as provided in Section 229.164 ~~of this Subpart~~, for an HMIWI equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber:

a) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the CO emissions limit;

b) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum fabric filter inlet temperature, above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit;

c) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum scrubber liquor pH (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the HCl emissions limit;

d) Simultaneous operation of an HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum Hg sorbent flow rate (each measured on a 3-hour rolling average) is a violation of the Hg emissions limit; or

e) Use of the bypass stack at any time during operation of an HMIWI is a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions limits;

f) If CO CEMS is used to determine compliance with a CO emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the CO emissions limit as measured by the CO CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

g) If a bag leak detection system is used, failure to initiate corrective action within one hour after the bag leak detection system alarm, or failure to operate and maintain the fabric filter so that the alarm is not engaged for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block reporting period, ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the PM emissions limit;

h) If a bag leak detection system is used to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit, failure to initiate corrective action within one hour after the bag leak detection system alarm ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the opacity emissions limit;

i) If CEMS is used to determine compliance with a PM, HCl, Pb, Cd, and/or Hg emissions limit, operation of the HMIWI above the applicable emissions limit as measured by the CEMS ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the emissions limit;

j) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the dioxin/furan emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit; or

k) If a continuous automated sampling system is used, operation of the HMIWI above the Hg emissions limit as measured by the continuous automated sampling system ~~shall~~ must be a violation of the Hg emissions limit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.160 Compliance Requirements for Rural HMIWIs

a) ~~Prior to~~Before January 1, 2014, the requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (c) through (e) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply to all rural HMIWIs subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.126~~ of this Part~~.

b) On and after January 1, 2014, the requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsections (c) through (e) ~~of this Section shall~~must apply to all rural HMIWIs that are not equipped with an air pollution control device and that are subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.126~~ of this Part~~.

c) ~~Following~~ After the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under Section 229.142~~ of this Subpart~~, whichever date comes first, the owners or operators of rural HMIWI ~~shall~~ must not operate their HMIWI either above the maximum charge rate or below the minimum secondary chamber temperature measured as 3-hour rolling averages (calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3 operating hours) at all times.

d) Operating parameter limits do not apply during performance tests.

e) Except as provided in Section 229.164~~ of this Subpart~~, the simultaneous operation of a rural HMIWI above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (calculated as a 3-hour rolling average) ~~shall~~ must constitute a violation of the PM, CO, and dioxin/furan emission limits.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.162 Inspection Requirements for All HMIWIs

a) Before January 1, 2014, each owner or operator of a rural HMIWI subject to the emission limits under Section 229.126 ~~of this Part shall~~must inspect the HMIWI according to the following schedule:

1) An initial inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted by September 15, 2000; and

2) An annual inspection shall be conducted by September 15 of each year thereafter.

b) Each equipment inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted to ensure the proper operation of the HMIWI and, at a minimum, ~~shall~~ must consist of the following steps:

1) An inspection of all burners, pilot assemblies, and pilot sensing devices, cleaning the pilot flame sensor, as necessary;

2) An inspection of the primary and secondary chamber combustion air flow, adjusting, as necessary;

3) An inspection of the hinges and door latches, lubricating, as necessary;

4) An inspection of dampers, fans, and blowers;

5) An inspection of the HMIWI door and door gaskets;

6) An inspection of all HMIWI motors;

7) An inspection of the primary chamber refractory lining, cleaning, repairing or replacing the lining, as necessary;

8) An inspection of the incinerator shell for corrosion or hot spots;

9) An inspection of the secondary/tertiary chamber and stack, cleaning as necessary;

10) Where applicable, an inspection of the mechanical loader, including limit switches;

11) A visual inspection of the waste bed (grates), repairing or sealing, as necessary;

12) Where applicable, an inspection of air pollution control devices to ensure their proper operation;

13) Where applicable, an inspection of the waste heat boiler systems;

14) An inspection of all bypass stack components;

15) Calibration of thermocouples, sorbent feed systems, and monitoring equipment; and

16) A general inspection of all equipment to ensure that it is maintained in good operating condition.

c) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must document that, during the burn cycle immediately following the inspection required by this Section, the HMIWI is operating properly and make any necessary adjustments.

d) All maintenance, adjustments, or repairs identified during the equipment inspection required under this Section ~~shall~~ must be completed within 10 days after the inspection. The owner or operator of an HMIWI may have a longer period of time in which to complete any repairs identified as a result of the inspection required by this Section, provided that it makes this request to the Agency in writing, and the Agency approves the ~~owner or operator of an HMIWI's~~ request in writing.

e) The owner or operator of a small, rural, medium, or large HMIWI subject to the emission limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must inspect the HMIWI ~~as outlined in~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, according to the following schedule:

1) An initial equipment inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted by January 1, 2014; and

2) An annual equipment inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted by January 1 of each year thereafter.

f) The owner or operator of an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must inspect the air pollution control devices, according to the following schedule:

1) An initial air pollution control device inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted by January 1, 2014; and

2) An annual air pollution control device inspection ~~shall~~ must be conducted by January 1 of each year thereafter.

g) Each air pollution control device inspection, as applicable, ~~shall~~ must be conducted to ensure the proper operation of the device and, at a minimum, ~~shall~~ must consist of the following steps:

1) Where applicable, an inspection of the thermocouples, sorbent feed systems, and any other monitoring equipment, adjusting applicable calibrations, as necessary; and

2) A general inspection of the equipment to ensure that it is maintained in good operating condition.

h) All maintenance, adjustments, or repairs identified during an air pollution control device inspection required under this Section ~~shall~~ must be completed within 10 days after the inspection. The owner or operator of an HMIWI may have a longer period of time in which to complete any repairs identified as a result of the inspection required by this Section, provided that it makes this request to the Agency in writing and the Agency approves the request in writing.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.164 Optional Performance Testing to Address Actual or Potential Violations

The owner or operator of an HMIWI may conduct another performance test within 30 days after exceeding an applicable operating parameter value in order to demonstrate that an HMIWI is not in violation of the applicable emission limits. In addition to the applicable performance testing provisions under this Part, any performance test conducted ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must meet the following conditions:

a) All tests ~~shall~~ must use the same operating parameter values that indicated a violation under Section 229.154, 229.156, 229.158, or 229.160 ~~of this Subpart~~;

b) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing at least 21 days before the date of any optional performance test;

c) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must notify the Agency in writing of its intent to proceed with the optional performance test 5 days ~~prior to~~before conducting the test; and

d) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must conduct the optional performance test using the same approved performance test plan that was used for the performance test in which the violated operating parameter values were established.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Section 229.166 Monitoring Requirements for All HMIWIs

a) Each owner or operator of an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must comply with requirements of this Section according to the following schedule:

1) Before January 1, 2014, for a small, medium, or large HMIWI;

2) On and after January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), for a small, medium, or large HMIWI and a rural HMIWI that is equipped with an air pollution control device.

b) Once the initial performance test required by Section 229.142 ~~of this Part~~ has been performed, and the site-specific minimum and maximum operating parameter values have been established, the owner or operator of an HMIWI, as applicable, ~~shall~~ must continuously monitor those parameters.

c) The owner or operator of an HMIWI, as applicable, ~~shall~~ must comply with the following monitoring requirements:

1) Install, calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications, maintain, and operate devices or establish methods for monitoring the applicable maximum and minimum operating parameters ~~specified~~ in Appendix B ~~of this Part~~ (unless CEMS are used as a substitute for certain parameters as specified) so that these devices or methods measure and record values for these operating parameters at the frequencies ~~indicated~~ in Appendix B ~~of this Part~~ at all times;

2) Install, calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications, maintain, and operate a device or establish a method for identifying the use of the bypass stack, including date, time, and duration of use;

3) If control equipment other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, or a selective noncatalytic reduction system is used to comply with the applicable emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) as applicable, or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~, install, calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications, maintain, and operate the equipment necessary to monitor the site-specific operating parameters developed and approved ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(a)(5) or (b)(5) ~~of this Part~~; and

4) Record monitoring data at all times during HMIWI operation, except during the periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, calibration, or repair. At a minimum, valid monitoring data shall be recorded for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that an HMIWI is combusting hospital waste or

medical/infectious waste.

d) If an HMIWI is equipped with an air pollution control device that includes a fabric filter and a PM CEMS is not used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of the HMIWI may use a bag leak detection system to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit. The owner or operator ~~shall~~ must meet the following requirements for each bag leak detection system installed:

1) Each triboelectric bag leak detection system may be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained according to the "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance," as incorporated by reference in Section 229.104;

2) The bag leak detection system ~~shall~~ must be certified by the manufacturer as being capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less;

3) The bag leak detection system sensor ~~shall~~ must provide an output of relative PM loadings;

4) The bag leak detection system ~~shall~~ must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor;

5) The bag leak detection system ~~shall~~ must be equipped with an audible alarm system that sounds automatically when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm ~~shall~~ must be located where it is easily heard by plant operating personnel;

6) For positive pressure fabric filter systems, a bag leak detector ~~shall~~ must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell;

7) For negative pressure or induced air fabric filters, a bag leak detector ~~shall~~ must be installed downstream of the fabric filter;

8) If multiple bag leak detectors are required, the bag leak detection system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors;

9) The baseline output ~~shall~~ must be established by adjusting the range and the averaging period of the device and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time according to section 5.0 of the "Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance," as incorporated by reference in Section 229.104;

10) ~~Following~~ After initial adjustment of the system, the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time may not be adjusted. Increasing the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or

decreasing by more than 50 percent over a 365-day period is a violation, unless the adjustment follows a complete fabric filter inspection that demonstrates that the fabric filter is in good operating condition. Each adjustment ~~shall~~ must be recorded;

11) Records of the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check ~~shall~~ must be maintained; and

12) The fabric filter must be operated and maintained so that the bag leak detection system alarm is not engaged for more than 5 percent of the total operating time in a 6-month block reporting period.~~; however, corrective~~ Corrective action must be initiated within 1 hour after the alarm.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.168 Monitoring Requirements for Rural HMIWIs

a) Each owner or operator of a rural HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.126 ~~of this Part shall~~must comply with requirements of this Section according to the following schedule:

1) Before January 1, 2014, for a rural HMIWI; and

2) On and after January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), for a rural HMIWI that is not equipped with an air pollution control device.

b) The owner or operator of each rural HMIWI ~~shall~~ must comply with the following monitoring requirements:

1) Install, calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications, maintain and operate a device measuring and recording the temperature of the secondary chamber on a continuous basis, the output of which ~~shall~~ must be recorded, at a minimum, once every minute of operation;

2) Install, calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications, maintain, and operate a device that automatically measures and records the date, time, and weight of each charge fed into an HMIWI; and

3) Record monitoring data at all times during HMIWI operation, except during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, calibration, or repair. At a minimum, valid monitoring data ~~shall~~ must be recorded for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating hours per calendar quarter that an HMIWI is combusting hospital waste or medical/infectious waste.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART J: REQUIREMENTS FOR HMIWI OPERATORS

Section 229.170 Operator Training and Qualification Requirements

a) ~~No~~ An HMIWI ~~shall~~ must not be operated unless a trained and qualified HMIWI operator, as specified in this Section, is available on-site to operate or supervise the operation of the HMIWI.

b) To become a trained and qualified operator, a person ~~shall~~ must complete a training program that, at a minimum, meets the criteria ~~specified~~ in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, pass the examination administered in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ and have either 6 months experience as an HMIWI operator or have completed 2 burn cycles under the observation of 2 trained and qualified HMIWI operators.

c) An operator training program ~~shall~~ must satisfy all of the following criteria:

1) Consist of at least 24 hours of training covering the following subjects:

A) Work safety procedures;

B) Pre-startup procedures;

C) Environmental concerns, including pathogen destruction and types of emissions;

D) Basic combustion principles, including combustion byproducts;

E) Instruction in the proper operation of the same type of incinerator that will be used by the operator, including proper startup, waste charging, and shutdown procedures;

F) Combustion controls and monitoring;

G) Operation of air pollution control equipment and factors affecting performance;

H) Methods for monitoring pollutants, both by CEMS and by monitoring of HMIWI and air pollution control device operating parameters, and monitoring instrument calibration procedures;

I) Inspection and maintenance of an HMIWI, air pollution control equipment, and CEMS;

J) Corrective measures to remedy malfunctions and conditions that may lead to malfunction;

K) Characteristics of and proper handling procedures for bottom and fly ash;

L) Recordkeeping procedures; and

M) Applicable ~~Federal~~federal, State, and local regulations.

2) Administer an examination designed by the course instructor; and

3) Provide reference materials covering all of the course topics ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(1)~~ of this Section~~.

d) Operator qualification is valid from the date on which the examination ~~specified~~ in subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~ is passed, or the completion of the experience requirements ~~set forth~~ in subsection (b)~~ of this Section~~, whichever is later.

e) In order for an operator ~~that has been~~ qualified in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ to maintain the necessary qualification status, the operator shall:

1) Complete and pass an annual review course of at least 4 hours in length that, at a minimum, covers the following subjects:

A) An update of applicable regulations;

B) Proper incinerator operation, including startup and shutdown procedures;

C) Proper incinerator inspection and maintenance;

D) Responses to malfunctions and conditions that may lead to malfunction; and

E) A discussion of operating problems encountered by attendees.

2) If an operator fails to either take or to complete and pass the annual review course, the operator's qualification will lapse.

3) If the operator's qualification lapses for less than 3 years, qualification may be reinstated by taking and passing the annual review course~~, as provided~~ under subsection (e)(1)~~ of this Section~~.

4) If there is a 3 year or greater lapse in an operator's qualification, then the operator ~~shall~~ must take and pass an operator training course~~, as provided for~~ under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, in order to reinstate the qualification.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.172 Documentation To Be Maintained On-Site for Employees Operating HMIWIs

a) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must maintain the following information on-site for the use and reference of HMIWI operators:

1) A summary of the applicable requirements under this Part;

2) A description of basic combustion theory applicable to HMIWIs;

3) Procedures for receiving, handling, and charging waste;

4) Procedures for startup and shutdown of the HMIWI;

5) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;

6) Procedures for operating the HMIWI and associated air pollution control systems within the standards ~~established~~ under this Part;

7) Procedures for responding to periodic malfunction or conditions that may lead to malfunction;

8) Procedures for monitoring HMIWI emissions;

9) Recordkeeping and reporting procedures; and

10) Procedures for handling ash.

b) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must establish a program for the annual review of all of the information ~~listed~~ under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ by all employees that operate an HMIWI.

1) The initial review of the information ~~listed~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~ must be conducted by September 15, 2000, or ~~prior to~~before assuming responsibilities for operating an HMIWI, whichever is later;

2) Subsequent reviews of the information ~~contained~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must be conducted annually.

c) The information ~~identified~~ in subsection (a) ~~of this Section shall~~must be kept in a location readily accessible to all HMIWI operators.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Section 229.176 Waste Management Plan Requirements for Hospitals Using On-Site Incinerators

a) The owner or operator of a hospital subject to ~~the requirements in~~ this Part ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.184(b) ~~of this Part~~, a waste management plan. Such plans ~~shall~~ must outline technically and economically feasible policies and practices for reducing the amount and toxicity of hospital and medical/infectious waste incinerated at the hospital. The waste management plan ~~shall~~ must include the following components:

1) The name and location of the facility;

2) A written policy statement setting forth management support for waste management and implementation of the plan;

3) A statement of goals for reducing the volume and toxicity of waste, expressed numerically where feasible;

4) Identification of the staff responsible for ~~development and implementation of~~developing and implementing the plan, as well as a description of their roles and responsibilities;

5) A description of communication and education programs to make employees aware of the waste management program and their responsibilities;

6) A summary of existing waste management policies and practices;

7) Identification of technically and economically feasible waste management policies and practices to be implemented and, where practical, a schedule for ~~the implementation of~~implementing the selected measures; and

8) Procedures for tracking implementation of the plan and progress toward achieving the goals.

b) ~~Prior to the development of~~Before developing the waste management plan, the hospital ~~shall~~ must assess:

1) Current waste management practices;

2) All of the available data that it has collected on the types, quantities, and sources of its waste;

3) Technical information on alternative waste management practices, such as the American Hospital Association publication ~~entitled~~ "An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Management Strategies for Health Care Facilities," incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(a) ~~of this Part~~; and

4) The feasibility of implementing additional waste management policies and practices, taking into account such considerations as:

A) The effectiveness of existing policies and practices;

B) The costs of additional measures;

C) The potential effects on patient care and worker safety;

D) The environmental benefits and savings;

E) The recycling options available in the area; and

F) The availability of products or equipment needed to implement alternative measures.

c) The following measures, at a minimum, ~~shall~~ must be considered when evaluating alternative waste management practices and developing waste management policies and procedures:

1) Segregating waste streams;

2) Phasing out the use of products containing toxic materials;

3) Reusing products and equipment;

4) Reducing the use of packaging and disposable items;

5) Collecting recyclable materials; and

6) Improving inventory control, training, and housekeeping practices.

d) Any waste management plan ~~that has been~~ developed by a hospital subject to the requirements of this Part ~~prior to~~before May 15, 1999, may be incorporated into the waste management plan required by this Section for that hospital, to the extent that such a plan is consistent with the requirements of this Section.

e) The owner or operator of each affected hospital ~~shall~~ must submit a waste management plan to the Agency at the same time site-specific operating parameters are reported, as specified in Section 229.184(b) ~~of this Part~~.

f) The waste management plan ~~shall~~ must be updated every 5 years to coincide with either the issuance or renewal of the facility's CAAPP permit.

g) The owner or operator of each affected hospital ~~shall~~ must submit a waste management progress report to the Agency annually, along with the annual emissions report required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.302 and 254. The progress report ~~shall~~ must include the following elements:

1) A description of progress made during the previous calendar year toward meeting the goals established in the plan;

2) A summary of the waste management practices that were implemented; and

3) Any amendments to the plan along with a brief explanation of the need for the amendments.

h) Upon written request, the affected hospital ~~shall~~ must make the waste management plan and annual progress reports available for public review during normal business hours.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.178 Waste Management Plan Requirements for Hospitals Transporting Waste Off-Site to an HMIWI

a) By September 15, 2000, the owner or operator of any hospital that transfers hospital or medical/infectious waste off-site to an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must conduct an assessment of its current waste management program and consider additional technically and economically feasible measures for reducing the volume and toxicity of waste to be incinerated.

b) In identifying additional technically and economically feasible waste management practices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must consider:

1) Segregating waste streams;

2) Phasing out the use of products containing toxic materials;

3) Reusing products and equipment;

4) Reducing the use of packaging and disposable items;

5) Collecting recyclable materials; and

6) Improving inventory control, training, and housekeeping practices.

c) Within ~~1~~ one year after the assessment conducted ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, and annually thereafter, affected hospitals ~~shall~~ must submit a waste management progress report to the Agency. The progress report ~~shall~~ must summarize any waste management policies and practices that were implemented in the previous calendar year.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.180 Waste Management Requirements for Commercial HMIWIs

a) The owner or operator of any commercial HMIWI that accepts hospital waste or medical/infectious waste generated off-site ~~shall~~must:

1) Provide hospital, medical, or infectious waste customers with written information at least once a year concerning the availability of waste management practices for reducing the volume and toxicity of waste to be incinerated;

2) Conduct training and education programs in waste segregation for each of the company's waste generator customers;

3) Ensure that each waste generator customer prepares its own waste management plan that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:

A) Segregation of recyclable wastes such as paper products, glass, batteries, and metals;

B) Segregation of non-recyclable wastes such as polyvinyl chloride plastics, pharmaceutical waste, and mercury-containing waste; and

C) Purchasing recycled or recyclable products;

4) Submit a waste management plan to the Agency, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.184(b) ~~of this Part~~, that outlines the efforts that will be undertaken to implement the ~~requirementsspecified~~ requirements specified in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Paper or electronic copies of the materials disseminated under this Section ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon written request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.181 Waste Management Plan Requirements for Other HMIWIs

The owner or operator of an HMIWI that is subject to emission limits in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~, but is not subject to the waste management plan provisions of Sections 229.176 or 229.180 ~~of this Subpart~~, ~~shall~~ must develop a waste management plan in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Section.

(a) The owner or operator of an HMIWI subject to this Section ~~shall~~ must conduct an assessment of its current waste management program and submit a waste management plan to the Agency, in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 229.184(b) ~~of this Part~~, that:

1) Identifies, ~~pursuant to~~under subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the additional technically and economically feasible measures for reducing the volume and toxicity of the waste to be incinerated; and

2) Where practical, outlines a schedule for the implementation of the selected measures.

(b) In identifying additional technically and economically feasible waste management practices, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must consider:

1) Segregating waste streams;

2) Phasing out the use of products containing toxic materials;

3) Reusing products and equipment;

4) Reducing the use of packaging and disposable items;

5) Collecting recyclable materials; and

6) Improving inventory control, training, and housekeeping practices.

(c) In assessing its current waste management practices, the facility ~~shall~~ must consider technical information on alternative waste management practices, such as the American Hospital Association publication ~~entitled~~ "An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Management Strategies for Health Care Facilities," incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(a) ~~of this Part~~.

(d) Any waste management plan that has been developed by a facility subject to this Section before May 15, 1999, may be incorporated into the waste management plan required for that facility, to the extent that such a plan is consistent with the requirements of this Section.

(e) The waste management plan ~~shall~~ must be updated every 5 years to coincide with either the issuance or renewal of the facility's CAAPP permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART L: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 229.182 Recordkeeping Requirements

a) The owner or operator of an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Subpart E ~~of this Part shall~~must maintain records of the following information:

1) The calendar date of each record;

2) The following data, where applicable:

A) Concentrations of all applicable pollutants ~~listed~~ in Section 229.125(a) or (c), or in Section 229.126(a) or (c) ~~of this Part~~ (as determined by the CEMS, if applicable), and any measurements of opacity as required under Section 229.125(b), (d), or (f) or Section 229.126(b) or (d);

B) HMIWI charge dates, times and weights, and hourly charge rates;

C) If a fabric filter is used, the fabric filter inlet temperatures during each minute of operation;

D) The amount and type of dioxin/furan sorbent used during each hour of operation;

E) The amount and type of Hg sorbent used during each hour of operation;

F) The amount and type of HCl sorbent used during each hour of operation;

G) If a selective noncatalytic reduction system is used to comply, the amount and type of NO_x reagent used during each hour of operation;

H) If a selective noncatalytic reduction system is used to comply, the minimum secondary chamber temperature recorded during each minute of operation;

I) The secondary chamber temperatures recorded during each minute of operation;

J) The liquor flow rate to the wet scrubber inlet during each minute of operation;

K) The horsepower or amperage to the wet scrubber during each minute of operation;

L) Any pressure drop across the wet scrubber system during each minute of operation;

M) The temperature at the outlet from the wet scrubber during each minute of operation;

N) The pH at the inlet to the wet scrubber during each minute of operation;

O) Identification of any use of the bypass stack, including dates, times, and the duration of such use;

P) For sources complying with Section 229.166(c) ~~of this Part~~, all operating parameter data collected; and

Q) If a bag leak detection system is used, maintain records of the system alarm, the time of the alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken, as applicable;

3) Identification of any calendar days for which data on emissions rates or operating parameters ~~specified~~ under subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ have not been obtained, with an identification of the emissions rates or operating parameters not measured, reasons for not obtaining data, and a description of the corrective actions taken;

4) Identification of any malfunctions, including the calendar date, the time and duration, and a description of the malfunction and of the corrective action taken to remedy it;

5) Identification of calendar days for which data on emissions rates or operating parameters ~~specified~~ under subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ exceeded the applicable limits, with a description of the exceedences, reasons for such exceedences, and a description of the corrective actions taken;

6) The results of the initial, annual, and any other subsequent performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the applicable emissions limits and/or to establish or re-establish operating parameters, as

applicable, and a description, including sample calculations, of how the operating parameters were established or re-established, if applicable;

7) Records of calibration of any monitoring devices as required under Sections 229.166(c)(1), (2) and (3) and 229.168 (b)(1) and (2) ~~of this Part~~; and

8) Identification of the names of all HMIWI operators who have met the criteria for qualification under Section 229.170 ~~of this Part~~, including:

A) Documentation of training and the dates of the training; and

B) The date of the initial review and all subsequent annual reviews of the information ~~specified~~ in Section 229.172(a) ~~of this Part~~, as required by Section 229.172(b) ~~of this Part~~.

b) The owner or operator of an HMIWI claiming an exemption from the emissions limits in this Part ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.110(b) ~~of this Part shall~~must keep contemporaneous records identifying each period of time when only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, or chemotherapeutic waste is burned, including the calendar date and duration of such periods.

c) The owner or operator of an HMIWI claiming an exemption ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.110(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must keep records on a calendar quarter basis demonstrating that only pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, or chemotherapeutic waste is burned.

d) The owner or operator of a co-fired combustor claiming an exemption from the emissions limits under Section 229.110(d) ~~of this Part shall~~must maintain records on a calendar quarter basis of the relative weight of hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste, and of all other fuels or waste combusted.

e) The owner or operator of each HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or Section 229.126 ~~of this Part shall~~must maintain records of the annual equipment inspection required under Section 229.162 ~~of this Part~~.

f) The owner or operator of each HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or 229.126(c) ~~of this Part shall~~must maintain records of the annual air pollution control device inspection required under Section 229.162 ~~of this Part~~.

g) If a bag leak detection system is used, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must maintain records of the system alarm, the time of the alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, a brief description of the cause of the alarm, and the corrective action taken, as applicable.

h) The owner or operator of each HMIWI, when applicable, ~~shall~~ must maintain records of any required maintenance, adjustments, or repairs identified during an inspection required under Section 229.162 ~~of this Part~~ not completed within 10 days after the inspection or the timeframe approved in writing by the Agency.

i) All records required under this Section ~~shall~~ must be maintained onsite for ~~a period of 5~~five years, in either paper copy or electronic format, unless an alternative format has been approved by the Agency in a permit condition.

j) All records required to be maintained ~~pursuant to~~under this Section ~~shall~~ must be made available to the Agency upon request.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.184 Reporting Requirements

a) The facilities manager and the responsible official for the affected source ~~shall~~ must certify each report required under this Section.

b) The owner or operator of an HMIWI ~~shall~~ must submit to the Agency the results of any performance test conducted on the HMIWI within 60 days after conducting the performance test. The information submitted with the initial performance test required by Section 229.142 ~~of this Part shall~~must include:

1) Before January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), as applicable, the test data and values for the site-specific operating parameters ~~established pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(a)(4), (5) or (6), as applicable, and a description, including sample calculations, of how the operating parameters were established during the initial performance test for an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~;

2) On and after January 1, 2014, the test data and values for the site-specific operating parameters ~~established pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(b)(3), (4) or (5), as applicable, and a description, including sample calculations, of how the operating parameters were established during the initial performance test for an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~;

3) If a bag leak detection system is used, analysis and supporting documentation demonstrating conformance with guidance and specifications for bag leak detection systems in Section 229.166(d)(1); and

4) A copy of the waste management plan required under Subpart K ~~of this Part~~.

c) All owners or operators of HMIWIs ~~shall~~ must submit the information ~~specified~~ under this subsection (c) to the Agency, as follows:

1) By September 15, 2001, and by September 15 of each year thereafter, for an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(a) or 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~;

2) By January 1, 2014, and by January 1 of each year thereafter, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), as applicable, for an HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.125(c) or (e) or Section 229.126(c) ~~of this Part~~; and

3) The annual report required under subsection (c)(1) or (2) ~~of this Section shall~~must include the following information:

A) Before January 1, 2014, the values for site-specific operating parameters established ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(a)(4), (5) or (6) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable;

B) On and after January 1, 2014, except as provided for in Section 229.115(b)(3) or Section 229.116(c)(4), as applicable, the values for site-specific operating parameters established ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(b)(3), (4) or (5) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable;

C) The highest maximum operating parameter and the lowest minimum operating parameter, as applicable, for each operating parameter, recorded for the calendar year being reported ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(a)(4), (5) or (6), or Section 229.142(b)(3), (4) or (5) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable;

D) The highest maximum operating parameter and the lowest minimum operating parameter, as applicable, for each operating parameter recorded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.142(a)(4), (5) or (6) or Section 229.142(b)(3), (4) or (5) ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, for the calendar year preceding the year being reported, in order to provide the Agency with a summary of the performance of the affected facility over a 2-year period;

E) Any information recorded ~~pursuant to~~under Section 229.182(a)(3) through (5) ~~of this Subpart~~ for the calendar year being reported and for the calendar year preceding the year being reported;

F) If no exceedences or malfunctions were recorded under Section 229.182(a)(3) through (a)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~ for the calendar year being reported, a statement that no exceedences occurred during the reporting period; and

G) Any use of the bypass stack, the duration of use, the reason for malfunction, and the corrective actions taken.

d) Once an HMIWI is issued a CAAPP permit, the owner or operator of the HMIWI ~~shall~~ must submit the reports required under subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ semiannually. The semiannual reports must be submitted within 60 days ~~following~~ after the end of the reporting period. The first semiannual reporting period ends on June 30 of each year and the second semiannual reporting period ends on December 31 of each year.

e) The owner or operator of each rural HMIWI subject to the emissions limits under Section 229.126(b) ~~of this Part, shall~~must submit an annual report containing all information ~~listed~~ in subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~ by no later than 60 days ~~following~~ after the year in which the data was collected. Subsequent reports ~~shall~~ must be sent no later than 12 calendar months ~~following~~ after the previous report. Once the unit is subject to permitting requirements under the CAAPP, the owner or operator ~~shall~~ must submit these reports semiannually in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the schedule ~~specified~~ in subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.APPENDIX A Toxic Equivalency (TEQ) Factors

The following TEQ factors ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance with the dioxin/furans standards under either Section 229.125(b) or ~~Section~~ 229.126(b) ~~of this Part~~.

Dioxin/Furan Congener	Toxic Equivalency Factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.5
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.05
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.001

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

Section 229.APPENDIX B Operating Parameters to be Monitored and Minimum Measurement and Recording Frequencies

An "X" in any box in this matrix means that ~~measurement of~~measuring that parameter is required.

MINIMUM FREQUENCY			CONTROL SYSTEM			
Operating Parameters	**Data Measurement**	**Data Recording**	**Dry Scrubber Followed by Fabric Filter**	**Wet Scrubber**	**Dry Scrubber Followed by Fabric Filter and Wet Scrubber**	**Selective Noncatalytic Reduction System**
Maximum Charge Rate[1]	Continuous	Once per hour	X	X	X	X
Maximum Fabric Filter Inlet Temperature	Continuous	Once per minute	X		X	
Maximum Flue Gas Temperature	Continuous	Once per minute	X	X		
Minimum Secondary Chamber Temperature	Continuous	Once per minute	X	X	X	X
Minimum Dioxin/Furan Sorbent Flow Rate	Hourly	Once per hour	X		X	
Minimum HCl Sorbent Flow Rate	Hourly	Once per hour	X		X	
Minimum Reagent Flow Rate	Hourly	Once per hour				X
Minimum Hg Sorbent Flow Rate	Hourly	Once per hour	X		X	
Minimum Pressure	Continuous	Once per minute		X	X	

Drop Across the Wet Scrubber or Minimum Horsepower or Amperage to Wet Scrubber						
Minimum Scrubber Liquor Flow Rate	Continuous	Once per hour		X	X	
Minimum Scrubber Liquor pH	Continuous	Once per hour		X	X	

[1]For batch HMIWIs, record the charge per batch.

(Source: Amended at 35 Ill. Reg. 16615, effective September 29, 2011)

Section 229.APPENDIX C Reference Test Methods and Procedures for Performance Tests

The following test methods and procedures ~~shall~~ must be used as specified in Section 229.140(e) ~~of this Part,~~ when conducting any performance test for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the emissions limits ~~established~~ under this Part.

a) All performance tests ~~shall~~ must consist of a minimum of 3 test runs conducted under representative operating conditions. The minimum sample time of 1 hour per test run ~~shall~~ must be used unless otherwise indicated. In order to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limits ~~set forth~~ in Subpart E ~~of this Part~~, the arithmetic average of all 3 performance test runs ~~shall~~ must be used.

b) Method 1, at 40 CFR 60, incorporated by reference at Section 229.104(d) ~~of this Part~~, ~~shall~~ must be used to select the sampling location and number of traverse points.

c) Method 2, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to determine average gas density, as well as to measure gas velocity.

d) Method 3, 3A, or 3B, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used for gas composition analysis, including measurement of oxygen concentration. Method 3, 3A, or 3B, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used simultaneously with each of the other reference methods. As an alternative to Method 3B, ASME PTC-19-10-1981-Part 10 may be used.

e) The pollutant concentrations ~~shall~~ must be adjusted to 7 percent oxygen using the following equation:

$$C_{adj} = C_{meas} (20.9-7)/(20.9-\%O_2)$$

Where:

C_{adj}	=	pollutant concentration adjusted to 7 percent oxygen;
C_{meas}	=	pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis
(20.9-7)	=	20.9 percent oxygen - 7 percent oxygen (defined oxygen corrective basis);
20.9	=	oxygen concentration in air, percent; and
$\%O_2$	=	oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent.

f) Method 5, 26A, or 29, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure PM emissions. As an alternative, a PM CEMS may be used in determining compliance with PM emissions using a 12-hour rolling average, calculated each hour as the average of the previous 12 operating hours.

g) Method 7 or 7E, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure NO_x emissions.

h) Method 6 or 6C, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure SO_2 emissions.

i) Method 9, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure stack opacity. As an alternative, the use of a bag leak detection system or a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards is considered demonstrative of compliance with the opacity requirements.

j) Method 10 or 10B, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure CO emissions. As an alternative, a CO CEMS may be used to measure CO emissions.

k) Method 22, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure fugitive ash emissions.

l) Method 23, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure total dioxin/furan emissions. As an alternative, the facility may elect to sample total dioxins/furans by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating a continuous automated sampling system for monitoring dioxin/furan emissions. The minimum sample time for Method 23 sampling ~~shall~~ must be ~~4~~ four hours per test run. If the affected facility has selected the TEQ for dioxin/furans (~~set out~~ in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~), ~~as provided~~ under Section 229.125 or 229.126 ~~of this Part~~, whichever is applicable, the following procedures ~~shall~~ must be used to determine compliance:

1) Measure the concentration of each dioxin/furan tetra-through-octa-congener emitted using Method 23;

2) For each dioxin/furan congener measured in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (i)(1) ~~of this Section~~, multiply the congener concentration by

its corresponding TEQ factor ~~specified~~ in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~; and

3) Sum the products calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (i)(2) ~~of this Section~~ to obtain the total concentration of dioxin/furans emitted in terms of TEQ.

m) Method 26 or 26A, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure HCl emissions. As an alternative, an HCl CEMS may be used to measure HCl emissions. Before January 1, 2014, if the affected facility has selected the percentage reduction standard for HCl ~~as provided~~ under Section 229.125(a) or 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~, whichever is applicable, the percentage reduction in HCl emissions ($\%R_{HCl}$) is computed using the following formula:

$$(\%R_{HCl}) = ((E_i - E_o)/E_i) \times 100$$

Where:

$\%R_{HCl}$ = percentage reduction of HCI emissions achieved;

E_i = HCI emissions concentration measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); and

E_o = metal emissions concentration (Pb, Cd, or Hg) measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

n) Method 29, at 40 CFR 60, ~~shall~~ must be used to measure Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions. As an alternative, ASTM D6784-02 may be used to measure Hg emissions; a multi-metals CEMS or Hg CEMS may be used to measure Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions; or the facility may elect to sample Hg by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating a continuous automated sampling system for monitoring Hg emissions. Before January 1, 2014, if the affected facility has selected the percentage reduction standards for metals ~~as provided~~ in Section 229.125(a) or 229.126(a) ~~of this Part~~, whichever ~~is~~ applicable, the percentage reduction in emissions ($\%R_{metal}$) is computed using the following formula:

$$(\%R_{metal}) = ((E_i - E_o)/E_i) \times 100$$

Where:

$\%R_{METAL}$ = percentage reduction of metal emissions (Pb, Cd, or Hg) achieved;

E_i = metal emissions concentration (Pb, Cd, or Hg) measured at the control device inlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis); and

E_O = metal emissions concentration (Pb, Cd, or Hg) measured at the control device outlet, corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER e: PEREMPTORY RULES

PART 230
NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (REPEALED)

(Source: Repealed in R89-7(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 17681, effective November 26, 1991.)

~~(BOARD NOTE: All regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7411 as amended . . . relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) . . . are applicable, without formal adoption by the Board, in this State and are enforceable under (the Environmental Protection Act). (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(b)).~~

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER f: TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

PART 232
TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS (REPEALED)

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: DETERMINATION OF A TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT

Section

SUBPART C: PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING CHARACTERISTICS OF A TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT

Section

SUBPART D: SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section

SUBPART E: LISTING AND DELISTING

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 9.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.5 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R90-1 at 16 Ill. Reg. 16592, effective October 18, 1992; amended in R96-4 at 21 Ill. Reg. 6237, effective May 12, 1997; repealed in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 232.100 Introduction

This Part establishes a program to identify toxic air contaminants. This Part includes a list of toxic air contaminants (Section 232.Appendix A), the procedures to determine a toxic air contaminant and the procedures to amend the list.

Section 232.110 Incorporations by Reference

a) The following materials are incorporated by reference:

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1989-90 (1989). Document can be obtained from: 6500 Glenway Avenue, Building D-7, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211-4438.

Good Laboratory Practice Standards, 21 CFR 58 (1990).

Good Laboratory Practice Standards, 40 CFR 160 (1989).

Good Laboratory Practice Standards, 40 CFR 792 (1990).

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). OECD Guidelines For Testing of Chemicals, Appendix: Good Laboratory Practice [c(81)30(Final)] (November, 1989). Document can be obtained from: OECD Publications and Information Centre, 2001 L Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036-4095.

United States Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Toxicological Program (NTP). Fifth Annual Report on Carcinogens (1989). Document can be obtained from: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An Updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1 to 42, Supplement 7 (1987). Document can be obtained from: WHO Publications Centre USA, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, New York 12210.

b) This Section incorporates no future editions or amendments.

Section 232.120 Definitions

The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part, as well as the definitions contained in this Section. Where a definition contained in this Section is more specific than those found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211, it must take precedence in application of this Part.

"ACGIH" means the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

"Adverse health effect" means a health injury or disease that may be produced by exposure to a contaminant. This includes any decrement in the function of an organ or organ system or any subclinical organ lesion that is likely to lead to a decrement in an organ or organ system function.

"Commercial fuel" means:

Any fuel offered for final sale for use in combustion processes;

Any gaseous or liquid fuel generated as a by-product at a source for which the source has been issued an operating permit to use such fuel internally in combustion processes, including internal combustion engines; or

Any waste derived fuel for which an operating permit has been issued and which represents no more than five percent (.05) by weight on a daily basis of total fuel used in combustion processes by a source.

"Critical gestation days" means the days during which the formation and differentiation of organs and organ systems occurs during embryonic development.

“Fugitive emissions” is defined according to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203.124.
"IARC" means the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer.

"IRIS" means the USEPA's Integrated Risk Information System.

"Illinois Toxic Air Contaminant" (ITAC) means any toxic air contaminant listed pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 232, excluding, specifically: coke oven gas; any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) now or hereafter listed under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (1990); and any pollutant or contaminant listed as a compound of concern under the Great Waters and Coastal Waters Program under Section 112(m) of the CAA.

"ITAC Source Report" means the report that the Agency provides to the source that lists data fields for the information required in the emissions report for Subpart D of this Part, and contains the information, if any, that previously has been reported to the Agency for those data fields.

"LC50" means the concentration in the air of a contaminant that kills, or is estimated to kill, 50% (.50) of a population of laboratory animals where the exposure is brief (8 hours or less) and where the route of exposure is inhalation.

"LD50" means the dose of a contaminant that kills, or is estimated to kill, 50% (.50) of a population of laboratory animals where the route of exposure is ingestion.

"Lowest observed adverse effect level" means the lowest experimentally determined dose at which a statistically or biologically significant indication of the toxic effect of concern is observed.

"Manufacture" means, for the purposes of Subpart D of this Part, to produce, prepare, or compound a listed ITAC, and includes coincidental production of an ITAC (e.g., as a by-product or impurity) as a result of the manufacture, processing or otherwise use or treatment of one or more chemical substances not an ITAC. An ITAC intentionally incorporated into a product is considered to be manufactured.

"NTP" means the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Services' National Toxicological Program.

"No observed effect" means the condition where no adverse health effect has been detected.

"Otherwise use" means, for the purposes of Subpart D of this Part, any activity involving a listed ITAC at a source that does not fall within the definition of "manufacture" or "process."

"Process" means, for the purposes of Subpart D of this Part, the preparation of an ITAC after its manufacture for distribution in commerce in the same physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the source, or preparation that produces a change in physical state or chemical form.

"Toxic air contaminant" (TAC) means a contaminant identified pursuant to Section 232.200 or Section 232.501 of this Part and listed in Appendix A of this Part.

Section 232.130 Applicability

The requirements of this Part do not apply to the following:

a) RETAIL DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS;

b) RETAIL AND NONCOMMERCIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING OF MOTOR FUELS;

c) COMBUSTION PROCESSES USING ONLY COMMERCIAL FUEL, INCLUDING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES; AND

d) INCIDENTAL OR MINOR SOURCES INCLUDING LABORATORY-SCALE OPERATIONS, AND SUCH OTHER SOURCES OR CATEGORIES OF SOURCES WHICH ARE DETERMINED BY THE BOARD TO BE OF MINOR SIGNIFICANCE. (Section 9.5(e) of the Act)

SUBPART B: DETERMINATION OF A TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT

Section 232.200 Characteristics for Determining a Toxic Air Contaminant

a) Contaminants found by the Board to be Toxic Air Contaminants pursuant to subsections (b) or (c), below, shall be listed in Section 232.Appendix A.

b) A TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT IS A CONTAMINANT WHICH the Board finds MAY CAUSE OR SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO AN INCREASE IN MORTALITY OR AN INCREASE IN SERIOUS IRREVERSIBLE OR INCAPACITATING REVERSIBLE ILLNESS, OR MAY POSE A SIGNIFICANT THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH. (Section 9.5(c) of the Act)

c) The Board shall find that a contaminant is a Toxic Air Contaminant upon a determination that:

1) The contaminant has a Toxicity Score of 3 or greater using the procedures for determining the Toxicity Score described in Section 232.310; or

2) The contaminant is classified as a carcinogen according to Section 232.320; and

3) The contaminant meets the statutory definition set forth in subsection (b), above.

d) Any person can petition the Board to list or delist a toxic air contaminant pursuant to the requirements of Section 232.500. The Board will consider such a petition a proposal for rulemaking subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.

SUBPART C: PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING CHARACTERISTICS OF A TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT

Section 232.300 Purpose

This Subpart identifies the procedures used to evaluate the characteristics of a toxic air contaminant. The Agency will use these procedures in proposing to list or delist toxic air contaminants in Section 232.Appendix A.

Section 232.310 Procedures for Determining the Toxicity Score

The Toxicity Score is the sum of the Acute Lethality Score and the Chronic Toxicity Score. The Acute Lethality Score is a number which indicates a contaminant's potential to cause death. The Chronic Toxicity Score is a number which indicates a contaminant's potential to cause adverse health effects after chronic exposure.

a) Procedure for Determining the Acute Lethality Score

1) The Acute Lethality Score is derived from toxicological studies using laboratory rats. One of two routes of exposure is used: inhalation or ingestion. Values derived from inhalation are used in preference to values derived from ingestion.

2) The Acute Lethality Score is derived from the following table:

Inhalation Concentration (LC50)	Acute Lethality Score
Less than: 500 mg/cu. m	3
500-4,999 mg/cu. m	2
5,000-50,000 mg/cu. m	1
Greater than: 50,000 mg/cu. m	0

or, if the above data are not available:

Ingestion Dose (LD50)	Acute Lethality Score
Less than: 50 mg/kg	3
50-499 mg/kg	2
500-5,000 mg/kg	1
Greater than: 5,000 mg/kg	0

b) Procedure for Determining the Chronic Toxicity Score
The Chronic Toxicity Score is the product of the Lowest Toxic Dose Score and the Severity of Effects Score.

1) Procedure for Determining the Lowest Toxic Dose Score

The Lowest Toxic Dose Score is a number based upon the lowest does of a contaminant that causes an observable adverse health effect.

The Lowest Toxic Dose Score is derived from the following table:

Dose	Lowest Toxic Dose Score
Less than: 5 mg/kg/day	1
5-50 mg/kg/day	2/3
Greater than: 50 mg/kg/day	1/3

2) Procedure for Determining the Severity of Effects Score
The Severity of Effects Score is a number based upon the category of organ(s) affected and the level of effect upon the organ(s).

A) Organ Categories

There are three categories of organs or organ systems which are identified as follows:

i) Category I includes: organs, the impairment or loss of which is fatal or usually cannot be compensated for by the body; gonads, the loss of which prevents the transmission of genetic material; and, adverse reproductive outcome including stillbirth, miscarriage, or reduced litter size (animal studies). The Category I organs are: Lungs, Heart, Brain, Spinal Cord, Kidneys, Liver, Bone Marrow, and Gonads.

ii) Category II includes: organs, the impairment or loss of which may be fatal, but which can be compensated for by drug or replacement therapy; adverse effect on an immune function which may be life threatening; changes in the composition or function of blood constituents which may be life threatening; and, certain fetotoxic effects including premature birth, reduced birth weight, and reduced morphometric parameters. The Category II organs are: Adrenals, Thyroids, Parathyroids, Pituitary, Pancreas, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine, Lymph Nodes, Thymus, Trachea.

iii) Category III includes: organs, the impairment or loss of which is not life threatening but may result in functional or emotional handicaps; adverse effect on an immune function which is not life threatening; changes in composition or function of blood which are not life threatening but may result in functional handicaps. Category III organs include,

but are not limited to: Oviducts, Epididymides, Uterus, Prostrate, Seminal Vesicles, Ductus Deferens, Penis, Vagina, Eyes, Bone, Nose, Peripheral Nerves, Muscles, Urinary Bladder, Blood Vessels, Ears, Gallbladder, Larynx, Mammary Glands, Salivary Glands, Skin, Spleen, Tongue, Teeth, Ureter, Urethra, Pharynx.

B) Levels of Effect

There are four levels of effect: Serious Irreversible (SI); Serious Reversible (SR); Non-serious Irreversible ("NI"); and Non-serious Reversible (NR).

i) A serious effect is an incapacitating condition or a condition which significantly contributes to an increase in mortality.

ii) A non-serious effect is a non-incapacitating condition or a condition which is unlikely to contribute to an increase in mortality.

iii) An irreversible effect is one that is permanent or would require medical treatment to correct.

iv) A reversible effect is a temporary effect.

C) Table of Severity of Effects Scores

The Severity of Effects Score for any level of effect observed in an organ belonging to a specified organ category is derived from the following table:

		Organ Category		
		I	II	III
Level of Effect	SI	6	5	4
	SR	5	4	3
	NI	4	3	2
	NR	3	2	1
No Observed Effect		0	0	0

D) When a study identifies an adverse health effect on multiple organs within the same category at the lowest observed adverse effect level, the Severity of Effects Score is increased by a value of 1. In no event can the Severity of Effects Score be greater than 6.

3) Additional procedures for calculating the Chronic Toxicity Score are described in Section 232.Appendix B.

Section 232.320 Carcinogen Classification

a) For purposes of this Part, the Agency will consider a contaminant to be a carcinogen if it is classified in the following manner:

1) A Category A1 or A2 Carcinogen by AGCIH; or

2) A Category 1 or 2A/2B Carcinogen by IARC; or

3) A "Human Carcinogen" or "Anticipated Human Carcinogen" by NTP; or

4) A Category A or B1/B2 Carcinogen by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in IRIS or a Final Rule issued in a Federal Register notice by the USEPA as of the effective date of this regulation.

b) The references ACGIH, IARC, and NTP are incorporated by reference in Section 232.110. The reference IRIS is the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Health and Environmental Assesment, Integrated Risk Information System. The categories A, B1, and B2 carcinogens of IRIS as of December 31, 1989, are listed in Section 232.Appendix C.

SUBPART D: SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 232.400 Purpose

This Subpart establishes identification and reporting requirements for new and existing sources that emit Illinois Toxic Air Contaminants.

Section 232.410 Applicability

a) This Subpart shall apply to any owner or operator of a source that manufactures, processes or imports 25,000 lbs. or more of any individual ITAC in any calendar year or otherwise uses 10,000 lbs. of any individual ITAC in any calendar year.

b) This Subpart shall not apply to the following:

1) Retail dry cleaning operations;

2) Retail and noncommercial storage and handling of motor fuels;

3) Combustion processes, including internal combustion engines, using only commercial fuel;

4) Equipment and operations which are exempt from permitting requirements pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.146;

5) Components of commercial and non-commercial agrichemical facility operations that are permitted under 8 Ill. Adm. Code 255 by the Department of Agriculture and endorsed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39.4 of the Act; [415 ILCS 5/39.4.]

6) Farm storage or application of agricultural chemicals and distribution facilities not covered by 8 Ill. Adm. Code 255 that are used for storage or distribution of agrichemicals; and

7) The requirements of this Subpart shall not apply to the application of registered pesticides.

c) If an ITAC is present in a mixture of chemicals at a source at a concentration below 1% (0.01) by weight, or .1% (0.001) by weight in the case of an ITAC which is a carcinogen listed in Appendix C of this Part, an owner or operator subject to this Subpart is not required to consider the quantity of the ITAC in such mixture when determining whether an applicable threshold has been met under subsection (a) of this Section or in determining the amount of emissions to be reported under Section 232.430 of this Part.

Section 232.420 ITAC Source Report

a) On or before July 1, 1997, the Agency shall provide to the owner or operator of a source that is expected to be subject to this Subpart the ITAC Source Report. The ITAC Source Report shall contain all data fields for the information required under this Subpart.

b) The information on emissions provided by the owner or operator of a source in the emissions report submitted pursuant to Section 232.430 of this Part shall be based on the best information available to the owner or operator and that is reflective of the operations of the source and its ITAC emissions.

Section 232.421 Emissions Report Certification

All emission reports filed pursuant to this Subpart shall contain the following certification statement: "I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the submitted information is true and complete and that the amounts

and values in this report are accurate based on reasonable estimates using data available to the preparers of this report." The certification statement shall be signed by an individual responsible for the certification of the accuracy of the emissions report who will take legal responsibility for the information verified or reported therein. The certification statement shall be accompanied by the full name, title, actual signature, date of signature, and a telephone number of the individual signing the emissions report.

Section 232.423 Failure to Receive an ITAC Source Report

Failure to receive the ITAC Source Report from the Agency shall not relieve an owner or operator from the obligation to file a complete emissions report. Any owner or operator who does not receive the ITAC Source Report on or before July 1, 1997, may contact the Agency to request the ITAC Source Report.

Section 232.430 Emissions Report

a) On or before October 1, 1997, the owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart shall file an emissions report for the calendar year 1996 which shall include the following information:

1) Source identification information and the source's actual annual emissions of each ITAC (identified by generic name and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number) expressed in tons per year (TPY), and the source's annual fugitive emissions of each ITAC, expressed in TPY, for each ITAC that exceeds the threshold for applicability as set forth in Section 232.410 of this Part. In determining the actual annual emissions of each ITAC, the source may exclude emissions of such ITAC from all emission units with de minimis emissions of ITACs; or

2) If the owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart so elects, the owner or operator may choose to submit the relevant portions of the USEPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) Form R in lieu of the report required under subsection (a)(1) of this Section. If the owner or operator so elects, the reporting of emissions under Form R may be reported in pounds per year rather than in tons per year (TPY) as required in subsection (a)(1) of this Section.

b) The following emissions of ITACs shall be considered to be de minimis and shall not be subject to reporting requirements under this Subpart:

1) Emissions of ITACs from an emission unit which, in the aggregate, are less than one-half (0.5) TPY;

2) Emissions from a process unit resulting from a process vent stream with ITAC concentrations that are always less than one-tenth of one percent

(0.001) by weight on a daily basis, if such concentrations include any carcinogen listed in Appendix C of this Part;

3) Emissions from a process unit resulting from a process vent stream with ITAC concentrations that are always less than one percent (0.01) by weight on a daily basis, if such concentrations do not include any carcinogen listed in Appendix C of this Part; or

4) Fugitive emissions of ITACs from a process unit which, in the aggregate, are less than one-half (0.5) TPY.

c) If a source becomes subject to this Subpart on or after the effective date of this Subpart, the owner or operator of the source shall submit an emissions report to the Agency on or before July 1 of the year following the date the source becomes subject to this Subpart for the period from the date the source first becomes subject to this Subpart through the end of the calendar year before the year the first report from such source is due under this Subpart. Such emissions report shall contain all of the information listed in subsections (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this Section and any additional information requested by the Agency pursuant to Section 232.450 of this Part. Any such emissions report shall satisfy the requirements Subpart D of this Part.

d) An owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart shall submit to the Agency a revised emissions report on or before July 1 of the year following the occurrence of any of the following:

1) If the source's actual annual emissions of any individual ITAC or any combination of ITACs required to be reported under this Subpart increases by more than one-half (0.50) TPY or one (1) TPY, respectively, from the sources' emissions of ITACs initially reported under this Subpart; or

2) If the source emits an ITAC that exceeds the threshold for applicability as set forth in Section 232.410 of this Part which was not previously reported in the source's initial report of its emissions of ITACs or in any subsequent revised report of its emissions of ITACs required to be submitted pursuant to this subsection (d).

e) Any revised emissions report required to be submitted under subsection (d) of this Section shall contain all of the information listed in subsection (a) of this Section and any additional information requested by the Agency pursuant to Section 232.450 of this Part. Any revised emissions report shall satisfy the requirements of Subpart D.

f) By July 1 of the calendar year following any modification or change to an emission unit requiring a revision to an existing permit or a new permit which may result in an increase in emissions of a previously reported ITAC by ten

percent (.10) or more, an owner or operator of a source subject to this Subpart shall submit to the Agency a revised emissions report which includes the information required under this Section 232.430.

Section 232.440 Use of Available Data

a) In order to provide the information requested by the Agency pursuant to Section 232.450 of this Part, the owner or operator of a source may:

1) Use reasonable engineering estimates of total emissions of individual ITACs pursuant to an emissions determination method, if, in each case, the owner or operator of a source specifies the emissions determination method used to estimate total emissions and certifies that such data represents the best available information and is true and accurate to the best of his/her knowledge; or

2) If available, use monitoring or measuring data collected pursuant to other provisions of law or regulation.

b) Nothing in this Subpart requires the monitoring or measurement of the quantities, concentrations, or frequency of emissions of any ITAC beyond any monitoring or measurement required under other provisions of law or regulation.

Section 232.450 Retention of Records/Additional Information

a) For purposes of modeling and conducting assessments of information submitted under this Subpart, the Agency may request supporting documentation or additional information for any emissions report submitted by a source, including:

1) An identification by generic name and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number the source's emissions of each ITAC by emission unit, with maximum hourly emission rates in lbs/hr and actual annual emissions in TPY and the source's fugitive emissions of each ITAC in TPY;

2) Operating data, exhaust point information and, if applicable, control device information for each emission unit; and

3) Copies of engineering estimate calculations, mass balance calculations, and any other information or documentation used by the owner or operator of a source in preparing an emissions report.

b) All records and calculations upon which the data submitted in the emissions report are based must be retained by the source for a minimum of three (3) years following the filing of a complete report. The owner or operator of a source shall provide the requested information in a format acceptable to the Agency within 60 days after the receipt of the request.

c) Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to impose upon any source subject to this Subpart any additional monitoring which is not otherwise required by applicable rules or a permit condition.

Section 232.460 Reporting of Errors

If, after submitting any emissions report required by this Subpart, the owner or operator of a source discovers any error in the data reported, the owner or operator shall notify the Agency of the error in writing and shall provide the Agency with the correct data. The notification and correction shall be conveyed to the Agency within sixty (60) days after the owner's or operator's discovery of the error. The corrected data shall be certified in accordance with Section 232.421 of this Part.

SUBPART E: LISTING AND DELISTING

Section 232.500 Procedures for Listing and Delisting Toxic Air Contaminants

a) Any person may submit a regulatory proposal to the Board to list or delist a toxic air contaminant.

b) The proposal to list a contaminant as a toxic air contaminant, or to delist a toxic air contaminant, must include, at a minimum, the following:

1) The contaminant or toxic air contaminant name and Chemical Abstract Service Number where applicable;

2) The basis for listing or delisting pursuant to Section 232.200(b) or (c). This shall include but is not limited to, a showing of one of the following:

A) The toxicity score or carcinogen classification is correctly determined pursuant to the Subpart C procedures;

B) The Subpart C procedure for determining a toxicity score or carcinogen classification is not appropriate for the contaminant;

C) The Subpart C procedure for determining a toxicity score or carcinogen classification is incorrectly applied for the contaminant;

D) The studies used are inadequate for the purposes of the Subpart C procedure; or

E) Additional or new studies should be considered in a determination to list or delist a contaminant.

3) A copy of each study or report used to justify the proposal.

c) The Agency shall participate in each proposal to list or delist a toxic air contaminant and must provide the Board with a recommendation as to advisability of listing or delisting. Such recommendation must include a toxicity scoring pursuant to Section 232.300 and a carcinogen classification pursuant to Section 232.310.

d) The Agency will propose an update of the list of toxic air contaminants to the Board no less frequently than once every 2 years.

Section 232.501 Listing of Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants, Great Lakes Commission Toxic Compounds and Great Waters Program Toxic Compounds

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 232.500 of this Subpart, all chemicals listed as "hazardous air pollutants" under Section 112(b) of the CAA (1990) (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)), and all chemicals targeted as toxic compounds or chemicals by the Great Lakes Commission or under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "Great Waters" Program which are not currently listed as toxic air contaminants under this Part, are hereby listed as toxic air contaminants under Appendix A of this Part. The listing of hazardous air pollutants and other toxic compounds or chemicals as toxic air contaminants under this Section is without reference to the listing procedures of Section 232.500 of this Subpart.

Section 232.APPENDIX A List of Toxic Air Contaminants

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0*
Acetamide	60-35-5*
Acetonitrile	75-05-8*
Acetophenone	98-86-2*
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3*
Acrolein	107-02-8*
Acrylamide	79-06-1*
Acrylic acid	79-10-7*
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1*
Aldrin	309-00-2**
Allyl chloride	107-05-1*
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3
o-Aminoazotoluene	93-56-3
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1*
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	82-28-0
Amitrole	61-82-5
Aniline	62-53-3*
o-Anisidine	90-04-0*
o-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2

Antimony	7440-36-0
Arsenic	7440-38-2**
Asbestos	1332-21-4*
Azobenzene	103-33-3
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3**
Benzene	71-43-2*
Benzidine	92-87-5*
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8**
Benzo(b)fluoranthene [3,4-Benzofluoranthene]	205-99-2**
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3
Benzo(k)fluoranthene [11,12-Benzofluoranthene]	207-08-9**
1,12-Benzoperylene	191-24-2
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7*
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7*
Benzyl violet	1694-09-3
Beryllium	7440-41-7
Beryllium oxide	1304-56-9*
Biphenyl	92-52-4*
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1*
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2
Bromoform	75-25-2*
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3**
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0*
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7
beta-Butyrolacetone	3068-88-0
C.I. Basic Red 9 monohydrochloride	569-61-9
Cadmium	7440-43-9**
Cadmium oxide	1306-19-0*
Calcium cyanamide	156-62-7*
Caprolactam	105-60-2
Captan	133-06-2*
Carbaryl	63-25-2*
Carbofuran	1563-66-2
Carbon black	1333-86-4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0*
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5††
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1*
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8
Catechol	120-80-9*
Chloramben	133-90-4*
Chlordane	57-74-9††
Chlorinated dibenzodioxins	--
Chlorinated dibenzofurans	--
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6
Alpha-Chlorinated toluenes	--
Chlorinated paraffins [C12, 60% chlorine]	108171-26-2

Chlorine	7782-50-5*
Chloroacetic acid	79-11-18*
2-Chloroacetophenone	532-27-4*
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7*
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6*
Chloroform	67-66-3*
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2*
3,4-Chloro-2-methylpropene	563-47-3
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	95-83-0
p-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3**
Chloroprene	126-99-8*
Chromium	7440-47-3**
Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9††
Chrysene	218-01-9**
Coal tar (pitch) volatiles	65996-93-2
Cobalt	7440-48-4**
Coke Oven Emissions	--††
Copper	7440-50-8**
p-Cresidine	120-71-8
Creosote (Coal)	8001-58-9
Cresol (mixed isomers) [Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)]	1319-77-3*
o-Cresol	95-48-7*
m-Cresol	108-39-4*
p-Cresol	106-44-5*
Cumene	98-82-8*
Cyanazine	21725-46-2
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1
DDD	72-54-8
DDE	3547-04-4*
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9**
DDT	50-29-3**
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0**
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156-41-7
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	101-80-4
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7*
Diazomethane	334-88-3*
Dibenzo(a,h)acridine	226-36-8
Dibenzo(a,j)acridine	224-42-0
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene [1,2:5.6-Dibenzanthracene]	53-70-3**
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	189-64-0
Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9
Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene	191-30-0
Dibenzofurans	132-64-9*

Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2††
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8*
1,2-Dibromoethane [Ethylene dibromide]	106-93-4*
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p-)	106-46-7*
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1*
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9
Dichloroethyl ether [Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether]	111-44-4*
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2,4-D,salts and esters]	94-75-7*
1,2-Dichloropropane [Propylene dichloride]	78-87-5*
1,3-Dichloropropylene [1,3-Dichloropropene]	542-75-6*
Dichlorovos	62-73-7*
Dieldrin	60-57-1**
Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5
Diethanolamine	111-42-2*
N,N-Diethyl aniline [N,N-Dimethylaniline]	121-69-7*
1,2-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate [Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)]	117-81-7††
Diethyl sulfate	64-67-5*
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether	101-90-6
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine [Dianisidine]	119-90-4*
Dimethyl acetamide	127-19-5
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3*
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene [Dimethyl aminoazo-benzene]	60-11-7*
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidene [o-Tolidine]	119-93-7*
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7*
N,N-Dimethyl formamide	68-12-2*
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7*
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1*
Dinitrocresol [4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts]	534-52-1*
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5*
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2*
1,4-Dioxane [1,4-Diethyleneoxide]	123-91-1*
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7*
Disulfoton	298-04-4
Endothall	145-73-3
Endrin	72-20-8**
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8*
1,2-Epoxybutane	106-88-7*
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5††
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4††
Ethyl chloride [Chloroethane]	75-00-3*
Ethylene dichloride [1,2-Dichloroethane]	107-06-2††
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1*
Ethyleneimine [Aziridine]	151-56-4*

Ethylene oxide	75-21-8*
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7*
Ethylidene dichloride [1,1-Dichloroethane]	75-34-3*
Etridiazole	2593-15-9
FMC-67825	95465-99-9
Fluorine	7782-41-4
Folpet	133-07-3
Formaldehyde	50-00-0*
Furmecyclox	60568-05-0
Heptachlor	76-44-8††
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3**
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1††
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene [Hexachlorobutadiene]	87-68-3††
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4*
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1††
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0*
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9*
Hexane	110-54-3*
Hydrazine	302-01-2*
Hydrazine sulfate	10034-93-2
Hydrochloric acid (aerosol)	7647-01-0*
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8
Hydrogen fluoride [Hydrofluoric acid]	7664-39-3*
Hydroquinone	123-31-9*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193-39-5**
Isophorone	78-59-1*
Isophorone diisocyanate	4098-71-9
Lead	7439-92-1**
Lindane-[Hexachlorocyclohexane-alpha]	319-84-6**
Lindane-[Hexachlorocyclohexane-beta]	319-85-7**
Lindane-[Hexachlorocyclohexane-gamma] [Lindane all isomers]	58-89-9††
Lindane-[Hexachlorocyclohexane-mixed isomers]	608-73-1
Linuron	330-55-2
Malathion	121-75-5
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6*
Manganese	7439-96-5**
Mercury	7439-97-6**
Methanol	67-56-1*
Methoxychlor	72-43-5††
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4
2-Methoxyethanol acetate	110-49-6
Methyl bromide [Bromomethane]	74-83-9*
Methyl chloride [Chloromethane]	74-87-3††
Methyl chloroform [1,1,1-Trichloroethane]	71-55-6††
Methyl ethyl ketone [2-Butanone]	78-93-3*

Methyl isobutyl ketone [Hexone]	108-10-1*
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9*
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6*
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4*
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4*
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate) [Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)]	101-68-8*
4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N'-dimethylbenzenamine)	101-61-1
Methylene chloride [Dichloromethane]	75-09-2††
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9*
4,4'-Methylenedianiline dihydrochloride	13552-44-8
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4*
Methyl iodide [Iodomethane]	74-88-4*
Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1
N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	70-25-7
Metolachlor	51218-45-2
Michler's Ketone	90-94-8
Mirex	2385-85-5**
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5
Naphthalene	91-20-3††
beta-Naphthylamide	91-59-8
Nickel	7440-02-0**
Nitric acid	7697-37-2
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3*
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3*
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	99-59-2
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9*
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7*
N-Nitroso-n-butyl-N-(3-carboxypropyl) amine	38252-74-3
N-Nitroso-n-butyl-N-(4-hydroxybutyl) amine	3817-11-6
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9*
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9
3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino) propionitrile	60153-49-3
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5*
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2*
N-Nitrosonornicotine	16543-55-8
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2

N-Nitrososarcosine	13256-22-9
Nitrofen	11836-75-5
Octachlorostyrene	2908-74-4**
PCDDs (Total polychlorinated dibenzodioxins)	--**
PCDFs (Total polychlorinated dibenzofurans)	--**
PAHs (Total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)	--**
Parathion	56-38-2††
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5**
Pentachloronitrobenzene [Quintobenzene]	82-68-8††
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5††
Peracetic acid	79-21-0
Phenol	108-95-2††
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3*
Phenylhydrazine	100-63-0
Phorate	298-02-2
Phosgene	75-44-5*
Phosphine	7803-51-2*
Phosphorus	7723-14-0*
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025-87-3
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026-13-8
Photomirex	39801-14-4**
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9*
Polybrominated biphenyls	--
Polychlorinated biphenyls [Aroclors]	1336-36-3††
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2
Propane sultone [1,3-Propane sultone]	1120-71-4*
beta-Propiolactone	57-57-8*
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6*
Propoxur [Baygon]	114-26-1*
Propyleneimine [1,2-Propylenimine, (2-Methylaziridine)]	75-55-8*
Propylene oxide	75-56-9*
Pyrene	129-00-0
Quinoline	91-22-5*
Quinone	106-51-4*
Selenium	7782-49-2
Sodium borate	1303-96-4
Styrene	100-42-5*
Styrene oxide	96-09-3*
Sulfalate	95-06-7
Sulfuric acid (aerosol)	7664-93-9
Terbufos	13071-79-9
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	634-66-2**
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3**
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5*
Tetrachloroethylene [Perchloroethylene]	127-18-4††
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	1746-01-6††

4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1
Thiophenol	108-98-5
Thiourea	62-56-6
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0*
Toluene	108-88-3††
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate [2,4-Toluene diisocyanate]	584-84-9*
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7
o-Toluidine	95-53-4*
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5
p-Toluidine	106-49-0
Toxaphene	8001-35-2††
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1*
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5*
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6††
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4††
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2††
Triethylamine	121-44-8*
Trifluralin	1582-09-8††
Trimethyl benzene	25551-13-7
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	95-63-6
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	118-96-7
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1*
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7
Trypan blue	72-57-1
Urethane [Ethyl carbamate]	51-79-6*
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4*
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2*
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4*
Vinylidene chloride [1,1-Dichloroethylene]	75-35-4*
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1330-20-7*
o-Xylenes	95-47-6*
m-Xylenes	108-38-3*
p-Xylenes	106-42-3*

Antimony compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains antimony as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--
Arsenic compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains arsenic as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--
Beryllium compounds*	--

Includes any unique chemical substance that contains beryllium as part of that chemical's infrastructure

Cadmium compounds* --
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains cadmium as part of that chemical's infrastructure

Chromium compounds* --
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains chromium as part of that chemical's infrastructure

Cobalt compounds* --
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains cobalt as part of that chemical's infrastructure

Cyanide compounds* --
x(pos) CN(neg) where X = H(pos) or any other group where a formal dissociation can be made. For example, KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$

Glycol ethers* --
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains glycol as part of that chemical's infrastructure. Includes mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol $R(OCH_2CH_2)_n$-OR' where
n = 1,2, or 3
R = alkyl or aryl groups
R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: $R(OCH_2CH_2)_n$-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

Fine mineral fibers* --
Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) having the

average diameter of 1 micrometer or less.	
Lead compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains lead as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--
Manganese compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains manganese as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--††
Mercury compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains mercury as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--
Nickel compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains nickel as part of that chemical's infrastructure	--††
Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM)* Includes organic compounds having more than one benzene ring and a boiling point equal to or greater than 100 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Farenheit).	--††
Radionuclides (including radon)* A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.	--
Selenium Compounds* Includes any unique chemical substance that contains selenium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.	--

* Indicates presence on HAP List.
** Indicates presence on Great Waters or Great Lakes List.
†† Indicates presence on HAP and Great Waters or Great Lakes Lists.

Section 232.Appendix B Additional Procedures for Calculating the Chronic Toxicity Score

a) Procedures to be used in selecting chronic toxicity studies.

1) Chronic toxicity studies in which all of the items in subsection (a)(1)(A) of this appendix are identified or measured with adequate specificity to use the equations in subsection (b) of this appendix are to be given first preference.

   A) Study items to be identified or measured:

      i) Test species;

      ii) Contaminant dose;

      iii) Duration of exposure must be at least 21 days, except for developmental studies in animals, in which case the duration of exposure must be during critical gestation days;

      iv) Route of exposure; and

      v) Effect of exposure.

   B) In the event that two or more studies are available in which the items in subsection (a)(1)(A) are deemed to have been identified or measured, but which give inconsistent results, the study must be selected by the following procedures:

      i) In the event that two or more studies are laboratory animal toxicity studies, the study that is conducted in accordance with or consistent with Good Laboratory Practice Standards must be used. Good Laboratory Practice Standards are incorporated by reference in Section 232.110.

      ii) In the event that the application of the procedure in subsection (i) fails to result in the selection of one study, then the study that results in the highest Chronic Toxicity Score must be used.

2) Studies that identify or measure all of the items in subsection (a)(1)(A) of this appendix, except for the contaminant dose, must be given second preference.

   A) For a second preference study, the Lowest Toxic Dose Score for a given species and a given route of exposure must be determined according to the following table:

Species	Route of Exposure	Lowest Toxic Dose Score

Human	Inhalation	1
Human	Non-inhalation	2/3
Non-human	Inhalation	2/3
Non-human	Non-inhalation	1/3

B) In the event that two or more second preference studies are available, the study that results in the highest Chronic Toxicity Score must be used.

3) A contaminant for which there is insufficient data in the study to identify the elements of either a first or second preference study must be determined to have no data and be assigned a Chronic Toxicity Score of 0.

b) The following general equation must be used to obtain the dose in units of milligram per kilogram per day for the oral, gavage and inhalation routes of exposure: Dose = (I)(C)(TCF)/UF

1) For the routes of exposure listed below, use the following: TCF= Time Correction Factor of 1, unless the exposure was intermittent, in which case the fraction of time during which exposure occurred is used (e.g., 5 days/week = 5/7 = 0.71).
UF= Uncertainty Factor of 10, used only when data are for exposure periods less than 90 days. In the case of fetotoxicity and teratogenicity studies, an Uncertainty Factor of 1 must be used;

2) Where the exposure is oral use the following:

A) Oral Exposure via Food: I= Food Intake in kilogram of food ingested per kilogram of body weight per day (kg/kg-d) (refer to Chart 1 for standard values); C= Contaminant Concentration in food in units of milligram per kilogram (mg/kg); or

B) Oral Exposure via Water: I= Water Intake in liter of water ingested per kilogram of body weight per day (L/kg-d) (refer to Chart 1 for standard values); C= Contaminant Concentration in water in units of milligram per liter (mg/L);

3) Where the exposure is via gavage use the following: The product (I X C) in the above equation must be replaced by Gavage Dose (GD) in units of milligram of contaminant ingested per kilogram of body weight per day (mg/kg-d); or

4) Where the exposure is via inhalation use the following:

I= Air intake in cubic meter of air inhaled per kilogram of body weight per day (cu.m3/kg-d) measured as the product of Ventilation Rate (VR) (refer

to Chart 1 for standard values) and Inhalation retention factor (RF) (assumed to be 0.5 for this procedure);

C= Contaminant Concentration in air in units of milligram per cubic meter (mg/cu.m).

Chart 1
Summary of Physiological Parameters

Species	Water Intake L/kg/day	Food Intake kg/kg/day	Ventilation cu.m/kg/day
Cat	0.100	0.050	0.46
Dog	0.025	0.025	0.31
Guinea Pig	0.075	0.040	0.58
Human	0.029	0.025	0.26
Monkey	0.14	0.07	0.32
Mouse	0.25	0.15	1.44
Rabbit	0.065	0.030	0.46
Rat	0.10	0.050	0.66

Section 232.Appendix C Carcinogens (Categories A, B1 and B2) listed on the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of December 31, 1989 (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Category
Acetaldehyde	000075-07-0	B2
Acrylamide	000079-06-1	B2
Acrylonitrile	000107-13-1	B1
Aldrin	000309-00-2	B2
Aniline	000062-53-3	B2
Arsenic	007440-38-2	A
Azobenzene	000103-33-3	B2
Benzene	000071-43-2	A
Benzidine	000092-87-5	A
Benzo(a)pyrene	000050-32-8	B2
Benzyl chloride	000100-44-7	B2
Beryllium	007440-41-7	B2
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	000117-81-7	B2
Bis(chloroethyl) ether	000111-44-4	B2
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	000542-88-1	A
1,3-Butadiene	000106-99-0	B2
Cadmium	007440-43-9	B1
Carbon Tetrachloride	000056-23-5	B2
Chlordane	000057-74-9	B2

Chloroform	000067-66-3	B2
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	000107-30-2	A
Chromium(VI)	18540-29-9	A
Coke Oven Emissions	008007-45-2	A
Creosote	008001-58-9	B1
DDD	000072-54-8	B2
DDE	000072-55-9	B2
DDT	000050-29-3	B2
1,2-Dichloroethane	000107-06-2	B2
1,3-Dichloropropene	000542-75-6	B2
Dichlorovos	000062-73-7	B2
Dieldrin	000060-57-1	B2
Dimethyl Sulfate	000077-78-1	B2
1,4-Dioxane	000123-91-1	B2
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	000122-66-7	B2
Epichlorohydrin	000106-89-8	B2
Ethylene Dibromide	000106-93-4	B2
Folpet	000133-07-3	B2
Formaldehyde	000050-00-0	B1
Furmecyclox	060568-05-0	B2
Heptachlor	000076-44-8	B2
Heptachlor Epoxide	001024-57-3	B2
Hexachlorocyclohexane, technical	000608-73-1	B2
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	000319-84-6	B2
Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	019408-74-3	B2
Hydrazine, Hydrazine Sulfate (MIXTURE)		B2
Lead and Compounds (Inorganic)		B2
4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N'- dimethyl) benzenamine	000101-61-1	B2
N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine	010595-95-6	B2
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	000924-16-3	B2
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	000621-64-7	B2
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	001116-54-7	B2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	000055-18-5	B2
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	000062-75-9	B2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	000086-30-6	B2
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	000930-55-2	B2
Nickel Carbonyl	013463-39-3	B2
Nickel Refinery Dust	007440-02-0	A
Nickel Subsulfide	012035-72-2	A
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	001336-36-3	B2
Toxaphene	008001-35-2	B2

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER i: OPEN BURNING

PART 237
OPEN BURNING

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: PERMITS

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1010 and 1027)~~[415 ILCS 5/10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Rules 401 through 406, R70-11, 2 PCB 373, filed and effective September 7, 1971; Renumbered as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part V: Open Burning, R72-11, 6 PCB 199, filed and effective November 10, 1972; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 51, p. 117, effective December 7, 1979; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 14521, effective November 8, 1982; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13626; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 14176, effective August 23, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____).

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 237.101 Definitions

All terms ~~which appear~~ in this Part have the definitions ~~specified~~ in this ~~Part~~ Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211.

"Agricultural Wastes"~~: Any~~ means any refuse, except garbage and dead animals, generated on a farm or ranch by crop and livestock production practices including such items as bags, cartons, dry bedding, structural materials, and crop residues but excluding landscape wastes.

"Clean Wood Building Debris"~~: The~~ means the wooden remains of a building. The term excludes rubber, asphalt, and non-wooden materials.

"Disaster"~~: A~~ means a major disaster declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois.

"Disaster Area"~~: Area~~ means area in which a major disaster has been declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois.

"Domicile Waste"~~: Any~~ means any refuse generated on single-family domiciliary property as a result of domiciliary activities. The term excludes landscape waste, garbage, and trade waste.

"Garbage"~~: Refuse~~ means refuse resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food or food products.

"Landscape Waste"~~: Any~~ means any vegetable or plant refuse, except garbage and agricultural waste. The term includes trees, tree trimmings, branches, stumps, brush, weeds, leaves, grass, shrubbery, and yard trimmings.

"Open Burning"~~: The~~ means the combustion of any matter in such a way that the products of the combustion are emitted to the open air without originating in or passing through equipment for which a permit could be issued under Section 9(b) of the Act ~~(Environmental Protection Act, (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009(b))~~[415 ILCS 5/9(b)].

"Refuse"~~: Any~~ means any discarded matter; or any matter which is to be reduced in volume, or otherwise changed in chemical or physical properties, in order to facilitate its discard, removal, or disposal.

"Restricted Areas"~~: The~~ means the area within the boundaries of any "municipality" as defined in the Illinois Municipal Code ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 24, par. 1-1-2)~~[65 ILCS 5/1-1-2], plus a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries of any such municipality having a population of 1,000 or more according to the latest federal census.

"Trade Waste"~~: Any~~ means any refuse resulting from the prosecution of any trade, business, industry, commercial venture, utility, or service activity, and any government

or institutional activity, whether or not for profit. The term includes landscape waste but excludes agricultural waste.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.102 Prohibitions

a) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow open burning, except as provided in this Part.

b) ~~No~~ A person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the burning of any refuse in any chamber or apparatus, unless ~~such~~ that chamber or apparatus is designed for ~~the purpose of~~ disposing of the class of refuse being burned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.103 Explosive Wastes

Open burning of wastes creating a hazard of explosion, fire, or other serious harm, unless authorized by other provisions in this Part, ~~shall~~ must be permitted only upon application for the grant of a variance ~~as provided by~~under the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.)~~ [415 ILCS 5/35 *et seq*.] and by the Pollution Control Board's ~~(Board)~~ Procedural Rules (35 Ill. Adm. Code~~: Subtitle A, Chapter I~~ 104.Subpart B).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.110 Local Enforcement

It shall be the obligation of local governments ~~as well as of~~and the Environmental Protection Agency ~~(Agency)~~, to enforce by appropriate means the prohibitions of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.120 Exemptions

The following activities are not in violation of Section 9(c) of the Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009(c))~~[415 ILCS 5/9(c)] or ~~of~~ this Part unless they cause air pollution as defined in the Act. Nothing in this Section ~~shall~~ must exempt ~~such~~ these activities from applicable local restrictions.

a) The open burning of agricultural waste, but only:

1) On the premises on which ~~such~~ the waste is generated; and

2) In areas other than restricted areas; and

3) When atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants; and

4) If ~~such~~ the burning does not create a visibility hazard on roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields; and

5) More than 305 meters (1,000 feet) from residential or other populated areas; and

6) When it can be affirmatively demonstrated that no economically reasonable alternative method of disposal is available.

b) The open burning of domicile waste, but only:

1) On the premises on which ~~such~~ the waste is generated; and

2) In areas other than restricted areas; and

3) When atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants; and

4) If ~~such~~ the burning does not create a visibility hazard on roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields.

c) The open burning of landscape waste, but only:

1) On the premises on which ~~such~~ the waste is generated; and

2) When atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants; and

3) If ~~such~~ the burning does not create a visibility hazard on roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields; and

4) In those areas of the State which are not in the following prohibited areas:

A) Municipalities having a population in excess of 2,500 according to the latest federal census.

B) Municipalities of any size which adjoin a municipality having a population in excess of 2,500.

C) All municipalities wholly within 40 air miles (64.5 kilometers) of Meigs Field, Chicago, Illinois.

D) All municipalities wholly within 20 air miles (32.3 kilometers) of McKinley Bridge connecting St. Louis, Missouri and Venice, Illinois.

E) Rural areas 305 meters (1,000 feet) or less from a municipality in which open burning of landscape waste is prohibited.

d) The setting of fires to combat or limit existing fires, when reasonably necessary in the ~~judgement~~ judgment of the responsible government official.

e) The burning of fuels for legitimate campfire, recreational, and cooking purposes, or in domestic fireplaces, in areas where such-burning is consistent with other laws, provided that no garbage shall be burned in such cases.

f) The burning of waste gases, provided that in the case of refineries all such flares ~~shall~~ must be equipped with smokeless tips or comparable devices to reduce pollution.

g) Small open flames for heating tar, for welding, acetylene torches, highway safety flares, and the like.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective_____)

Section 237.130 Freeport Air Curtain Destructor (Repealed)

~~This section applies to an air curtain destructor operated by the City of Freeport within Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, Stephenson County.~~

~~a) Burning of landscape waste and clean wood waste in this air curtain destructor pursuant to permit conditions is lawful.~~

~~b) The Agency may grant a permit for this air curtain destructor pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and Subpart B of this Part.~~

~~c) The existing permit and operating requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 710 and 737 (Parts II and III of Chapter 7) shall not apply to this air curtain destructor; provided, however, that this subsection shall be inoperative in the event the Board, after the effective date of this section, pursuant to Section 22 of the Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022), adopts regulations applicable to this air curtain destructor.~~

~~d) If the City of Freeport allows public access to the air curtain destructor site, the Agency shall, as a condition of any permit used for an air curtain destructor, limit access between the landfill and air curtain destructor areas, sufficient to assure compliance with the Act and Board regulations applicable to the landfill.~~

(Source: Repealed in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: PERMITS

Section 237.201 Available Permits

The Agency may grant permits for open burning in the following instances:

a) For instruction in firefighting methods ~~of firefighting~~; ~~or~~ for testing ~~of~~ fire extinguishing equipment ~~for extinguishing fires~~, ~~of~~ flares, ~~and~~ signals, or ~~of~~ experimental incinerators~~,~~; or for research in control of fires;

b) For the destruction of vegetation on site under circumstances in which its removal would necessitate significant environmental damage;

c) For research or management in prairie or forest ecology;

d) For burning of landscape waste in any area of the State if ~~such~~ the burning is conducted with the aid of an air curtain destructor or comparable device to reduce emissions substantially~~;~~, and does not occur within 305 meters (1,000 feet) of any residential or other populated area;

e) For the destruction of oil sludges in petroleum production for safety reasons where alternative means including product recovery are impracticable~~; provided, that~~. However, when emergency conditions require, such burning may be done without a permit, and a report shall be filed with the Agency within ten days, ~~thereafter~~after the burning.~~, indicating~~ The report must indicate the place and time of ~~such~~ the burning, the quantities burned, the meteorological conditions, and the reasons why emergency burning was necessary;

f) In a disaster area, for the open burning of clean wooden building debris, landscape waste, and agricultural waste caused by a disaster.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.202 Permit Application

An application for a permit ~~shall~~ must be in ~~such~~ a form and ~~shall~~ contain ~~such~~ information ~~as shall be~~ required in procedures adopted by the Agency. ~~Such~~ The application ~~shall~~ must contain, as a minimum, data and information sufficient to inform the Agency with respect to: the exact quantities and types of material to be burned; the exact nature and exact quantities of air contaminant emissions which will result; the exact frequency, including date where appropriate, when such burning will take place, the exact location of the burning site including a map showing distances to residences, populated areas, roadways, air fields, etc.; the methods or actions which will be taken to reduce the emission of air contaminants; the reasons why alternatives to open burning are not available; and the reasons why such burning is necessary to the public interest.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.203 Permit Conditions

The Agency may impose ~~such~~ conditions in the permit ~~as may be~~ necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.204 Standards of Issuance

~~No~~ The Agency must not grant a permit ~~shall be granted~~ unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Agency that the open burning: is necessary to the public interest; will be conducted in such a time, place, and manner as to minimize the emission of air contaminants; will have no serious detrimental effect upon adjacent properties or the occupants thereof. ~~Provided that applications for~~Applications for open burning permits ~~to open burn pursuant to~~under Section 237.201(f) ~~shall~~ must contain, as a minimum, data and information sufficient to inform the Agency with respect to: the nature and estimated quantities of the materials to be burned, the manner in which the material to be burned resulted from the disaster, the location of the material to be burned, the date when such burning will take place, and the reasons why alternatives to open burning are not available.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.205 Duration and Renewal

~~No permit shall~~A permit must not be valid for longer than one year. Applications ~~for renewal of~~to renew a permit ~~shall~~ must be submitted to the Agency at least 90 days ~~prior to the expiration of~~before the prior permit expires, and ~~shall~~ must conform to Section 237.202. The standards for issuance of renewal permits ~~shall~~ must be ~~as set forth in~~those under Section 237.204.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.206 Revision

The Agency may revise any permit granted ~~pursuant to~~under this rule, or any conditions ~~contained~~ in any such permit.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.207 Revocation

Violation of any of the conditions of the permit ~~shall~~ must be grounds for revocation of the permit by the Agency~~, as well as for~~ and other sanctions ~~provided in~~under the Act.

Section 237.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~ ~~SECTION~~

~~501~~	~~237.101~~
~~502~~	~~237.102~~
~~503~~	~~237.120~~
~~504(a)~~	~~237.201~~
~~504(b)~~	~~237.202~~
~~504(c)~~	~~237.204~~
~~504(d)~~	~~237.203~~
~~504(e)~~	~~237.205~~
~~504(f)~~	~~237.207~~
~~504(g)~~	~~237.206~~
~~505~~	~~237.103~~
~~506~~	~~237.110~~
~~550~~	~~237.130~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 237.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~237.101~~	~~501~~
~~237.102~~	~~502~~
~~237.103~~	~~505~~
~~237.110~~	~~506~~
~~237.120~~	~~503~~
~~237.130~~	~~550~~
~~237.201~~	~~504(a)~~
~~237.202~~	~~504(b)~~
~~237.203~~	~~504(d)~~
~~237.204~~	~~504(c)~~
~~237.205~~	~~504(e)~~
~~237.206~~	~~504(g)~~
~~237.207~~	~~504(f)~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER k: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR MOBILE SOURCES

PART 240
MOBILE SOURCES

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: EMISSIONS

Section

SUBPART C: SMOKE OPACITY STANDARDS AND TEST PROCEDURES FOR DIESEL-POWERED HEAVY DUTY VEHICLES

Section

SUBPART D: STEADY-STATE IDLE MODE TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

Section

SUBPART E: TRANSIENT LOADED MODE TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

Section

SUBPART F: EVAPORATIVE TEST STANDARDS

SUBPART G: ON-ROAD REMOTE SENSING TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

SUBPART H: ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC TEST STANDARDS

SUBPART I: VISUAL INSPECTION TEST STANDARDS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9 and 10 and authorized by Sections 27 and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9, 10, 27, and 28] and Section 13C-20 of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-20].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part VII: Mobile Sources, filed and effective April 14, 1972; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13628; amended in R85-25, at 10 Ill. Reg. 11277, effective

June 16, 1986; amended in R90-20 at 16 Ill. Reg. 6184, effective April 7, 1992; amended in R94-20 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18013, effective December 12, 1994; amended in R94-19 at 18 Ill. Reg. 18228, effective December 20, 1994; amended in R98-24 at 22 Ill. Reg. 13723, effective July 13, 1998; expedited correction at 22 Ill. Reg. 21120, effective July 13, 1998; amended in R01-12 at 24 Ill. Reg. 19188, effective December 18, 2000; amended in R01-8 at 25 Ill. Reg. 3680, effective February 26, 2001; amended in R02-8 at 25 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective December 18, 2001; amended in R11-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 5552, effective March 18, 2011; amended in R12-12 at 36 Ill. Reg. 1066, effective February 1, 2012; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: DEFINTIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 240.101 Preamble

As the state of knowledge and technology relating to the control of emissions from motor vehicles advances, and ~~in furtherance of~~to further the purposes of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5] (Act), the Pollution Control Board (Board) must ~~shall~~ provide by rules and regulations for the control of emissions from motor vehicles. The ~~Such~~ rules and regulations must ~~shall~~ prescribe requirements for the installation and use of equipment designed to reduce or eliminate emissions and for the proper maintenance of the ~~such~~ equipment and ~~of~~ vehicles. Any rules and regulations promulgated under ~~pursuant to~~ this Section must ~~shall~~ be consistent with provisions of federal law, if any, relating to control of emissions from the vehicles concerned.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.102 Definitions

All terms ~~that appear~~ in this Part have the definitions ~~specified~~ in this Section, the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C], and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211. When ~~conflicting~~ definitions ~~occur between~~in this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 or 211 conflict, the definitions of this Section apply in this Part.

~~"~~"Agency"~~"~~ means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

~~"~~"Diesel engine"~~"~~ means all types of internal-combustion engines in which air is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected directly into the cylinder area.

~~"~~"Diesel locomotive"~~"~~ means a diesel engine vehicle designed to move cars on a railway.

~~"~~"Evaporative system integrity test"~~"~~ means a test of a vehicle's evaporative system. The test must~~shall~~ either consist of a leak check of a vehicle's fuel cap with a fuel cap pressure decay tester (fuel cap pressure decay test), a fuel cap leak flow tester (fuel cap leak flow test), or a visual functional check, as applicable.

~~"~~"Fuel cap"~~"~~ means a device used to seal a vehicle's fuel inlet.

“"Fuel cap leak flow test"" means a test which may be performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part on a vehicle's fuel cap using a fuel cap leak flow tester to determine whether the vehicle complies with the evaporative system emission standards of this Part.

“"Fuel cap leak flow tester"" means a device used to determine the leak flow integrity of a vehicle's fuel cap by comparing the measured leak flow of the fuel cap with an established fuel cap leak flow standard.

“"Fuel cap pressure decay test"" means the test performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part on a vehicle's fuel cap using a fuel cap pressure decay tester to determine whether the vehicle complies with the evaporative system emission standards of this Part.

“"Fuel cap pressure decay tester"" means a device used to determine the pressure decay integrity of a vehicle's fuel cap by monitoring the pressure behind the fuel cap for a ten second period and comparing the measured pressure decay of the fuel cap to an established fuel cap pressure decay standard.

“"Fuel cap visual functional test"" means the test performed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with this Part on a vehicle's fuel cap using visual analysis to determine whether the vehicle complies with the evaporative system emission standards of this Part.

“"Gross vehicle weight rating"" or “"GVWR"" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle.

“"Heavy duty vehicle"" means any motor vehicle rated at more than 8500 pounds GVWR or that has a vehicle curb weight of more than 6000 pounds or that has a basic vehicle frontal area in excess of 45 square feet.

“"High idle"" means a vehicle operating condition with engine disconnected from an external load (placed in either neutral or park) and operating at speed of 2500 ± 300 RPM.

“"Idle mode"" means that portion of a vehicle emission test procedure conducted with the engine disconnected from an external load and operating at minimum throttle.

“"Initial idle mode"" means the first of up to two idle mode sampling periods during a steady-state idle mode test, during which exhaust emission measurements are made with the vehicle in “"as-received"" condition.

“"Light duty truck 1"" means a motor vehicle rated at 6000 pounds maximum GVWR or less and which has a vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, and which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or is designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12

persons, or is available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

"Light duty truck 2" means a motor vehicle rated between 6001 and 8500 pounds maximum GVWR and which has a vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, and which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or is designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons, or is available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

"Light duty vehicle" means a passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 12 passengers or fewer.

"Measured values" means five-second running averages of exhaust emission concentrations sampled at a minimum rate of twice per second.

"Model year" means the year of manufacture of a motor vehicle based upon the annual production period ~~as~~ designated by the manufacturer and indicated on the title and registration of the vehicle. If the manufacturer does not designate a production period for the vehicle, then "model year" means the calendar year of manufacture.

"Motor vehicle", as used in this Part, must ~~shall~~ have the same meaning as in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/1-146].

"Opacity" means the percentage of light transmitted from a source that is prevented from reaching a light detector.

"Preconditioning mode" means a period of steady-state high-idle operation conducted to ensure that the engine and emissions control system components are operating at normal operating temperatures, thus minimizing false failures caused by improper or insufficient warm-up.

"Second-chance idle mode" means the second of two idle mode sampling periods during a steady-state idle mode test, preceded by a preconditioning mode and ~~utilized~~ used as a second chance to pass idle exhaust emission standards immediately ~~following~~ after an initial idle mode failure.

"Snap-acceleration test" means a test to measure exhaust smoke opacity from heavy-duty diesel powered vehicles in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the SAE J1667 procedure, incorporated by reference at Section 240.107 ~~of this Subpart~~.

"Steady-state idle test" means a vehicle emission test procedure consisting of an initial idle mode measurement of exhaust emissions followed, if necessary, by a loaded or high idle preconditioning mode and a second-chance idle mode.

"Vehicle curb weight" means the actual vehicle weight plus standard equipment and a full fuel tank.

"Visual inspection test" means a visual examination of a vehicle's malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) consisting of verifying the status of the MIL in the key-on/engine off position followed by verifying the status of the MIL in the key-on/engine on position to determine the status of the MIL and existence of an emission related malfunction with the vehicle.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.103 Prohibitions

Except as permitted or authorized by law, a ~~no~~ person must not ~~shall~~ fail to maintain in good working order or remove, dismantle, or otherwise cause to be inoperative any equipment or feature constituting an operational element of the air pollution control systems or mechanisms of a motor vehicle as required by rules or regulations of the Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be maintained in or on the vehicle.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.104 Inspection

a) All motor vehicles subject to inspection ~~pursuant to~~under Section 13C-15 of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-15] must~~shall~~ comply with applicable vehicle emission standards ~~contained~~ in Sections 240.152, 240.172, 240.182, 40.192, and 240.202 ~~of this Part~~.

b) All diesel-powered vehicles subject to inspection under ~~pursuant to~~ Section 13-109.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/13-109.1] must comply with applicable smoke opacity standards ~~set forth~~ in Section 240.141(a) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.105 Penalties

a) Any violations of Sections 240.103, 240.121, 240.122, or 240.123 must ~~of this Part shall~~ be subject to the penalties ~~as set forth~~ in Section 42 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/42].

b) Any violations of Sections 240.104(b), 240.152, 240.172, 240.182, 240.192, or 240.202 ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, must ~~shall~~ be subject to the penalties ~~as set forth~~ in Sections 13C-55 and 13C-60 of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law [625 ILCS 5/13C-55 and 13C-60].

c) Any violation of Section 240.141(a) ~~of this Part~~ will be subject to penalties ~~as set forth~~ in Section 13-109.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/13-109.1].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.106 Determination of Violation

a) Any violations of Sections 240.103, 240.121, 240.122, or 240.123 must ~~of this Part shall~~ be determined by visual observation or by a test procedure employing an opacity measurement system ~~as qualified by~~under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart J.

b) Any violations of Sections 240.152, 240.172, 240.182, 240.192, or 240.202 ~~of this Part~~, as applicable, must ~~shall~~ be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with test procedures adopted by the Agency in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 276.

c) Any violation of Section 240.141(a) ~~of this Part~~ will be determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with test procedures ~~set forth~~ in Section 240.141(b) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.107 Incorporations by Reference

The following material is incorporated by reference and includes no later editions or amendments:

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, www.sae.org: Report J1667 Snap-Acceleration Smoke Test Procedure for Heavy-Duty Diesel Powered Vehicles (February 1996).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: EMISSIONS

Section 240.121 Smoke Emissions

a) There ~~shall~~ must be no visible emissions of smoke from a motor vehicle, zero opacity.

b) Motor vehicles traveling Illinois public highways from out of State must comply with subsection (a).

c) A ~~No~~ used motor vehicle ~~shall~~ must not be sold or transferred in Illinois unless that ~~said~~ vehicle meets subsection (a).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.122 Diesel Engine Emission Standards for Locomotives

a) ~~No~~ A person person ~~shall~~ must not cause or allow the emission of smoke from any diesel locomotive in the State of Illinois to exceed thirty percent (30%) opacity.

b) Subsection (a) ~~shall~~ must not apply to:

1) Smoke resulting from starting a cold locomotive~~:~~ for a period ~~of time~~ not to exceed 30 minutes.

2) Smoke emitted while accelerating under load from a throttle setting other than idle to a higher throttle setting~~:~~ for a period ~~of time~~ not to exceed 40 seconds.

3) Smoke emitted upon locomotive loading following idle~~:~~ for a period ~~of time~~ not to exceed 2 minutes.

4) Smoke emitted during locomotive testing, maintenance, adjustment, rebuilding, repairing, or breaking in~~:~~ for a period ~~of time~~ not to exceed 3 consecutive minutes and ~~an aggregate~~a total of 10 minutes in any 60 minute period.

5) Smoke emitted by a locomotive which, because of its age or design, makes replacement or retrofit parts necessary to achieve smoke reduction unavailable. These locomotives must~~shall~~ be retired at the earliest possible time.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.123 Liquid Petroleum Gas Fuel Systems

a) Motor vehicles that~~which~~ are solely fueled with liquid petroleum gas must~~shall~~ have excess air injection systems made inoperative, where the ~~such~~ systems are installed by the vehicle manufacturers.

b)

1) Motor vehicles that~~which~~ operate on liquid petroleum gas or gasoline fuels alternately~~,~~ in dual fuel systems~~,~~ must~~shall~~ have excess air injection systems inoperative when operating on liquid petroleum~~,~~ gas where excess air injection systems are installed by the vehicle manufacturers.

2) Motor vehicles that ~~which~~ operate on liquid petroleum gas or gasoline fuels alternately in a dual fuel system~~,~~ must~~shall~~ have excess air injection

systems operational when operating on gasoline~~,~~ where excess air injection systems are installed by the vehicle manufacturers.

3) Motor vehicles that~~which~~ operate on liquid petroleum gas or gasoline fuels alternately in a dual fuel system, must~~shall~~ have the intake manifold heat riser system to the carburetor operational at all times when the motor vehicles are operating.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.124 Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 24 Ill. Reg. 19188, effective December 18, 2000)

Section 240.125 Compliance Determination (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 24 Ill. Reg. 19188, effective December 18, 2000)

SUBPART C: HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL SMOKE OPACITY STANDARDS AND TEST PROCEDURES

Section 240.140 Applicability

This Subpart applies to all on-road~~,~~ diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles operating in the State of Illinois.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.141 Smoke Opacity Standards and Test Procedures for Diesel-Powered Heavy Duty Vehicles

a) Diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles described in Section 240.140 ~~of this Subpart~~ are subject to the following smoke opacity standards:

1) Diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles that are model year 1991 or newer must not exceed forty percent peak smoke opacity when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

2) Except ~~as set forth in~~under subsection (a)(3) ~~of this Section~~, diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles that are model year 1990 or older must not exceed fifty-five percent peak smoke opacity when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

3) Until December 31, 2002, diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles that are model year 1973 or older must not exceed seventy percent peak smoke opacity when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with

subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~. Beginning on January 1, 2003, diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles that are model year 1973 or older must not exceed fifty-five percent peak smoke opacity when tested in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~.

b) Test procedures and equipment for measuring peak smoke opacity from diesel-powered heavy duty vehicles must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the Society of Automotive Engineer's (SAE) Recommended Practice J1667, "Snap-Acceleration Smoke Test Procedure for Heavy-Duty Diesel Powered Vehicles," (February 1996), incorporated by reference in Section 240.107 ~~of this Part~~.

BOARD NOTE: The Illinois Department of Transportation also addresses the use of diesel smoke test procedures in 92 Ill. Adm. Code 460.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: STEADY-STATE IDLE MODE TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

Section 240.151 Applicability

This Subpart is effective through January 31, 2012. ~~The standards of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to those vehicles identified in subsection 13C-25(d) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-25(d).].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.152 Steady-State Idle Mode Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards

a) Exhaust emissions from light duty vehicles must~~shall~~ not exceed the following limitations:

Model Year	Carbon Monoxide (%)	Hydrocarbons as Hexane (ppm)
1996 and newer	1.2	220

b) Exhaust emissions from light duty trucks 1 and light duty trucks 2 must~~shall~~ not exceed the following limitations:

Model Year	Carbon Monoxide (%)	Hydrocarbons as Hexane (ppm)
1996 and newer	1.2	220

c) Exhaust emissions from heavy duty vehicles must~~shall~~ not exceed the following limitations:

Model Year	Carbon Monoxide (%)	Hydrocarbons as Hexane (ppm)
1996 and newer	3.0	300

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.153 Compliance Determination

Compliance must ~~shall~~ be determined based upon the measurement of exhaust emissions using the steady-state idle test while the vehicle to be tested is operating in the idle mode. The vehicle must~~shall~~ pass exhaust emissions inspection if at any time during the initial idle mode or second-chance idle mode of the steady-state idle test the measured values are at or below the applicable limits of Section 240.152 ~~of this Subpart~~. Vehicles failing the initial idle mode must~~shall~~ undergo a high idle preconditioning mode and receive a second-chance idle mode unless no measured values less than 1800 ppm HC are obtained within an elapsed time of 30 seconds.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: TRANSIENT LOADED MODE TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

Section 240.161 Applicability (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.162 Vehicle Exhaust Emission Start-Up Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.163 Vehicle Exhaust Emission Final Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.164 Vehicle Exhaust Emission Fast-Pass Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.165 Compliance Determination (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

SUBPART F: EVAPORATIVE TEST STANDARDS

Section 240.171 Applicability

This Subpart is effective through January 31, 2012. ~~The standards of this~~This Subpart ~~apply~~ applies to those vehicles identified in subsection 13C-25(d) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection

Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-25(d)].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.172 Evaporative System Integrity Test Standards

Vehicles subject to evaporative system integrity testing mustshall fail the evaporative system integrity test if one of the following occurs:

a) Fuel Cap Pressure Decay Standards - While tested using the fuel cap pressure decay tester, the pressure decays by 6 inches of water or more during a 10 second period after being pressurized to 28±1 inches of water column;

b) Fuel Cap Leak Flow Test Standards - While tested using the fuel cap leak flow tester, the fuel cap leak flow rate exceeds 60 cc/min at a pressure of 30±1 inches of water column. Determination will be made by comparing the fuel cap's measured leak flow rate with the flow rate obtained from a calibrated master orifice with a National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable flow rate which will result in a pass/fail flow rate threshold of 60 cc/min of air at 30±1 inches of water column;

c) Visual Functional Test Standards - While tested using the visual functional test, an inspection of the fuel cap reveals one or more of the following:

1) a missing fuel cap;

2) a missing or damaged o-ring, gasket, or seal;

3) missing or damaged threads, flanges, prongs, or other parts used to secure the fuel cap to the fuel tank filler neck; and/or

4) cracks, holes, or other visible forms of tampering or damage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.173 Evaporative System Purge Test Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 22 Ill. Reg. 13723, effective July 13, 1998)

SUBPART G: ON-ROAD REMOTE SENSING TEST EMISSION STANDARDS

Section 240.181 Applicability

The standards of thisThis Subpart apply applies to those vehicles tested under pursuant to subsection 13C-15(b)(11) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-15(b)(11)].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.182 On-Road Remote Sensing Emission Standards

Exhaust emissions mustshall not exceed the following limitations:

Model Year	Hydrocarbons (ppm)	Carbon Monoxide (%)
1996 and newer	400	2.0

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.183 Compliance Determination

Compliance mustshall be determined based upon the measurement of exhaust emissions using the on-road remote sensing test procedures adopted by the Agency. If, during the course of on-road inspections, a vehicle is found to exceed the on-road remote sensing emission standards specified in Section 240.182 for the model year and type of vehicle, the Agency mustshall send a notice to the vehicle owner of the violation, which notice will include the time and location of the reading. The notice of a second on-road remote sensing exceedence mustshall, in addition to the information contained in the first notice, indicate that the vehicle has been reassigned and is subject to an out-of-cycle follow-up inspection at an official inspection station. TheIn no case shall the Agency must not send a notice of an on-road exceedence to the owner of a vehicle that was found to exceed the on-road remote sensing emission standards if the vehicle is registered outside the affected counties.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART H: ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC TEST STANDARDS

Section 240.191 Applicability

The standards of thisThis Subpart apply applies to those vehicles tested underpursuant to subsection 13C-25(c) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-25(c)].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.192 On-Board Diagnostic Test Standards

Vehicles subject to on-board diagnostic testing mustshall fail the on-board diagnostic test if one of the following occurs:

a) the vehicle connector is missing, has been tampered with, or is otherwise inoperable; or

b) the malfunction indicator light is commanded to be illuminated and it is not visually illuminated according to visual inspection; or

c) the malfunction indicator light is commanded to be illuminated for any on-board diagnostic trouble codes; or

d) the malfunction indicator light (MIL) does not illuminate at all when the vehicle is in the key-on/engine-off condition.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.193 Compliance Determination

Compliance mustshall be determined based upon the inspection of the on-board diagnostic vehicle connector, malfunction indicator light, and electronic retrieval of data stored in the vehicle's on-board diagnostic system using the on-board diagnostic test procedures adopted by the Agency in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 276.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: VISUAL INSPECTION TEST STANDARDS

Section 240.201 Applicability

This Subpart is applicableapplies beginning February 1, 2012,. The standards of this Subpart apply to those vehicles tested pursuant tounder Section 13C-25(h) of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 [625 ILCS 5/13C-25(h)].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.202 Visual Inspection Test Standards

Vehicles subject to visual inspection testing mustshall fail the visual inspection test if the MIL does not illuminate in the key-on/engine off position or continuously illuminates in the key-on/engine on position.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.203 Compliance Determination

Compliance mustshall be determined based upon a visual examination of the MIL using the visual inspection test procedures adopted by the Agency in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 276.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

RULE	SECTION
701	240.101
702	240.102
703	240.103
704	240.104
705	240.105
706	240.121
707	240.122
708	240.123
709	240.106

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

SECTION	RULE
240.101	701
240.102	702
240.103	703
240.104	704
240.105	705
240.106	709
240.121	706
240.122	707
240.123	708

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 240.TABLE A Vehicle Exhaust Emission Start-Up Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.TABLE B Vehicle Exhaust Emission Final Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

Section 240.TABLE C Vehicle Exhaust Emission Fast-Pass Standards (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 35 Ill. Reg.5552, effective March 18, 2011)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER k: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR MOBILE SOURCES

PART 241
CLEAN FUEL FLEET PROGRAM

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART C: CREDITS

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9, 9.1, and 10 and authorized by Sections 27 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9, 9.1, 10, 27, and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted at R95-12 at 19 Ill. Reg. 13265, effective September 11, 1995; amended in R98-8, at 21 Ill. Reg. 15767, effective November 25, 1997; amended in R21-18 at 48 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 241.101 Other Definitions

Unless otherwise defined ~~herein~~ in this Part and unless a different meaning of a term is clear from its context, the ~~definitions of~~ terms used in this Part ~~shall~~ have the ~~meanings specified by~~definitions in 35 Ill. ~~-~~Adm. ~~-~~Code 201.102 and 35 Ill. ~~-~~Adm. ~~-~~Code 211. The definitions in Section 241.102 ~~of this Part are applicable~~apply only to ~~the provisions of~~ this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.102 Definitions

"Adjusted loaded vehicle weight (ALVW)" means the numerical average of the vehicle curb weight and the GVWR, as designated by the manufacturer.

"Capable of being centrally fueled" means a motor vehicle that could be refueled 100 percent of the time at a location that is owned, operated, or controlled by the covered fleet owner or operator, or is under contract with the covered fleet owner or operator. Motor vehicles that are under normal conditions garaged at a personal residence are not considered to be capable of being centrally fueled and are exempt from the program unless they are, in fact, centrally fueled. The fact that one or more motor vehicles in a fleet are not capable of being centrally fueled does not exempt an entire fleet from the program. To determine whether a motor vehicle is capable of being centrally fueled 100 percent of the time, the owner or operator ~~shall~~must perform the following calculation for each motor vehicle in the fleet for which an exemption under Section 241.111(a)(10) is being claimed, and, annually thereafter, if additional new covered fleet vehicles are acquired and an exemption is claimed under Section 241.111(a)(10):

For each motor vehicle, sum the miles it is driven for a ~~three month~~three-month period beginning May 1, or the first day of the first full month in which the fleet may be covered.

Divide total miles for the given time period for each motor vehicle by its number of round trips. A round trip occurs each time a motor vehicle leaves its location or a contracted refueling station and returns to its location or a contracted refueling station.

If the average number of miles per round trip for the motor vehicle is less than 300 miles, then the motor vehicle is capable of being centrally fueled.

"~~"~~Centrally fueled"~~"~~ means a motor vehicle that is fueled 100 percent of the time at a location that is owned, operated, or controlled by the covered fleet owner or operator, or is under contract with the covered fleet owner or operator. Any motor vehicle that is under normal operations garaged at a personal residence at night but that is, in fact, centrally fueled 100 percent of the time ~~shall~~must be considered to be centrally fueled for the purpose of this definition. The fact that one or more motor vehicles in a fleet are not centrally fueled does not exempt an entire fleet from the program.

"Clean alternative fuel" means any fuel (including methanol~~;~~, ethanol~~;~~, or other alcohols ~~containing~~ comprising 85 percent or more by volume ~~of such alcohol~~ with gasoline or other fuels; reformulated gasoline; diesel; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; and hydrogen) or power source (including electricity) used in a clean fuel vehicle that complies with the standards and requirements applicable to ~~such~~ the motor vehicle under this Part when using such fuel or power source. In the case of any flexible fueled vehicle or dual fueled vehicle, the term "clean alternative fuel" means only a fuel with respect to which such motor vehicle was certified as a clean fuel vehicle meeting the emission standards applicable to such motor vehicle weight class ~~as set forth~~ in Appendix A and in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart A, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Subpart~~, when operating on clean alternative fuel.

"Clean fuel vehicle" means a motor vehicle in a class or category of motor vehicles (e.g., LDVs, LDTs, or HDVs) which ~~have~~ has been certified by USEPA to meet the clean fuel vehicle standards applicable under Subpart B ~~of this Part~~.

"Control" ~~shall have~~means the following ~~meanings~~:

When ~~it is~~ used to join all entities under common management, it means any one or a combination of the following:

Any person that has equity ownership of 51 percent or more in each of two or more firms;

Two or more firms have common officers, in whole or in substantial part, who are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the companies; or

One firm leases, operates, supervises, or in 51 percent or greater part owns equipment and/or facilities used by another person or firm, or has equity ownership of 51 percent or more of another firm.

When ~~it is~~ used to refer to the management of motor vehicles, it means a person has the authority to decide who can operate a particular motor vehicle~~,~~ and the purposes for which the motor vehicle can be operated.

When ~~it is~~ used to refer to the management of people, it means a person has the authority to direct the activities of another person or employee in a precise situation, such as at the workplace.

"“Covered area”" means the Chicago area counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will and the Townships of Aux Sable and Goose Lake in Grundy County and the Township of Oswego in Kendall County.

"Covered fleet" means ten or more covered fleet vehicles which are owned or operated by a person. In determining the number of covered fleet vehicles owned or operated by a person for purposes of this Part, all motor vehicles owned or operated, leased, or otherwise controlled by ~~such~~ that person, and by any person who controls ~~such~~ that person, and by any person under common control with ~~such~~ that person, ~~shall~~must be treated as owned by ~~such~~ that person. Covered fleets include distributed and partially covered fleets.

"Covered fleet owner or operator" means a person who operates, owns, or controls a fleet of at least ten covered fleet vehicles that are located or primarily operated in the covered area (even if the covered fleet vehicles are garaged outside of the covered area).

"Covered fleet vehicle" means a motor vehicle which is:

In a vehicle class for which standards are applicable under this Part; and

In a covered fleet which is centrally fueled or capable of being centrally fueled. Covered fleet vehicle ~~shall~~must not include motor vehicles exempt under Section 241.111 ~~of this Part~~.

"Curb weight" means the empty weight of the motor vehicle, without load or passengers, as designated by the manufacturer.

"Date of vehicle acquisition" means the date on which legal or equitable title was transferred to the current owner or operator of the motor vehicle.

"Dealer" means any person whose primary business is in the sale or the distribution of motor vehicles to a purchaser or an ultimate purchaser.

"Dealer demonstration vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is operated by a dealer solely for the purpose of promoting motor vehicle sales, either on the sales lot or through other marketing or sales promotions, or for permitting potential purchasers to drive the motor vehicle for pre-purchase or pre-lease evaluation.

"Distributed fleet" means a fleet which is owned by a person or covered fleet owner or operator, but whose motor vehicles are operated in the covered area from different locations. A distributed fleet is considered to be a covered fleet if it consists of ten or more covered fleet vehicles which are located in or primarily operated in the covered area.

"Dual fueled vehicle" means any motor vehicle engineered and designed, or converted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 241.113(e) and 241.114 ~~of this Part~~, such that it may be operated on two different fuels, but not on a mixture of the fuels.

"Emergency vehicle" means any motor vehicle that is legally authorized by a governmental authority to exceed the speed limit to transport people and equipment to and from situations in which speed is required to save lives or property, such as a rescue vehicle, fire truck, or ambulance.

"Fleet" means 10 or more motor vehicles that are under the control of a person.

"Flexible fueled vehicle" means any motor vehicle engineered and designed, or converted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Sections 241.113(e) and 241.114 ~~of this Part~~, such that it may be operated on any mixture of two or more different fuels.

"Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)" means the total vehicle weight, including the maximum load, as designated by the original equipment manufacturer.

"Heavy-duty vehicle (HDV)" means a motor vehicle whose GVWR is more than 8,500 lbs but less than or equal to 26,000 lbs. Emission standards and credit values for HDVs are ~~set forth~~ in the tables ~~found~~ in Appendices A and B, respectively~~, of this Part~~.

"Inherently Low Emission Vehicle (ILEV)" means any LDV or LDT certified to the applicable ILEV evaporative emission standard ~~found~~ in 40 CFR Part 88, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Subpart~~, or any HDV with an engine certified to the applicable ILEV standard. ~~No~~ A dual fueled or flexible fueled vehicle ~~shall~~must not be considered an ILEV unless it is certified to the applicable standard(s) (i.e., LEV, ULEV or ZEV) for ~~such~~ its weight class on all fuel types for which it is designed to operate.

"Law enforcement vehicle" means any motor vehicle which is primarily operated by a civilian or military police officer or sheriff~~,~~; ~~or by~~ personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ~~the~~ Drug Enforcement Administration, or other agencies of the federal government~~,~~; or ~~by~~ state highway patrols, municipal law enforcement agencies, or other similar law enforcement agencies, and which is used for the purpose of law enforcement activities including~~, but not limited to,~~ chase, apprehension, surveillance, or patrol of people engaged in or potentially engaged in unlawful activities.

"Light-duty truck (LDT)" means a motor vehicle whose GVWR is no more than 8,500 lbs. Emission standards and credit values for LDTs are ~~set forth~~ in the tables ~~found~~ in Appendices A and B, respectively~~, of this Part~~.

"Light-duty vehicle (LDV)" means a motor vehicle whose GVWR is no more than 6,000 lbs. Emission standards and credit values are ~~set forth~~ in the tables ~~found~~ in Appendices A and B, respectively~~, of this Part~~.

"Loaded vehicle weight (LVW)" means the curb weight of the vehicle, as specified by the manufacturer, plus 300 lbs.

"Location" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which is owned or operated by a person, ~~or~~ is under the control of a person, or is located on one or more contiguous properties and contains or could contain ~~a~~ one or more fueling ~~pump(s)~~pumps or system for the use of the vehicles owned or controlled by that person.

"Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)" means any LDV or LDT, or any HDV with an engine certified to the applicable federal low emission vehicle standard, ~~as set forth~~ in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and in 40 CFR Part 88, incorporated by reference in Section 241.104 ~~of this Subpart~~.

"Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of new motor vehicles, new motor vehicle engines, new nonroad vehicles, or new nonroad engines; or importing the ~~such~~ vehicles or engines for resale; or who acts for and is under the control of any ~~such~~ person in connection with the distribution of new motor vehicles, new motor vehicle engines, new nonroad vehicles or new nonroad engines, but ~~shall~~must not include any dealer with respect to new motor vehicles, new motor vehicle engines, new nonroad vehicles, or new nonroad engines received by the ~~such~~ dealer in commerce.

"Model year (MY)" means September 1 of any year through August 31 of the following year (e.g., September 1, 1997, through August 31, 1998, is MY 1998).

"Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

"Motor vehicle held for lease or rental to the general public" means a motor vehicle that is owned or controlled primarily for the purpose of short-term rental or extended-term leasing (with or without maintenance), without a driver, pursuant to a contract.

"New covered fleet vehicle" means a motor vehicle that has not been previously controlled by the current owner or operator, regardless of the model year, except as follows: motor vehicles that were manufactured before the start of the fleet program for the ~~such~~ motor vehicle's weight class, motor vehicles transferred due to the purchase of a company not previously controlled by the owner or operator or due to a consolidation of business operations, motor vehicles transferred as part of an employee transfer, or motor vehicles transferred for seasonal requirements (i.e., less than 120 days) are not considered new. This definition ~~of new covered fleet vehicle~~ is distinct from the definition of "new motor vehicle" as it applies to manufacturer certification, including the certification of motor vehicles to the clean fuel standards.

"New motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has never been transferred to an ultimate purchaser.

"Owned or operated, leased, or otherwise controlled by such person" means either of the following:

Such person holds the beneficial title to such motor vehicle; or

Such person uses the motor vehicle for transportation purposes ~~pursuant to~~under a contract or similar arrangement, ~~and~~ the term of the ~~such~~ contract or similar arrangement is for a ~~period of~~ 120 days or more, and ~~such~~ the person has control over the motor vehicle.

"Partially-covered fleet" means a fleet of 10 or more motor vehicles that is located or primarily operated in the covered area and which contains both covered fleet vehicles and exempted fleet vehicles.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, political subdivision of a state, and any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States and any officer, agent, or employee thereof.

"Primarily operated in the covered area" means at least 75 percent of the miles driven annually by a nonexempt motor vehicle are in the covered area. To determine whether a motor vehicle is primarily operated in the covered area, the owner or operator of a covered fleet ~~shall~~must, for each motor vehicle that it is claiming is not primarily operated in the covered area, perform the following calculation:

Sum the number of miles the motor vehicle is driven annually in the covered area;

Sum the number of miles the motor vehicle is driven annually outside of the covered area; and

If the annual number of miles driven in the covered area is at least 75% of all miles driven annually by the motor vehicle, then the motor vehicle is considered to be primarily operated in the covered area.

"Ultimate purchaser" means, with respect to a new motor vehicle, the first person who in good faith purchases a ~~such~~ new motor vehicle or new engine for purposes other than resale.

"Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV)" means any LDV or LDT, or any HDV with an engine certified to the applicable federal ultra low emission vehicle standard~~, as set forth~~ in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart A, incorporated by reference in Section 241.104 ~~of this Subpart~~.

"Under normal conditions garaged at a personal residence" means a motor vehicle that, when it is not in use, is normally parked at the personal residence of the individual who usually operates it, rather than at a central refueling, maintenance, and/or business location.

"Vehicle used for motor vehicle manufacturer product evaluations and tests" means a motor vehicle that is owned and operated by a motor vehicle manufacturer or motor vehicle component manufacturer, or owned or held by a university research department, independent testing laboratory, or other ~~such~~ evaluation facility, solely for the purpose of evaluating the performance of the ~~such~~ motor vehicle for engineering, research and development, or quality control reasons.

"Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV)" means any LDV or LDT, or any HDV certified to the applicable federal zero emission vehicle standard~~, as set forth~~ in Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart A, incorporated by reference in Section 241.104 ~~of this Subpart~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.103 Abbreviations

This Part uses the following abbreviations:

Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
ALVW	adjusted loaded vehicle weight
CAA	Clean Air Act as amended in 1990
CO	carbon monoxide
g/bhp-hr	grams per brakehorsepower-hour
g/mi	grams per mile
GVWR	gross vehicle weight rating
HCHO	formaldehyde
HDV	heavy-duty vehicle
ILEV	inherently low emission vehicle
kg	kilograms
lbs	pounds
LDT	light-duty truck
LDV	light-duty vehicle

LEV	low emission vehicle
LVW	loaded vehicle weight
MY	model year
NMOG	non-methane organic gas
NMHC	non-methane hydrocarbon
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
PM	particulate matter
THC	total hydrocarbon
ULEV	ultra low emission vehicle
VIN	vehicle identification number
ZEV	zero emission vehicle

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.104 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent additions or amendments:

a) Clean Fuel Vehicles, 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart A and 59 Fed. Reg. 50058 (September 30, 1994); and

b) Clean Fuel Fleet Program, 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart C (1993).

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 241.110 Applicability

a) ~~The requirements of this~~This Part ~~shall apply~~applies to owners or operators of covered fleets. Covered fleets include distributed and partially covered fleets.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a)~~ of this Section~~, an owner or operator of a covered fleet who owns, operates, or controls motor vehicles which are located or

primarily operated in the covered area, but are regulated by the state of Indiana or Wisconsin as part of that state's Clean Fuel Fleet Program, as required by section 246 of the CAA, are only required to comply with ~~the requirements of~~ Section 241.115 ~~of this Subpart~~.

c) A fleet owner or operator who owns or leases fewer than ten covered fleet vehicles ~~shall~~must become a covered fleet owner or operator on the date that the owner or operator acquires legal or equitable title to a motor vehicle which causes the ~~such~~ fleet owner's or operator's fleet to equal or exceed ten covered fleet vehicles.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.111 Exemptions

a) The following motor vehicles are exempt from the requirements of Section 241.113 ~~of this Subpart~~ and are not considered to be covered fleet vehicles or included in the 10 motor vehicle count criterion of a covered fleet, whether or not the ~~such~~ motor vehicles are part of a covered fleet which is subject to the control requirements of this Subpart:

1) Motor vehicles held for lease or rental to the general public;

2) Motor vehicles held for sale by dealers (including demonstration vehicles);

3) Motor vehicles used for manufacturer product evaluations or tests;

4) Law enforcement vehicles and other emergency vehicles;

5) Motor vehicles not registered to operate on public roadways;

6) Motor vehicles in excess of 26,000 lbs GVWR;

7) Motor vehicles determined by the Secretary of Defense of the United States to be exempt from the program for national security reasons;

8) Antique vehicles as defined in Section 1-102.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/1-102.1];

9) Motor driven cycles, motorcycles, and mopeds~~Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, and motorized pedal cycles~~ as defined in Sections 1-145.001, 1-147, ~~1-148,~~ and 1-148.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code [625 ILCS 5/1-145.001, 1-147, ~~1-148,~~ and 1-148.2];

10) Motor vehicles that are not capable of being centrally fueled; and

11) Motor vehicles that are under normal conditions garaged at a personal residence, unless they are, in fact, centrally fueled.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, motor vehicles that are exempt from the requirements of Section 241.113 ~~of this Subpart~~, but are part of a covered fleet, are subject to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Sections 241.140 and 241.141 ~~of this Part~~.

c) Owners or operators of a fleet claiming that a motor vehicle is exempt under subsection (a)(10) ~~of this Section~~ must demonstrate that the motor vehicle is not capable of being centrally fueled and must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Section 241.141(b) ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.112 Registration of Fleet Owners or Operators

3) An owner or operator of a covered fleet must apply for a fleet registration number on or before September 1, 1997, or within 60 days after becoming a covered fleet owner or operator, by providing the following information to the Agency:

3) The owner's or operator's, and if applicable, the company's, name and address;

2) Signature of the owner or operator;

3) The location of records and reports required by this Part, including the contact person's name, address, and telephone number;

4) The number of motor vehicles in the fleet; and

5) The VIN for each motor vehicle and, if applicable, whether the motor vehicle is exempt underpursuant to Section 241.111 ~~of this Part~~ and which exemption applies.

b) Fleet owners or operators ~~shall~~must include their fleet registration number on all reports or other correspondence submitted to the Agency for the Clean Fuel Fleet Program.

c) Fleet owners or operators participating in the credit program~~, as set forth in~~ under Subpart C ~~of this Part~~, must register with the Agency by providing the information required in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.113 Control Requirements

a) Any covered fleet owner or operator who acquires one or more new covered fleet vehicles in a model year must meet the emission standards in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~ for the following percentages of new covered fleet vehicle acquisitions:

1) The portion of the acquisition of light-duty new covered fleet vehicles that must be light-duty clean fuel vehicles in any model year (MY) are as follows:

A) In MY 1999, at least 30 percent;

B) In MY 2000, at least 50 percent; and

C) In MY 2001 and every MY thereafter, at least 70 percent.

2) The portion of the acquisition of heavy-duty new covered fleet vehicles that must be heavy-duty clean fuel vehicles ~~shall~~must be 50 percent of the total number of heavy-duty new covered fleet vehicles acquired in each model year, commencing in MY 1999 and thereafter.

b) Any fraction of a new clean fuel vehicle acquisition requirement resulting from the percentage calculation in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ may be carried over and added to the new clean fuel vehicle acquisition requirement in the next model year for that type of clean fuel vehicle (i.e. LDV and LDT, or HDV) in which an acquisition of ~~such~~ a clean fuel vehicle is required ~~pursuant to~~ under subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~.

c) An owner's or operator's light-duty and heavy-duty clean fuel vehicle acquisition requirements in a given model year ~~shall~~must be the number of clean fuel vehicles calculated in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~ plus any fraction of the same category and weight class (i.e., LDV/LDT or HDV) of motor vehicle acquisition requirements carried over from a preceding year.

d) Notwithstanding subsections (b) and (c) ~~of this Section~~, in any model year ~~no~~ an owner or operator ~~shall~~must not:

1) Fall short of the acquisition requirements for new LDV/LDT or HDV clean fuel vehicles by an amount equal to or greater than one motor vehicle unit;

2) Meet the acquisition requirements for clean fuel LDVs or LDTs through acquisition of clean fuel HDVs; or

3) Meet the acquisition requirements for clean fuel HDVs through the

acquisition of clean fuel LDVs or LDTs.

e) Motor vehicles acquired to meet the requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ or Subpart C ~~of this Part~~ must be certified by USEPA to meet the federal emission certification standards of either LEV, ULEV, ZEV, or ILEV for a clean alternative fuel(s)~~, as set forth in~~ under Appendix A ~~of this Part~~ and in 40 CFR Part 88, incorporated by reference in Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~.

f) The owner or operator must meet the acquisition requirements of subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ by acquiring clean fuel vehicles or redeeming credits equal to or greater than the number of vehicle units calculated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ through one or more of the following:

1) Purchase or lease clean fuel vehicles certified by USEPA to meet any of the LEV, ULEV, ZEV, or ILEV standards ~~referenced~~ in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~;

2) Conversion of existing or new motor vehicles to meet a LEV, ULEV, ZEV, or ILEV standard ~~specified~~ in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~, consistent with the requirements of Section 241.114 ~~of this Subpart~~; or

3) Redeem credits generated or acquired consistent with the requirements of Subpart C ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.114 Conversions

a) If a motor vehicle which was not certified by the manufacturer as a clean fuel vehicle, but is subsequently converted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart C, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~, and the ~~such~~ converted motor vehicle meets the requirements of this Section and Section 241.113(e) ~~of this Subpart~~, it is a clean fuel vehicle.

b) The owner or operator of the converted clean fuel vehicle must obtain sufficient documentation to verify that the motor vehicle meets the converted vehicle requirements in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart C, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.115 Operating Requirements

a) When a clean fuel vehicle acquired to meet the acquisition requirements of Section 241.113 ~~of this Subpart~~ or to generate credits under Subpart C ~~of this Part~~ is driven in the covered area, it must operate at all times on the clean alternative

fuel(s) to which it is certified by USEPA~~, as set forth in~~ under Section 241.113(e) ~~of this Subpart~~.

b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~, owners or operators of flexible-fueled and dual-fueled vehicles ~~shall~~must operate the ~~such~~ motor vehicle on the clean alternative fuel(s) to which it is certified by USEPA~~, as set forth in~~ under Section 241.113(e) ~~of this Subpart~~, and, where applicable, to which the owner or operator earned credits ~~pursuant to~~ under Subpart C ~~of this Part~~, when the motor vehicle is driven in the covered area.

c) Any clean fuel vehicle driven in the covered area but regulated by another state ~~shall~~must operate at all times on the clean alternative fuel(s) to which it was certified by USEPA.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: CREDITS

Section 241.130 Clean Fuel Fleet Credit Program

a) Any owner or operator of ten or more fleet vehicles located or primarily operated in the covered area may participate in the clean fuel fleet credit program, provided that the owner or operator requests that the Agency establish a clean fuel fleet credit account and complies with the registration, operating, emission standards, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements of Sections 241.112, 241.113(e), 241.115, and 241.142 ~~of this Part~~, respectively, and the requirements of this Subpart and, if the vehicle for which credit is being claimed is converted, complies with the requirements of Section 241.114 ~~of this Part~~.

b) Any owner or operator of a fleet may earn credits by:

1) Acquiring more clean fuel vehicles or fractions of clean fuel vehicles than required in any MY ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 241.113 ~~of this Part~~;

2) Acquiring clean fuel vehicles that meet the ULEV or ZEV standard;

3) Acquiring clean fuel vehicles belonging ~~which belong~~ to a category of motor vehicles that are otherwise exempt under Section 241.111 ~~of this Part~~; and

4) Acquiring clean fuel vehicles before September 1, 1998, if the requirements of Section 241.112 ~~of this Part~~ have been met.

c) Credits will be generated, redeemed, or traded after the owner or operator submits the information ~~listed~~ in Sections 241.140(a) and (b) ~~of this Part~~ to the Agency for each clean fuel vehicle involved in the credit transaction, requests that a credit

transaction be posted and states the number of credits added to and subtracted from the credit accounts, and the Agency has received and reviewed the submittal. Credit transactions must be authorized by the owner or operator whose account is being reduced. The Agency will review~~,~~ and add to and subtract from credit accounts, according to the criteria of this Subpart and Appendix B ~~of this Part~~.

d) Credits ~~shall~~must be designated by the Agency at the time of issuance as either LDV/LDT credits or HDV credits. LDV/LDT credits may not be exchanged for HDV credits and HDV credits may not be exchanged for LDV/LDT credits.

e) Notwithstanding subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, if a clean fuel vehicle has ever been used to demonstrate compliance under Subpart B ~~of this Part~~, or used to generate credits under this Subpart, ~~such~~ that clean fuel vehicle may never be used by any other person for the purpose of generating credits under this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.131 Credit Provisions

a) The value of clean fuel vehicle credits ~~shall~~must be assigned in compliance~~accordance~~ with the values for the applicable class and weight category ~~as set forth~~ in Section 241.Appendix B:Tables A, B, C, D, E, and F.

b) The number of clean fuel vehicle credits that are needed to satisfy a new covered fleet vehicle acquisition obligation ~~shall~~must be determined in compliance ~~accordance~~ with the values for the applicable class(s) and weight category(s), ~~as set forth~~ in Appendix B, Tables C and F~~, contained in Appendix B of this Part~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Section 241.140 Reporting Requirements

By November 1, 1999, and by November 1 every year thereafter, the owner or operator of a covered fleet must submit the following information about its activities during the prior model year to the Agency:

a) For each motor vehicle newly acquired or being used to earn credits, which also includes motor vehicles converted to clean fuel vehicles:

1) The make, model, and year of manufacture;

2) The date of vehicle acquisition;

3) The vehicle identification number (VIN);

4) The GVWR, as specified by the manufacturer;

5) If the motor vehicle is being used to earn credits, the LVW for LDTs whose GVWR is less than or equal to 6,000 lbs and the ALVW for LDTs whose GVWR is greater than 6,000 lbs;

6) The license plate number and state registered in; and

7) A statement of whether the motor vehicle is exempt ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 241.111 ~~of this Part~~ and which exemption applies.

b) For each clean fuel vehicle newly acquired or being used to earn credits, which also includes motor vehicles converted to clean fuel vehicles:

1) The low emission standard(s) to which the motor vehicle is certified by USEPA, consistent with Section 241.113(e) ~~of this Part~~;

2) The clean alternative fuel(s) ~~to~~ with which the motor vehicle is certified to operate by the manufacturer in order to meet the federal low emission standard(s) in Section 241.113(e) ~~of this Part~~;

3) The 8-character alpha numeric bar-coded vehicle emission configuration number; and

4) For motor vehicles converted to clean fuel vehicles ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 241.114 ~~of this Part~~:

A) The date the motor vehicle was converted;

B) The name and address of the person(s) or firm performing the conversion; and

C) A statement that, to the best of the owner's or operator's knowledge, the motor vehicle was converted in ~~accordance~~ compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 88, incorporated by reference in Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~.

c) In addition to the information required in subsections (a) and (b) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must state:

1) The number, to the nearest tenth, of clean fuel vehicles the owner or operator was required to acquire ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 241.113 ~~of this Part~~;

2) How that obligation was met;

3) If any of the clean fuel vehicles in the fleet used for compliance or credits in the last two model years are no longer part of the fleet, the VIN and the date the clean fuel vehicle was transferred or taken out of service; and

4) If the fleet vehicles are centrally fueled at a location that is owned, operated, or controlled by the covered fleet owner or operator, the amount of bulk fuel purchased by type of fuel.

d) All reports to the Agency must include the owner's or operator's fleet registration number, the name of the operation, and the signature of the owner or operator.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.141 Recordkeeping Requirements

a) Owners or operators of covered fleets ~~shall~~must retain a copy of the title or lease for each motor vehicle in the fleet.

b) For each motor vehicle that the owner or operator is claiming is exempt ~~pursuant to~~ under Section 241.111(a)(10) ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator must retain records showing the roundtrip calculation exempting the motor vehicle under the definition of "capable of being centrally fueled", ~~as~~ set forth in Section 241.102 ~~of this Part~~.

c) For each motor vehicle in a covered fleet located outside of the covered area that the owner or operator is claiming is not primarily operated in the covered area, the owner or operator must retain records demonstrating that the motor vehicle is not primarily operated in the covered area~~, as set forth in~~under the definition ~~for~~ of "primarily operated in the covered area" in Section 241.102 ~~of this Part~~.

d) For each converted motor vehicle, the covered fleet owner or operator must retain documentation that the motor vehicle meets the applicable certification requirements for converted motor vehicles in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart C, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~.

e) For fleets that are centrally fueled at a location that is owned, operated, or controlled by the covered fleet owner or operator, the owner or operator must retain monthly records of the amount and type of bulk fuel purchased.

f) Fleet owners and operators of non-covered fleets who elect to participate in the credit program~~, as set forth in~~ under Subpart C ~~of this Part~~, must maintain the following records for each motor vehicle that they are using to generate credits:

1) A copy of the title or lease; and

2) For each converted motor vehicle, documentation that the motor vehicle meets the applicable certification requirements for converted motor vehicles in 40 CFR Part 88, Subpart C, incorporated by reference at Section 241.104 ~~of this Part~~.

g) The records required in this Section ~~shall~~must be retained by the owner or operator for at least three years and ~~shall~~must be made available immediately to the Agency upon request. Notwithstanding the above requirement, titles or leases to vehicles no longer under the control of the owner or operator need not be retained.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.142 Report on Credit Activities

a) From time to time, the Agency may send a credit reconciliation report to credit account holders showing the balance of credits and any transaction since the last report. The fleet owner or operator ~~shall~~must have 180 days to review and dispute the report. Failure by the fleet owner or operator to notify the Agency of a discrepancy entitles the Agency to presume that the credit reconciliation report is correct.

b) Fleet owners or operators may request from the Agency in writing credit reconciliation reports for their credit accounts. The ~~Such~~ request ~~shall~~must include the name and address of the owner or operator and the fleet registration number.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.APPENDIX A: Emission Standards for Clean Fuel Vehicles

Section 241.TABLE A: Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards for Light-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicles (g/mi)

LIGHT-DUTY
VEHICLE WEIGHT POLLUTANT:

	NMOG	CO	NOx	HCHO	PM[1]
ALL LDV, LDT ≤6000 GVWR ≤3750 LVW					
50,000 MILES	0.075	3.4	0.2	0.015	---
100,000 MILES	0.090	4.2	0.3	0.018	0.80
LDT ≤6000 GVWR >3750 LVW					

≤5750 LVW					
50,000 MILES	0.100	4.4	0.4	0.018	---
100,000 MILES	0.130	5.5	0.5	0.023	0.08
LDT >6000 GVWR					
≤3750 ALVW					
50,000 MILES	0.125	3.4	0.4[2]	0.015	---
100,000 MILES	0.180	5.0	0.6	0.022	0.10
LDT >6000 GVWR					
>3750 ALVW					
≤5750 ALVW					
50,000 MILES	0.160	4.4	0.7[2]	0.018	---
120,000 MILES	0.230	6.4	1.0	0.027	0.10
LDT >6000 GVWR					
>5750 ALVW					
≤8500 ALVW[3]					
50,000 MILES	0.195	5.0	1.1[2]	0.022	---
100,000 MILES	0.280	7.3	1.5	0.032	0.12

[1] Applicable to diesel vehicles only
[2] Standards not applicable to diesel vehicles
[3] Option of certifying heavy-duty engines in vehicles up to 10,000 pounds GVWR using the light-duty truck (LDT) standards

Section 241.TABLE B: Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) Standards for Light-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicles (g/mi)

LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE WEIGHT — POLLUTANT:

	NMOG	CO	NOx	HCHO	PM[1]
ALL LDV, LDT					
≤6000 GVWR					
≤3750 LVW					
50,000 MILES	0.040	1.7	0.2	0.008	0.08
100,000 MILES	0.055	2.1	0.3	0.011	0.04
LDT ≤6000 GVWR					
>3750 LVW					
≤5750 LVW					
50,000 MILES	0.050	2.2	0.4	0.009	0.08
100,000 MILES	0.070	2.8	0.5	0.013	0.04
LDT >6000 GVWR					

≤3750 ALVW					
50,000 MILES	0.075	1.7	0.2	0.008	---
100,000 MILES	0.107	2.5	0.3[2]	0.012	0.04
LDT >6000 GVWR					
>3750 ALVW					
≤5750 ALVW					
50,000 MILES	0.100	2.2	0.4	0.009	---
120,000 MILES	0.143	3.2	0.5[2]	0.013	0.05
LDT >6000 GVWR					
>5750 ALVW					
≤8500 ALVW[3]					
50,000 MILES	0.117	2.5	0.6	0.011	---
100,000 MILES	0.167	3.7	0.8[2]	0.016	0.06

[1] Applicable to diesel vehicles only
[2] Standards not applicable to diesel vehicles
[3] Option of certifying heavy-duty engines in vehicles up to 10,000 pounds GVWR using the light-duty truck (LDT) standards

Section 241.TABLE C: NMOG Standards for Flexible-Fueled and Dual-Fueled Vehicles (g/mi)

	NMOG STANDARD[1]	
VEHICLE WEIGHT	50,000 MILE	100,000 MILE
ALL LDV, LDT, ≤6000 GVWR ≤3750 LVW	0.075/0.125	0.09/0.156
LDT ≤6000 GVWR >3750 LVW ≤5750 LVW	0.100/0.160	0.130/0.200
LDT >6000 GVWR ≤3750 ALVW	0.125/0.250	0.180/0.360
LDT >6000 GVWR >3750 ALVW ≤5750 ALVW	0.160/0.320	0.230/0.460
LDT >6000 GVWR >5750 ALVW	0.195/0.390	0.280/0.560

[1] The standards are presented for flexible-fueled and dual-fueled clean fuel vehicles when operating on clean alternative fuel and conventional fuel in the format "*x/y*" where *x* represents the NMOG standard when the vehicle is operated on a clean alternative fuel and *y* represents the NMOG standard when the vehicle is operated on a conventional fuel.

Section 241.TABLE D: Emission Standards for Model Year 1998 and Later Heavy-Duty Vehicles (g/bhp-hr)

VEHICLE TYPE	THC	NOx	NMHC +NOx	CO	PM[1]	OMHCE	HCHO
GASOLINE ≤14,000 GVWR	1.1	4.0	---	14.4	---	1.1	---
GASOLINE >14,000 GVWR	1.9	4.0	---	37.1	---	1.9	---
DIESEL	1.3	4.0	---	15.5	0.10	1.3	---
LEV CERTIFIED FUEL	([2])	([2])	3.8	([2])	([2])	([2])	---
LEV CERTIFIED CALIF. FUEL	([2])	([2])	3.5	([2])	([2])	([2])	---
ULEV	([2])	([2])	2.5	7.2	0.05	([2])	0.025
ILEV	([2])	([2])	2.5	14.4	0.10	([2])	0.025

[1] Standards for particulate matter (PM) apply only to diesel-fueled vehicles.
[2] HD CFVs must meet conventional vehicle standards for THC, NOx, CO, PM, and OMHCE

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 241.APPENDIX B Credit Values

TABLE A: Credit Generation: Acquiring a Light-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicle before MY 1999 or Acquiring More Light-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicles than Required

TYPE	LDV, LDT ≤6000 GVWR ≤3750 LVW	LDT ≤6000 GVWR >3750 LVW ≤5750 LVW	LDT >6000 GVWR≤3750 ALVW	LDT >6000 GVWR >3750 ALVW ≤5750 ALVW	LDT >6000 GVWR >5750 ALVW
LEV	1.00	1.26	0.71	0.91	1.11

ULEV	1.20	1.54	1.00	1.26	1.56
ZEV	1.43	1.83	1.43	1.83	2.23

TABLE B: Credit Generation: Acquiring Light-Duty ULEV or ZEV Clean Fuel Vehicles

TYPE	LDV, LDT ≤6000 GVWR ≤3750 LVW	LDT ≤6000 GVWR >3750 LVW ≤ 5750 LVW	LDT >6000 GVWR≤3750 ALVW	LDT >6000 GVWR >3750 ALVW ≤5750 ALVW	LDT >6000 GVWR>5750 ALVW
ULEV	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.45
ZEV	0.43	0.57	0.71	0.91	1.11

TABLE C: Credits Needed in Lieu of Acquiring a Light-Duty LEV

TYPE	LDV, LDT ≤6000 GVWR ≤3750 LVW	LDT ≤6000 GVWR>3750 LVW ≤5750 LVW	LDT >6000 GVWR≤3750 ALVW	LDT >6000 GVWR >3750 ALVW ≤5750 LVW	LDT >6000 GVWR>5750 ALVW
LEV	1.00	1.26	0.71	0.91	1.11

TABLE D: Credit Generation: Acquiring a Heavy-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicle before MY 1999 or Acquiring More Heavy-Duty Clean Fuel Vehicles than Required

VEHICLE TYPE	HDV
LEV	1.00
ULEV	1.87
ZEV	3.53

TABLE E: Credit Generation: Acquiring Heavy-Duty ULEV or ZEV Clean Fuel Vehicles

VEHICLE TYPE	HDV
ULEV	0.87
ZEV	2.53

TABLE F: Credits Needed in Lieu of Acquiring a Heavy-Duty LEV

VEHICLE TYPE	HDV
LEV	1.00

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER l: AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

PART 243
AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 7.2 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2, 10, and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part III: Air Quality Standards, in R71-23, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R80-11, at 6 Ill. Reg. 5804, effective April 22, 1982; amended in R82-12, at 7 Ill. Reg. 9906, effective August 18, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13630; amended in R91-35 at 16 Ill. Reg. 8185, effective May 15, 1992; amended in R09-19 at 35 Ill. Reg. 18857, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R13-11 at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013; amended in R14-6 at 37 Ill. Reg. 19848, effective November 27, 2013; amended in R14-16 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12900, effective June 9, 2014; amended in R15-4 at 39 Ill. Reg. 5434, effective March 24, 2015; amended in R16-2 at 40 Ill. Reg. 4906, effective March 3, 2016;

amended in R17-1 at 41 Ill. Reg. 1121, effective January 23, 2017; amended in R17-10 at 41 Ill. Reg. 13413, effective October 23, 2017; amended in R18-15 at 42 Ill. Reg. 9308, effective May 29, 2018; amended in R19-6 at 43 Ill. Reg. 3034, effective February 19, 2019; amended in R19-14/R20-3/R20-11 at 44 Ill. Reg. 14223, effective August 18, 2020; amended in R21-1 at 45 Ill. Reg. 337, effective December 17, 2020; amended in R22-8 at 46 Ill. Reg. 9068, effective May 18, 2022; amended in R23-15 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 243.101 Definitions

For the purposes of this Part, terms listed below ~~will~~ have the ~~meanings attributed to them~~definitions in this Section. As used in this Part, all terms not defined in this Section will have the ~~meaning given them by~~definition in the Act; the CAA, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.102.

~~"~~"Act~~"~~" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

~~"~~"Agency~~"~~" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

~~"~~"Ambient air~~"~~" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

~~"~~"Clean Air Act~~"~~" or ~~"~~"CAA~~"~~" means the federal Clean Air Act (42 ~~USC~~U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended), incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

~~"~~"Exceedance of a NAAQS~~"~~" means one occurrence of a measured or modeled concentration that exceeds the specified concentration level of that NAAQS for the averaging period specified by the standard.

~~"~~"Exceptional event~~"~~" means an event and its resulting emissions that fulfills all of the following criteria:

The event affects air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the specific event and the monitored exceedance or violation;

The event is not reasonably controllable or preventable;

The event is caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and

The event is determined by USEPA in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to be an exceptional event.

An "exceptional event" does not include any of the following:

Air pollution relating to source noncompliance;

Stagnation of air masses and meteorological inversions;

A meteorological event involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation (i.e., severe, extreme, or exceptional drought).

BOARD NOTE: Stagnation of air masses, meteorological inversions, and meteorological events involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation do not directly cause pollutant emissions and are not exceptional events. However, conditions involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation may promote occurrences of particular types of exceptional events, such as wildfires or high wind events, that do directly cause emissions.

"Federal equivalent method" or "FEM" means a method for measuring the concentration of an air pollutant in the ambient air that USEPA has designated as an equivalent method ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 53 and that is included in the List of Designated Methods, including later updates, as incorporated by reference in Section 243.108~~; the~~. The term "federal equivalent method" does not include a method for which USEPA has cancelled or superseded an equivalent method designation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16, as reflected in the incorporation by reference in Section 243.108.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(f) (definition of "equivalent method"), 50.11(d)(2) (parenthetical definition of "FEM"), and 53.1 (definition of "federal equivalent method"). The clause "including later updates" in this definition is intended to exclude methods canceled by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16 for which the cancellation is included in the updates to List of Designated Methods incorporated by reference in Section 243.108. A federal designation of an FEM becomes effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register. A federal cancellation of an FEM becomes effective upon deletion from the listing of FEMs.

"Federal land manager" means the Secretary of the department with authority over the federal Class I area (or the Secretary's designee).
BOARD NOTE: See 40 CFR 50.1(r) and 51.301 (definitions of "federal land manager"). There are no federal Class I areas in or immediately abutting Illinois. See subpart D of 40 CFR 81.

"Federal reference method" or "FRM" means a method of sampling and analyzing the ambient air for an air pollutant that USEPA has specified as a reference method in an appendix to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or a method that USEPA has designated as a reference method ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 53 and that is included in List of Designated Methods, including later updates, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108~~; the~~. The

term "federal reference method" does not include a method for which USEPA has cancelled or superseded a reference method designation in ~~accordance~~ compliance with 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16, as reflected in the incorporation by reference in Section 243.108.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(f) (definition of "reference method") and 53.1 (definition of "federal reference method"). The clause "including later updates" in this definition is intended to include methods canceled by USEPA ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 53.11 or 53.16 for which the cancellation is included in the updates to List of Designated Methods incorporated by reference in Section 243.108. A federal designation of an FRM becomes effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register. A federal cancellation of an FRM becomes effective upon deletion from the listing of FRMs or from an appendix to 40 CFR 50.

"High wind dust event" ~~is~~ means an event that includes the high-speed wind and the dust that the wind entrains and transports to a monitoring site.

"High wind threshold" ~~is~~ means the minimum wind speed capable of causing particulate matter emissions from natural undisturbed lands in the area affected by a high wind dust event.

"Micrograms per cubic meter" or "$\mu g/m^3$" means one millionth (10^{-6}) of a gram of a contaminant per cubic meter of ambient air, as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for "milligrams per liter".

"Milligrams per cubic meter" or "mg/m^3" means one thousandth (10^{-3}) of a gram of a contaminant per cubic meter of ambient air, as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.

"National Ambient Air Quality Standard" or "NAAQS" means a standard established by USEPA that applies for outdoor air throughout the United States.
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the definition in "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 30. USEPA has codified the NAAQS at 40 CFR 50.
~~BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition based on the definition in "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December 1997), document number EPA 175-B-97-001, USEPA, Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs, at p. 30.~~

"Natural event" means an event and its resulting emissions, which may recur at the same location, in which human activity plays little or no direct causal role. For purposes of this definition, anthropogenic sources that are reasonably

controlled are not human activity that plays a direct causal role in causing emissions.

"Parts per billion" or "ppb" means the ratio of the parts of a specified contaminant to a billion parts of air by weight ($1:10^{-9}$), as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition and that for "parts per million", derived from the parentheticals in 40 CFR 50.4(a) and (b) and 50.17(a) and the definition of "parts per billion (ppb)/parts per million (ppm)" in "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 34.

"Parts per million" or "ppm" means the ratio of the parts of a specified contaminant to a million parts of air by weight ($1:10^{-6}$), as measured and determined by the methods prescribed for that contaminant.
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parentheticals in 40 CFR 50.4(a) and (b) and 50.17(a) and the definition of "parts per billion (ppb)/parts per million (ppm)" in "Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, and Acronyms" (December 1997), EPA 175-B-97-001, at p. 34.

"PM_{10}" means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (µm).
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parenthetical definition in 40 CFR 50.6(c).

"$PM_{2.5}$" means particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (µm).
BOARD NOTE: The Board added this definition, derived from the parenthetical definition in 40 CFR 50.7(a).

"Prescribed fire" ~~is~~ means any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific land or resource management objectives.

"Traceable" means that a local standard has been compared and certified either directly or via not more than one intermediate standard, to a primary standard, such as a National Bureau of Standards Standard Reference Material (NBS SRM), or a USEPA/NBS-approved Certified Reference Material (CRM).

"USEPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1(c). The Board has used "USEPA" in text where USEPA has used "Administrator", ~~,~~ if action by USEPA is clearly contemplated. Otherwise, the Board has retained the term "Agency" as defined in this Section.

"Wildfire" ~~is~~ means any fire started by an unplanned ignition caused by lightning; volcanoes; other acts of nature; unauthorized activity; or accidental, human-caused actions, or a prescribed fire that has developed into a wildfire. A wildfire that predominantly occurs on wildland is a natural event.

"Wildland" means an area in which human activity and development are essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.1, except as otherwise more specifically indicated.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.102 Scope

a) This Part sets forth the NAAQS adopted by USEPA under section 109 of the CAA (42 ~~USC~~U.S.C. 7409) and incorporated into this Part under Sections 7.2 and 10(H) of the Act.

b) National primary ambient air quality standards (primary NAAQS) define levels of air quality that USEPA has judged are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards (secondary NAAQS) define levels of air quality that USEPA has judged necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. These standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary NAAQS may be promulgated as USEPA considers ~~deems~~ necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

c) The promulgation of primary and secondary NAAQS must not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of this State.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.2.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.103 Applicability

The standards in this Part apply throughout the State of Illinois, except as otherwise provided in this Part.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.104 Nondegradation (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.105 Air Quality Monitoring Data Influenced by Exceptional Events

a) The federal regulations at 40 CFR 50.14 provide that a state, federal land manager, or federal agency can seek USEPA determination that exceedances or violations of an NAAQS are directly due to an exceptional event, so that the State can exclude affected ambient air quality monitoring data from a compliance determination. An exceptional event is a natural event or the result of human activity that is unlikely to recur and that is not reasonably controllable or preventable that meets specified criteria. The federal rule provides that a fireworks display, a prescribed fire, a wildfire, a high wind dust event, a stratospheric intrusion, or an aggregate of events on the same day can be an exceptional event.

b) The Agency must use the applicable procedures of 40 CFR 50.14 to obtain a USEPA determination of an exceptional event and exclusion of affected ambient air quality monitoring data if the Agency determines that the data are influenced by an exceptional event and should be excluded from a compliance determination.

c) Ambient air quality monitoring data excluded by a USEPA determination ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 50.14 is excluded from use for compliance determination under this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.14.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.106 Monitoring (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.107 Reference Conditions

All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume (e.g., micrograms per cubic meter, other than for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) standards ~~contained~~ in Section 243.120(b), (c), and (d) and lead standards ~~contained~~ in Section 243.126(b), are corrected to a reference temperature of 25 °C, and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1013.2 millibars). Measurements of $PM_{2.5}$, for purposes of comparison to the standards ~~contained~~ in Section 243.120(b), (c), and (d), and lead, for purposes of comparison to the standards ~~contained~~ in Section 243.126(b), must be reported based upon the actual ambient air volume measured at the actual temperature and pressure at the monitoring site during the measurement period.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.3.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.108 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. These incorporations do not include any later amendments or editions:

Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, DC 20401, 202-783-3238, www.govinfo.gov/. The following documents incorporated by reference are available from this source:

Appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Ultraviolet Fluorescence Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Pararosaniline Method)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix B to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere (High-Volume Method)), referenced in appendix G to 40 CFR 50 (see below).

Appendix C to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry)), referenced in Section 243.123.

Appendix D to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Ozone in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.125.

Appendix F to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Measurement Principle and Calibration Procedure for the Measurement of Nitrogen Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Gas Phase Chemiluminescence)), referenced in Section 243.124.

Appendix G to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Suspended Particulate Matter Collected from Ambient Air), referenced in Section 243.126.

Appendix J to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Particulate Matter as PM_{10} in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix K to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix L to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as $PM_{2.5}$ in the Atmosphere), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix N to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter), referenced in Section 243.120.

Appendix O to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Coarse Particulate Matter as $PM_{10-2.5}$ in the Atmosphere), referenced in appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 and for use in federally required monitoring by the NCore system ~~pursuant to~~under 40 CFR 58.

Appendix P to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary and Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.

Appendix Q to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Particulate Matter as PM_{10} Collected from Ambient Air), referenced in appendix R to 40 CFR 50.

Appendix R to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead), referenced in Section 243.126.

Appendix S to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Nitrogen (Nitrogen Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.124.

Appendix T to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Sulfur (Sulfur Dioxide)), referenced in Section 243.122.

Appendix U to 40 CFR 50 (2021) (Interpretation of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone), referenced in Section 243.125.

Clean Air Act, 42 ~~USC~~U.S.C. 7401 et seq. (2020) (for definitions of terms only), referenced in Section 243.101.

BOARD NOTE: Segments of the Code of Federal Regulations and the United States Code are available for free download as PDF documents from the GPO FDsys website: www.govinfo.gov/.

USEPA, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure & Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD-D205-03), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. The following documents incorporated by reference are available from this source:

"List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods" (December 15, 20212 (referred to as the "List of Designated Methods" and referenced in Sections 243.101, 243.120, 243.122, 243.123, 243.124, 243.125, and 243.126.

BOARD NOTE: The List of Designated Methods is available for free download as a PDF document from the USEPA, Technology Transfer, Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center website: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/criteria.html.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: STANDARDS AND MEASUREMENT METHODS

Section 243.120 PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$

a) 1987 Primary and Secondary 24-Hour NAAQS for PM_{10}

1) The level of the 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10} is 150 µg/m^3, 24-hour average concentration. The 1987 primary and secondary NAAQS for PM_{10} is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m^3, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix K to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is equal to or less than one.

2) This subsection (a)(2) corresponds with 40 CFR 50.6(b), a provision marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with the corresponding federal regulation.

3) For the purpose of determining attainment of the 1987 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM_{10}, particulate matter must be measured in the ambient air as PM_{10} by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:

A) An FRM based on appendix J to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (a) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.6.

b) 1997 Secondary Annual Average and Primary and Secondary 24-Hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$

1) The 1997 secondary annual average NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 15.0 µg/m^3, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 1997 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 65 µg/m^3, 24-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as $PM_{2.5}$ by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:

A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 1997 secondary annual average NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m^3.

3) The 1997 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 65 µg/m^3.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (b) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.7.

c) 2006 Secondary Annual Average and Primary and Secondary 24-Hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$

1) The 2006 secondary annual average NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 15.0 µg/m^3, annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 2006 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 35 µg/m^3, 24-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as $PM_{2.5}$ by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:

A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed

in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 2006 secondary annual average NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m^3.

3) The 2006 primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 35 µg/m^3.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (c) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.13.

d) 2012 Primary Annual Average and 24-Hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$

1) The 2012 primary annual average NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 12.0 µg/m^3 annual arithmetic mean concentration, and the 2012 primary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is 35 µg/m^3 24-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as $PM_{2.5}$ by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:

A) An FRM based on appendix L of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 2012 primary annual NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the annual arithmetic mean concentration, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 12.0 µg/m^3.

3) The 2012 primary 24-hour NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ is met when the 98th percentile 24-hour concentration, as determined in accordance with appendix N of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 35 µg/m^3.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (d) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.18.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.121 Particulates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 16 Ill. Reg. 8185, effective May, 15, 1992)

Section 243.122 Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide)

a) 1971 Secondary Three-Hour NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (as SO_2)

1) The level of the 1971 secondary three-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 0.5 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year. The three-hour averages must be determined from successive non-overlapping three-hour blocks starting at midnight each calendar day and must be rounded to one decimal place (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.05 ppm must be rounded up).

2) Sulfur oxides must be measured in the ambient air as SO_2 by the FRM ~~described~~ in appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

3) To demonstrate attainment, the second-highest three-hour average must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete in each calendar quarter. A three-hour block average must be considered valid only if all three hourly averages for the three-hour period are available. If only one or two hourly averages are available, but the three-hour average would exceed the level of the standard when zeros are substituted for the missing values, subject to the rounding rule of subsection (b)(1), this must be considered a valid three-hour average. In all cases, the three-hour block average must be computed as the sum of the hourly averages divided by three.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (a) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.5.

b) 2010 Primary One-Hour NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides (as SO_2)

1) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for sulfur oxides is 75 ppb, measured in the ambient air as SO_2.

2) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual (99th percentile) of the daily maximum one-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix T of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

3) The level of the 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for sulfur oxides must be measured by an FRM based on appendix A-1 or A-2 of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or by an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (b) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.17.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.123 Carbon Monoxide

a) The 1971 eight-hour and one-hour primary NAAQS for carbon monoxide are ~~as follows~~:

1) An eight-hour average concentration of 9 ppm (10 mg/m^3), not to be exceeded more than once per year; and

2) A one-hour average concentration of 35 ppm (40 mg/m^3), not to be exceeded more than once per year.

b) The levels of carbon monoxide in the ambient air must be measured by a method that fulfills either of the following requirements:

1) An FRM based on appendix C of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

2) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

c) An eight-hour average concentration must be considered valid if at least 75 percent of the hourly average for the eight-hour period is available. In the event that only six-hour (or seven-hour) averages are available, the eight-hour average must be computed on the basis of the hours available using six (or seven) as the divisor.

d) When summarizing data for comparison with the standards, averages must be stated to one decimal place. Comparison of the data with the levels of the standards in ppm must be made in terms of integers with fractional parts of 0.5 or greater rounded up.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.8.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.124 Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide as Indicator)

a) The level of the 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 53 ppb, annual average concentration, measured in the ambient air as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

b) The level of the 2010 primary one-hour NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 100 ppb, one-hour average concentration, measured in the ambient air as NO_2.

c) The level of the 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides is 0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$), annual arithmetic mean concentration, measured in the ambient air as NO_2.

d) The levels of the standards in subsections (a) through (c) ~~of this Section~~ must be measured by:

1) An FRM based on appendix F to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

2) By an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

e) The 1971 primary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~ is met when the annual average concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 53 ppb, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix S of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, for the annual standard.

f) The 2010 one-hour primary NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ is met when the three-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum one-hour average concentration is less than or equal to 100 ppb, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix S of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, for the 1-hour standard.

g) The 1971 secondary annual average NAAQS for nitrogen oxides in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~ is attained when the annual arithmetic mean concentration in a calendar year is less than or equal to 0.053 ppm, rounded to three decimal places (fractional parts equal to or greater than 0.0005 ppm must be rounded up). To demonstrate attainment, an annual mean must be based upon hourly data that are at least 75 percent complete or upon data derived from manual methods that are at least 75 percent complete for the scheduled sampling days in each calendar quarter.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.11.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.125 Ozone

a) 2008 Primary and Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for Ozone

1) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone is 0.075 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average, measured by an FRM based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or an FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 2008 primary and secondary eight-hour NAAQS for ozone ambient air quality standards are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix P to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (a) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.15.

b) 2015 Primary and Secondary Eight-Hour NAAQS for Ozone

1) The level of the eight-hour primary NAAQS for ozone is 0.070 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average, measured by a reference method based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, or an equivalent method designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods or a Federal Register notice incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The eight-hour primary NAAQS for ozone is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.070 ppm, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix U to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

3) The level of the secondary NAAQS for ozone is 0.070 ppm, daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration, measured by a reference method based on appendix D to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated in ~~accordance~~ compliance with part 53 of this chapter or an equivalent method designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods or a Federal Register notice incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

4) The eight-hour secondary NAAQS for ozone is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.070 ppm, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix U to 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

BOARD NOTE: ~~This subsection (b) is derived~~Derived from 40 CFR 50.19.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.126 Lead

a) 1978 Primary and Secondary Quarterly Average NAAQS for Lead

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.12. USEPA designated Granite City as nonattainment with the 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead effective December 31, 2010, and an area of Chicago effective December 31, 2011. See 76 Fed. Reg. 72097, 79108 (Nov. 22, 2011); 75 Fed. Reg. 71033, 71042 (Nov. 22, 2010). This ~~Thus, this~~ subsection (a) was obsolete on December 31, 2012, and the Board removed it.

b) 2008 Primary and Secondary Three-Month Average NAAQS for Lead

1) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead and its compounds is 0.15 µg/m^3, arithmetic mean concentration over a three-month period, measured in the ambient air as lead by either of the following:

A) An FRM based on appendix G of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, and designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108; or

B) An FEM designated by USEPA and listed in the List of Designated Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108.

2) The 2008 primary and secondary three-month average NAAQS for lead are met when the maximum arithmetic three-month mean concentration for a three-year period, as determined in ~~accordance~~ compliance with appendix R of 40 CFR 50, incorporated by reference in Section 243.108, is less than or equal to 0.15 µg/m^3.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 50.16.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 243.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.APPENDIX C Past Compliance Dates (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 37 Ill. Reg. 12882, effective July 29, 2013)

Section 243.TABLE A Schedule for Flagging and Documentation Submission for Data Influenced by Exceptional Events for Use in Initial Area Designations (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 41 Ill. Reg. 13413, effective October 23, 2017)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER l: AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

PART 244
EPISODES

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART B: LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

SUBPART C: EPISODE ACTION PLANS

SUBPART D: EPISODE STAGES

244.169 Actions During Episode Stages

Section 244.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)
Section 244.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)
Section 244.APPENDIX C Compliance Dates
Section 244.APPENDIX D Required Emission Reduction Actions

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat 1991, ch. 111½, pars. 1010 and 1027)~~ [415 ILCS 5/10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Rules 102 through 114, in R70-7, 1 PCB 101, filed and effective December 8, 1970; renumbered as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part IV: Episodes, in R72-6, 5 PCB 183, filed and effective August 18, 1972; amended in R80-11, 45 PCB 577, at 6 Ill. ~~-~~Reg. ~~-~~5804, effective April 22, 1982; codified at 7 Ill. ~~-~~Reg. ~~-~~13632; amended in R91-35 at 16 Ill. ~~-~~Reg. 8191, effective May 15, 1992; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 244.101 Definitions

~~All terms which appear~~Terms in this Part have the definitions ~~specified by~~in this Part and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211.

"Air Stagnation Advisory"~~: A~~ means a special bulletin issued by the National Weather Service entitled "Air Stagnation Advisory", which is used to warn air pollution control agencies that stagnant atmospheric conditions are expected which could cause increased concentrations of air contaminants near the ground.

"btu"~~: ~~" means British thermal unit

"Episode"~~: The~~ means the period of time at a location in which an air pollution advisory, yellow alert, red alert, or emergency has been declared.

"Fleet Vehicle"~~: Any~~ means any one of three or more vehicles operated for the transportation of persons or property in the furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, for-hire or not-for-hire.

"Indirect Source"~~: Any~~ means any building, facility, plant, auditorium, or other structure or combination ~~thereof~~of them, or any street, road, or highway or airport, which causes or contributes to air pollution through the attraction of mobile air pollution emission sources.

"Level"~~: Average~~ means average concentration of an air contaminant during a specified time period.

"Low Sulfur Fuel"~~: Any~~ means any fuel containing 1.0% or less sulfur by weight.

"Parking Lots"~~: Parking lots shall include~~ must include all lots, areas, buildings~~,~~ or facilities or portions of lots, areas, buildings~~,~~ or facilities whose primary purpose is ~~for the~~ temporary motor vehicle parking ~~of motor vehicles~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.102 Responsibility of the Agency

The Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Director) or ~~his~~ their designated representative has sole authority ~~for the declaration of~~to declare episode stages under these rules. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) has primary responsibility ~~for the~~to conduct ~~of~~ air pollution episode operations including ~~but not limited to~~ air contaminant monitoring, source surveillance~~,~~ and enforcement activities during air pollution episodes~~episodes~~ which affect any portion of the State of Illinois. The Agency must ~~shall~~ notify any local agency assigned a significant episode control role in the Illinois Air Pollution Implementation Plan ~~prior to the initiation, alteration or termination of~~before initiating, altering, or terminating any episode stage or control strategy in the jurisdictional area of any such local agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.103 Determination of Required Actions

To the maximum degree practicable, emission control actions taken under ~~pursuant to~~ these rules must ~~shall~~ be consistent with the extent of any air pollution alert or emergency.

a) When the existence of any episode stage is caused by one or more specific emission sources, the Agency must ~~shall~~ require emission control action steps applicable only to the ~~such~~ source or sources to be taken.

b) When the existence of any episode stage is caused by one or more specific air contaminants, action must ~~shall~~ be taken to reduce the concentration of the ~~such~~ contaminant or contaminants.

c) When motor vehicle emission control actions are required, the Agency must ~~shall~~ promptly declare the applicable episode stage and phase actions ~~so as~~ to allow reasonable notice and preparation for effective vehicle control actions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.104 Determination of Atmospheric Conditions

When determining expected atmospheric conditions, the Agency ~~shall~~must consider all available meteorological information, including ~~but not limited to~~ official National Weather Service observations, analyses, forecasts~~,~~ and advisories, as well as meteorological data and reports from other sources. Atmospheric conditions ~~shall~~must include ~~but not be limited to~~ stagnation areas,

weather fronts, pressure systems, inversions, precipitation, and wind patterns and variations in solar insolation, temperature, and atmospheric stability.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.105 Determination of Expected Contaminant Emissions

When determining expected contaminant emissions, the Agency ~~shall~~must consider all available emission information including ~~but not limited to~~ emission inventories for stationary sources, pertinent emissions summaries, motor vehicle traffic patterns, and known or estimated seasonal, daily, or hourly variations in emission rates or traffic patterns.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.106 Monitoring

a) Monitoring stations used to determine advisory, alert, or emergency levels ~~shall~~must be located according to Federal guidelines for establishment of air quality surveillance networks and ~~shall~~must use measurement methods or equivalent methods as officially authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

b) Whenever any monitoring station registers air contaminant concentrations in excess of advisory or alert levels, proper operation of the sampling equipment at such stations ~~shall~~must be verified by the Agency or any agency cooperating with the Agency before the concentrations are used to declare any advisory, alert, or emergency stage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.107 Determination of Areas Affected

a) An advisory ~~shall~~must be declared for the entire Illinois portion of any Air Quality Control Region if any part of ~~such~~ that region meets the advisory criteria. When atmospheric conditions and contaminant emissions in a region ~~are such as to~~ cause the advisory criteria to be met in another region, an advisory ~~shall~~must be declared for any Illinois portion of both regions.

b) An alert or emergency ~~shall~~must be declared for only those portions of an advisory area which meet the applicable criteria of Subpart D ~~of this Part~~ or cause ~~such~~ the criteria to be met elsewhere in Illinois or in another state. When ~~such~~ the criteria have been met, sectors of the advisory area requiring alert or emergency actions ~~shall~~must be defined depending upon expected atmospheric conditions, contaminant emissions, and dispersion analyses. Alerts or emergencies ~~shall~~must then be declared for one or more of these sectors.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.108 Failure to Comply with Episode Requirements

Failure to comply with an approved episode action plan, required actions ~~listed~~ in Appendix D, or the reasonable orders of the Director or ~~his~~ their designated representative during any alert or emergency ~~shall~~must expose any person to the penalty provisions of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.)~~[415 ILCS 5/1 *et seq.*] (Act). In all cases, the reasonable orders of the Director or ~~his~~ their designated representative ~~shall~~must take precedence over episode action plans or required actions ~~listed~~ in Appendix D ~~provided, however, that such~~. However, those orders ~~shall~~must not exceed that which is authorized by this Part or by the Act.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.109 Sealing of Offenders

To the extent allowed by the Act, the Agency may seal any facility, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or equipment operated in violation of this Part during any alert or emergency or otherwise contributing to an immediate danger to health.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART B: LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 244.121 Local Agency Responsibilities

Local air pollution control agencies ~~shall~~must cooperate with the Agency in monitoring, surveillance, and enforcement activities to the extent of their capabilities during any air pollution episode. This cooperation ~~shall~~must meet the following ~~specific~~ conditions:

a) Operation of Monitoring Equipment. At any time other than during an episode, local agencies with real-time monitoring equipment ~~shall~~must operate ~~all such~~that monitoring equipment at a minimum level necessary to determine whether any level of air contaminants specified in this Part has been reached.

b) Reporting Levels to Agency. ~~Such~~ These local agencies ~~shall~~must report to the Agency within ~~thirty (~~30~~)~~ minutes by either telephone or telemetry when any advisory, alert, or emergency level ~~specified~~ in this Part has been reached as indicated on their air monitoring equipment.

c) Operation of Telemetry Equipment. Local agencies with air contaminant sampling networks connected by telemetry with the headquarters of the Agency ~~shall~~must conduct their operations in ~~such~~ a manner ~~as to provide~~providing valid data to the Agency.

d) Agency Representatives at Local Agency Control Centers. In regions where local agencies are participating with the Agency in episode control activities, one or more Agency representatives may station themselves at the control center of the local agency during an air pollution episode. The Agency representatives ~~shall~~must have authority to cause data to be transmitted by telephone or other rapid form of communication to Agency headquarters and, after consultation with ~~said~~ the local agency, to require ~~the initiation, alteration or termination of~~initiating, altering, or terminating control strategy by persons required to take action under this Part as directed by the Director.

e) Local Agency Episode Operations Plan. Local agencies participating with the Agency in episode control activities ~~shall~~must file for approval with the Agency an episode operations plan which describes procedures for obtaining and processing episode action plans~~,~~; monitoring air contaminant levels during routine and episode operations~~,~~; alerting the public, governmental officials, emission sources, and other interested parties of episode stages~~,~~; and performing surveillance and enforcement activities during episodes.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART C: EPISODE ACTION PLANS

Section 244.141 Requirement for Plans

All persons responsible for the operation of a facility of a type ~~set forth in~~under Section 244.142 ~~shall~~must have on file with the Agency written episode action plans ~~(plans)~~, consistent with safe operating procedures, for reducing the levels of air contaminants during yellow alerts, red alerts, and emergencies. These plans ~~shall~~must be designed to reduce air contaminants in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the provisions of~~ these rules and ~~shall~~must be on forms designed by the Agency. ~~Further~~ The Agency may develop guidelines interpreting these requirements, ~~which may be developed by the Agency and shall~~must be filed with the Secretary of State ~~pursuant to~~under the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/1-1 *et seq.*]~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 127, par. 1001 et seq.)~~.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.142 Facilities for which Action Plans are Required

a) Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuels.

b) Facilities having fuel combustion emission sources with a total rated heat input in excess of 2.9 MW (10 mmbtu/hr) burning coal or fuel oil, other than those sources exempted from permit requirements by 35 Ill. ~~Adm. Code~~ 201.146(c).

c) Facilities emitting more than 91 Mg/yr or 249 kg per operating day (100 tons per year or 550 pounds per operating day) of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide,

nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, organic material, or of any other air contaminant designated by the Agency as harmful to human health.

d) Governmental or commercial installations established primarily for the burning of refuse.

e) Parking lots located in major metropolitan areas having spaces for more than 200 vehicles; except for those lots predominantly serving residences, ; medical facilities, ; rail, bus, and air transportation terminals, ; grocery stores and pharmacies, ; lots provided by employers primarily for their employees; and comparable lots as designated by the Agency.

f) Fleet vehicle operations of 50 or more vehicles in a major metropolitan area, except those used for delivery of grocery, pharmaceutical, and medical products.

g) Local, State and Federal government agencies employing more than 100 employees in a major metropolitan area.

h) State, county, and municipal offices which have responsibility for road repair in a major metropolitan area.

i) Other governmental, industrial, or commercial establishments or activities classified by the Agency as significant direct or indirect sources of air contaminant emissions.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.143 Submission of Plans

a) Plans required by this rule shallmust be submitted to:

1) The Agency for facilities in Illinois located outside of Cook County.

2) The Cook County Department of Environmental Control for facilities located in Cook County and outside of the City of Chicago.

3) The Chicago Department of Environmental Control for facilities located within the City of Chicago.

b) At any time after the effective date of this Part, the Agency may request plans from all persons required to submit plans or a local agency specified above may request plans from persons required to submit plans to such that local agency. In such cases, plans shallmust be submitted to the requesting agency within 30 days after receipt ofreceiving written notification that such plans must be submitted.

c) If any person required to submit a plan or revise a plan fails to submit a plan or revise a plan satisfactory to the Agency, the Agency may file a formal complaint with the Pollution Control Board ~~(Board) pursuant to~~under applicable portions of the Act.

d) Facilities having operational changes invalidating plans ~~shall~~must within 30 days of such changes submit a new plan for Agency approval.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.144 Contents of Plans

a) Plans ~~shall~~must list all significant sources of air contaminants within the facility; ~~shall~~must describe the manner in which contaminant emissions will be reduced during yellow alert, red alert, and emergency; and ~~shall~~must specify the approximate magnitude of the reduction of emissions that will be achieved.

b) Plans for all electric power generating stations and for all facilities located in the Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis (Illinois) major metropolitan areas having fuel combustion emission sources required to take action during yellow alert to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions ~~shall~~must specify either ~~the means whereby~~how a supply of low sulfur fuel adequate for at least four days operation will be assured, or an emissions reduction plan to lower sulfur dioxide emissions to those which would be discharged if a switch to such fuel were effected.

c) Plans for parking lots ~~shall~~must list the major facilities serviced by the lot, the total parking capacity, and the estimated average number of vehicles ~~utilizing~~ using the lot each day. Plans ~~shall~~must describe the manner in which an orderly curtailment of parking will be effected on the first day and closure on the second calendar day of the applicable alert, including a method by which unauthorized use of the lot will be prevented. If the lot services grocery stores, pharmacies, medical offices or clinics, or other essential facilities ~~as~~ designated by the Agency, procedures for allowing use of the lot ~~to~~ by employees and patrons of ~~such~~ those facilities ~~shall~~must be included in the plan.

d) Plans for fleet vehicle operations ~~shall~~must include the numbers and types of vehicles in the fleet and the estimated average number of vehicle miles operated in the major metropolitan area to which the plan applies. Plans ~~shall~~must describe the manner in which an orderly curtailment of operations will be effected on the first day and cessation on the second calendar day of the applicable alert. If fleet vehicle operations include delivery of food, medicine, or perishable goods or emergency or necessary maintenance services of any kind, plans ~~shall~~must include procedures for exempting ~~such~~ those services from curtailment and cessation.

e) Plans for government agencies ~~shall~~must include types of services rendered, number and location of employees engaged in such services, and the estimated number of employees driving to offices or driving in performance of the services. Plans ~~shall~~must include the methods by which orderly cessations of non-essential services will be effected to meet the requirements of Appendix D. Where government agencies are engaged in essential services, plans ~~shall~~must indicate the nature and magnitude of the services and procedures to exempt ~~such~~ those services from cessation during any alert or emergency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.145 Processing Procedures

a) Local agencies designated to receive and evaluate episode action plans required by this Part ~~shall~~must file ~~such~~ those plans with the Agency within 30 days ~~following their receipt~~after receiving them.

b) If any plan does not conform with or effectively implement the requirements of this Part, the Agency ~~shall~~must disapprove the plan, state the reasons for disapproval, and require the plan to be revised.

c) During alerts or emergencies, plans required by this Part ~~shall~~must be made available at the facility in question to any person authorized to carry out the provisions of this Part.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART D: EPISODE STAGES

Section 244.161 Advisory, Alert and Emergency Levels:

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Advisory	Yellow Alert	Red Alert	Emergency
Sulfur dioxide (ppm)	2-hour	0.30	--	--	--
	4-hour	--	0.30	0.35	0.40
(PM_{10} $\mu g/m^3$)	2-hour	420	--	--	--
	24-hour	--	350	420	500
Carbon Monoxide (ppm)	2-hour	30	--	--	
	8-hour	--	15.	30.	40.
Ozone (ppm)	1-hour	0.12	0.20	0.30	0.50
Nitrogen dioxide	2-hour	0.40	--	--	--

(ppm)	1-hour	--	0.60	1.20	1.60
	24-hour	--	0.15	0.30	0.40

(Source: Amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 8191, effective May 15, 1992)

Section 244.162 Criteria for Declaring an Advisory

The Director or ~~his/her~~their designated representative ~~shall~~must declare an air pollution advisory whenever:

a) An air stagnation advisory is received for any area within the State; or

b) Any advisory or yellow alert level is equaled or exceeded at any monitoring station; and

c) Atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to remain at or above the advisory or yellow alert level for 24 or more hours; or

d) For ozone, atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at any advisory~~,~~ or yellow alert~~,~~ level on the following calendar day.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.163 Criteria for Declaring a Yellow Alert

The Director or ~~his/her~~their designated representative ~~shall~~must declare a yellow alert whenever:

a) Any yellow alert level is equaled or exceeded at any monitoring station; and

b) An air pollution advisory has been in effect for 4 hours in the area for which the yellow alert is to be declared; and

c) Atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to remain at or above the yellow alert level for 12 or more hours; or

d) For ozone, atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at a yellow alert level on the following calendar day.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.164 Criteria for Declaring a Red Alert

The Director or ~~his~~ their designated representative ~~shall~~must declare a red alert whenever:

a) Any red alert level is equaled or exceeded or any yellow alert level has been equaled or exceeded continuously for the ~~proceeding~~ preceding 24 hour period at any monitoring station; and

b) A yellow alert has been in effect for 4 hours in the area for which the red alert is to be declared; and

c) Atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to persist for 12 or more hours; or

d) For ozone, atmospheric conditions~~atmoshperic condtions~~~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at a red alert level on the following calendar day.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.165 Criteria for Declaring an Emergency

The Director or ~~his~~ their designated representative ~~shall~~must declare an emergency whenever:

a) Any emergency level is equaled or exceeded or any red alert level has been equaled or exceeded continuously for the ~~proceeding~~ preceding 24 hour period at any monitoring station; and

b) A red alert has been in effect for 12 hours in the area for which the emergency is to be declared; and

c) Atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to persist or increase for 12 or more hours; or

d) For ozone, atmospheric conditions~~,~~ or expected contaminant emissions~~,~~ are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at an emergency level on the following calendar day.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.166 Criteria for Terminating Advisory, Alert and Emergency

The Director or ~~his/her~~their designated representative ~~shall~~must terminate any advisory, alert, or emergency stage when the applicable level ~~specified~~ in Section 244.161 no longer prevails and when in ~~his/her~~their judgment atmospheric conditions and expected contaminant emissions are such as to warrant discontinuance or lowering of that advisory, alert, or emergency stage.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.167 Episode Stage Notification

Whenever an advisory, ~~an~~ alert, or ~~an~~ emergency stage is declared or terminated, the Agency or local agency designated by the Agency ~~shall~~must notify:

a) Concerned personnel of the Agency and of federal, local, and other State agencies;

b) Facilities required to make preparations or take actions of major emission reducing consequence;

c) The public by radio, television, and other means of rapid communication.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.168 Contents of Episode Stage Notification

Notifications ~~shall~~must contain: time and date of issuance~~,~~; the names of agencies or persons responsible for issuance; and the beginning and expected ending time of any advisory, alert, or emergency stage. Notifications ~~shall~~must also contain details about the ~~pollutant(s)~~pollutant or pollutants for which notification is made, such as maximum pollutant levels reached and predicted, geographical areas affected, and specific pollution-reducing instructions to the public and to direct or indirect sources of air contaminants, as well as advice to persons who may be affected by the elevated pollution levels.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.169 Actions During Episode Stages

a) Advisory Actions. When an air pollution advisory is in effect, the Agency and other agencies designated by the Agency ~~shall~~must:

1) Coordinate their activities and place their operational staffs in a state of increased readiness except that, in the event of an ozone advisory, the Agency need not monitor on a 24 hour basis.

2) Promptly verify the operation of their air monitoring instrument networks and monitor data from ~~such~~ their instrument networks during all periods when there is reasonable likelihood of yellow alert levels occurring.

3) Evaluate atmospheric conditions and contaminant emissions data and monitor changes in such conditions and data during all periods when there is reasonable likelihood of yellow alert levels occurring.

b) Yellow Alert, Red Alert and Emergency Actions. When a yellow alert, red alert, or emergency is in effect, personnel of the Agency, local agencies designated by the Agency, direct and indirect emission sources, and ~~such~~ other persons ~~as are~~ required to take actions according to this Part ~~shall~~must take all actions required of them in Appendix D~~, of this Part insofar as such~~to the extent that these actions are applicable to the declared episode stage and contaminant for which the episode stage has been declared.

1) Actions by local agencies designated by the Agency ~~shall~~must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with their episode operations plan if such plan has been approved by the Agency.

2) Actions by direct or indirect sources of emissions ~~shall~~must be in ~~accordance~~ compliance with their episode action plan if such plan has been approved by the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.APPENDIX A: Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~401~~	~~244.101~~
~~402(a)~~	~~244.102~~
~~402(b)~~	~~244.103~~
~~402(c)~~	~~244.104~~
~~402(d)~~	~~244.105~~
~~402(e)~~	~~244.106~~
~~402(f)~~	~~244.107~~
~~402(g)~~	~~244.108~~
~~420(h)~~	~~244.109~~
~~403~~	~~244.121~~
~~404(a)~~	~~244.141~~
~~404(b)~~	~~244.142~~
~~404(c)~~	~~244.143~~
~~404(d)~~	~~244.144~~
~~404(e)~~	~~244.145~~
~~405(a)~~	~~244.161~~
~~405(b)~~	~~244.162~~
~~405(c)~~	~~244.163~~
~~405(d)~~	~~244.164~~
~~405(e)~~	~~244.165~~
~~405(f)~~	~~244.166~~
~~406(a)~~	~~244.167~~
~~406(b)~~	~~244.168~~
~~407~~	~~244.169~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.APPENDIX B: Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

SECTION	RULE
244.101	401
244.102	402(a)
244.103	402(b)
244.104	402(c)
244.105	402(d)
244.106	402(e)
244.107	402(f)
244.108	402(g)
244.109	402(h)
244.121	403
244.141	404(a)
244.142	404(b)
244.143	404(c)
244.144	404(d)
244.145	404(e)
244.161	405(a)
244.162	405(b)
244.163	405(c)
244.164	405(d)
244.165	405(e)
244.166	405(f)
244.167	406(a)
244.168	406(b)
244.169	407

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 244.APPENDIX C: Compliance Dates

Rule 404(a)

The current version of these rules became effective April 19, 1976. Episode action plans were required by October 19, 1976.

Section 244.APPENDIX D: Required Emission Reduction Actions [1] Sulfur Dioxide, PM-10, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Carbon Monoxide

YELLOW ALERT

1) The Agency ~~shall~~must notify the public by radio and/or television that a Yellow Alert is in effect; that the public is required to take action in accordance with these regulations; that the public is requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles and of electricity; and that persons suffering from respiratory or heart conditions should take appropriate precautions.

2) Electric power generating stations ~~shall~~must effect the maximum feasible reduction of emissions by ~~utilizing~~ using fuels which have low ash content and less than 1.0% sulfur by weight (1.5% in the case of fuel oil), provided, however, that emission from ~~such~~ these stations ~~shall~~must not exceed the applicable emission standards and limitations of 35 Ill. ~~-~~Adm. ~~-~~Code 214; by limiting soot blowing and boiler lancing, where essential, to periods of maximum atmospheric turbulence; by diverting power generation to stations outside the area for which the Alert is in effect; or by any other means approved by the Agency. ~~Such~~ These actions will be in accordance with the Yellow Alert Plan if ~~such~~ the plan has been approved for that station.

3) Facilities having fuel combustion emission sources with a total rated capacity in excess of 10 million btu/hr and burning coal and/or fuel oil ~~shall~~must reduce emissions by utilizing fuels which have low ash content and less than 1.0% sulfur weight (1.5% in the case of fuel oil) provided, however, that emissions from ~~such~~ these facilities ~~shall~~must not exceed the applicable emission standards and limitations of 35 Ill. ~~-~~Adm. ~~-~~Code 214; by limiting soot blowing and boiler lancing, where essential, to periods of high atmospheric turbulence; or by any other means approved by the Agency. If fuels of low ash and sulfur content are not available, ~~such~~ these facilities with the exemption of residences, hospitals, and other essential facilities ~~as~~ designated by the Agency~~, shall~~ must curtail fuel burning to the maximum degree consistent with avoiding injury to persons or severe damage to property. ~~Such~~ These actions will be in accordance with the Yellow Alert Plan if ~~such~~ the plan has been approved for that facility.

4) Facilities engaged in manufacturing required to submit Yellow Alert plans ~~shall~~must curtail or defer production and allied operations to the extent necessary to avoid emissions in excess of those which would be discharged if the facility were operated in accord with the limitations prescribed by the regulations limiting emissions, ~~insofar as such~~to the extent that these reductions can be achieved without creating injury to persons or severe damage to property. ~~Such~~ These reductions ~~shall~~must be made notwithstanding any variance or program of delayed compliance with the regulations, and ~~shall~~must be in accord with the Yellow Alert plan if ~~such~~ the plan has been approved for that facility.

5) All open burning and all incineration except as provided below are prohibited. Certain burning of explosive or pathological wastes may be exempted from this restriction by the Agency in writing upon specific written application.

6) Incinerators meeting the emission standards and limitations of this Chapter may be operated only during the hours of maximum atmospheric turbulence as designated by the Agency.

1** During each stage only those actions which cause a reduction of emissions of contaminants for which such stage has been declared are required. cf 35 Ill. Adm. Code 244.102 through 244.109, and 244.168(b).

RED ALERT

1) All actions required during the Yellow Alert ~~shall~~must be continued.

2) The Agency ~~shall~~must notify the public by radio ~~and or~~and/or television that a Red Alert is in effect; that the public is required to take action in accordance with these regulations; that the public is requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles and ~~of~~ electricity; and that persons suffering from respiratory or heart conditions should take appropriate precautions.

3) All incineration and all open burning are prohibited. Certain burning of explosive or pathological wastes may be exempted from these restrictions by the Agency in writing upon specific written application.

4) Facilities engaged in manufacturing and required to submit Red Alert Plans ~~shall~~must curtail any production, including the generation of process steam, which emits contaminants into the atmosphere, to the greatest extent possible without causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment. The~~Such~~ action ~~shall~~must be in accordance with the Red Alert Plan if the ~~such~~ plan has been approved for that facility.

EMERGENCY

1) All actions required during the Yellow Alert and Red Alert ~~shall~~must be continued.

2) The unnecessary use of electricity, such as for decorative or amusement purposes, is prohibited.

3) The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for essential uses such as police, fire, and health services~~,~~; delivery of food or essential fuel~~,~~; waste collection~~,~~; utility or pollution control emergency repairs~~,~~; and such comparable uses as may be designated by authorized Highway and Law Enforcement Officials in accordance with the Illinois Emergency Highway Traffic Regulations Plan.

4) All aircraft flights leaving the area of the Emergency are forbidden except for reasons of public health or safety as approved by the Agency in advance.

5) Buildings ~~shall~~must be heated to temperatures no greater than ~~65°F~~65 º Fexcept for hospitals and for other buildings approved by the Agency for reasons of health or severe damage to property.

6) All manufacturing activities ~~shall~~must be curtailed to the greatest extent possible without causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment.

7) All facilities or activities listed below ~~shall~~must immediately cease operations:

Mining and quarrying, contract construction work, and wholesale trade establishments.

Schools, except elementary schools which ~~shall~~must close at the end of the normal school day and not re-open until the Emergency is terminated.

Government agencies except those needed to administer air pollution alert programs and other essential agencies determined by Agency to be vital for public safety and welfare.

Retail trade stores except those dealing primarily in the sale of food or pharmacies.

Real estate agencies, insurance offices, and similar business.

Laundries, cleaners and dryers, beauty and barber shops, and photographic studios.

Amusement and recreational service establishments such as motion picture theaters.

Automobile repair and automobile service garages.

Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collecting agencies, printing and duplicating services, rental agencies, and commercial testing laboratories.

REQUIRED EMISSION REDUCTION ACTIONS-OZONE-

1. GENERAL
Yellow - Alert - All Advisory Actions continue.
Government officials, public, and submitters of Action Plans notified.

Red Alert - All Advisory and Yellow Alert actions continue.
Government officials, public, and submitters of Action Plans notified.

Emergency - All Advisory, Yellow Alert, and Red Alert actions continue.
Government officials, public, and submitters of Action Plans notified.

2. VEHICLES PARKING LOTS ROAD REPAIRS

Yellow Alert - Public requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles.

Red Alert - Fleet vehicles, other than mass transit vehicles and vehicles used for the delivery of grocery and pharmaceutical products, essential fuel, ~~for~~ emergency medical services and ~~for such~~ comparable uses ~~as~~ designated by the Agency, immediately curtail operations to the greatest extent possible in or into the area affected by the Red Alert and cease operations on the second calendar day of the Alert.

Parking lots for more than 200 vehicles, except for lots predominately serving residences~~,~~ ; grocery stores~~,~~ ; medical facilities~~,~~ ; rail, bus, and air transportation terminals~~,~~ ; lots provided by employers primarily for employees~~,~~ ; and comparable lots ~~as~~ designated by the Agency ~~shall~~must immediately curtail operations and close on the second calendar day of the Alert.

Road repair and maintenance not necessary for immediate safety and which, if suspended, will expedite the flow of vehicular traffic is prohibited.

Emergency - Motor vehicle operation in or into the area affected by the Emergency is prohibited except for essential uses such as police, fire, and health services, and comparable uses designated by the Illinois Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan. All aircraft flights leaving the area of the Emergency are forbidden except for reasons of public health or safety.

3. MANUFACTURING AND OTHER FACILITIES HAVING PROCESS EMISSION SOURCES

Yellow Alert - Facilities engaged in manufacturing review operations and Action Plans, inspect emission control devices, determine areas of delayable operations; and from such steps revise operations ~~so as~~ to cause greatest feasible reduction in emission short of adversely affecting normal production.

Red Alert - All facilities with process or fuel combustion emission sources emitting a total of more than 100 tons per year or 550 pounds per operating day of organic material or of nitrogen oxides, and all other facilities not in compliance with the organic material and nitrogen oxides emissions standards of Part 2 of this Chapter, curtail all such sources to the greatest extent possible short of causing injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, or an increase in emissions.

Emergency - All operations curtailed to the greatest extent possible short of causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment.

4. ELECTRIC POWER GENERATORS AND USERS

Yellow Alert - Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuels requested to reduce emissions in and into the affected area to the greatest extent practicable by adjusting operations system wide or by any other means approved by the Agency.

Public request to avoid unnecessary use of electricity.

Red Alert - Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuels required to take all Yellow Alert Actions and in addition discontinue power generation for economy sales and service to ~~interruptable~~interruptible customers~~,~~ and maximize purchase of available power.

Unnecessary use of electricity, such as for decorative or advertising purposes, is prohibited.

Emergency - Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuel continue Yellow Alert and Red Alert actions and, in addition, effect the maximum feasible reduction of emissions by reducing voltage 2.5% system wide, purchase purchasing all available emergency power, and requesting large customers (500 kw) to reduce their electric demand, or by any other means approved by the Agency.

5. OFFICES, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES OPERATIONS

Yellow Alert - Public requested to limit space heating to 65°F65 ºF, air conditioning to 80°F80 ºF.

Red Alert – Public, industrial, and commercial space heating limited to 65°F65 ºF and, air conditioning to 80°F80 ºF except for hospitals and for other buildings approved by the Agency.

Governmental agencies except those needed to administer essential programs close.

Schools close except elementary schools, which close at the end of the normal school day and do not reopen until the Alert is terminated.

The loading of more than 250 gallons of volatile organic material into any stationary tank, railroad tankcar, tank truck, or tank trailer is prohibited except where an integral part of an industrial operation allowed during Red Alert.

Emergency - All facilities or activities listed below immediately cease operation;: mining and quarrying,-; contract construction work,-; wholesale trade establishments,-; retail trade stores, except those dealing primarily in the sale of food or pharmaceuticals,-; real estate agencies, insurance offices and similar businesses,-; laundries, cleaners, and dryers,-; beauty and barber shops, and photographic studios. Amusement, amusement and recreational service establishments such as motion picture theaters,-; automobile repair and automobile service garages. Advertising; advertising offices,-; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies,-; printing and duplicating services,-; rental agencies; and commercial testing laboratories.

6. REFUSE BURNERS

Yellow Alert - Governmental or commercial installations established primarily for the burning of refuse shallmust postpone delayable incinerations, all other incineration and all open burning prohibited.

Red Alert - All incineration prohibited.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER l: AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

PART 245
ODORS

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 111½, pars. 1010 and 1027)~~[415 ILCS 5/10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Part VIII: Odors in R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13635; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 245.100 Definitions

"Animal and Marine Matter"~~: Any~~ means any product or derivative of animal life.

"Food Service Establishment"~~: Any~~ means any fixed or mobile restaurant; coffee shop; cafeteria; short order cafe~~,~~; luncheonette~~,~~; grill; tea room; sandwich shop; soda fountain; tavern; bar; cocktail lounge; nightclub; roadside stand; industrial feeding establishment; private, public, or non-profit organization or institution routinely serving food; catering kitchen; ~~commisary~~commissary; or similar place in which food is placed for sale or served on the premises or elsewhere; and any other eating or drinking establishment or operation where food is served or provided for the public, with or without charge.

"Odor Concentration"~~: The~~ means the number of cubic feet that one cubic foot of sample will occupy when diluted to the odor threshold. It is a measure of the number of odor units in one cubic foot of the sample. It is expressed in odor units per cubic foot.

"Odor Unit"~~: One~~ means one cubic foot of air at the odor threshold.

"Person"~~: Any~~ means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, state agency, or any other legal entity, or their legal representative, agent, or assigns.

"Process"~~: Any~~ means any action, operation, or treatment and the equipment used in connection ~~therewith~~with it, and all methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit smoke, particulate matter, or gaseous matter.

"Rendering"~~: Any~~ means any heating process, including cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating, and protein concentrating of animal or marine matter.

(Source: Amended art 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 245.101 Incorporation by Reference

The following is incorporated by reference: "Quantitative Odor Measurement" by John L. Mills, et al., ~~presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of APCA, Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, June 9-23, 1963, Detroit Michigan. (~~Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association, ~~Volume 13, No. 10~~13:10, October 1963, ~~Page~~ pages 467-475~~)~~.

(Source: Amended art 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 245.120 Inedible Rendering Process

a) ~~The provisions of this~~This Part ~~shall~~ must not apply to any device, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption and to food service establishments.

b) A~~No~~ person must not ~~shall~~ operate or use any device, machine, equipment, or other contrivance for the inedible rendering of animal or marine matter unless all gases, vapors, and gas entrained effluents from these processes ~~shall be~~are controlled ~~in such manner as~~ to effectively abate any objectionable odor nuisance. When~~In the event that~~ the rendering processes of more than one company are contributing to the objectionable odor nuisance, abatement ~~shall~~ must be deemed effective when the odor concentration from each process is not more ~~that~~ than 120 odor units/cubic foot as determined by Mills adaptation of ASTM D-1391-57.

c) An objectionable odor nuisance exists when a trained state inspector, ~~upon the receipt of~~after receiving a complaint from one resident or property owner in the area affected, must ~~shall~~ determine that these odors cause a nuisance ~~as outlined in~~under Section 245.121.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 245.121 Objectionable Odor Nuisance Determination

An objectionable odor nuisance exists:

a) On or adjacent to residential, recreational, institutional, retail sales, hotel, or educational premises when odor is detectable in the ambient air after it is diluted with eight volumes of odor-free air as measured by the Scentometer;

b) On or adjacent to industrial premises when odor is detectable in the ambient air after it is diluted with twenty-four volumes of odor-free air as measured by the Scentometer;

c) On or adjacent to premises other than those ~~above~~ under subsection (a) or (b) when odor is detectable in the ambient air after it is diluted with sixteen volumes of odor-free air as measured by the Scentometer;

d) When concurrent determinations made by three trained inspectors ~~as outlined above~~under subsection (a), (b), or (c) in any given one hour period and at intervals of not less than fifteen minutes result in two positive determinations in each series of three determinations; and

e) Provided that any quantitative odor level measurements taken to arrive at a determination that an objectionable odor nuisance exists ~~shall~~ must be at or beyond the property line or at or near places where people live or work.

(Source: Amended art 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

245.Appendix A Rule into Section Table (Repealed)

~~RULE~~	~~SECTION~~
~~801~~	~~245.100~~
~~802(a) (c)~~	~~245.120~~
~~802(d)~~	~~245.121~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

245.Appendix B Section into Rule Table (Repealed)

~~SECTION~~	~~RULE~~
~~245.100~~	~~801~~
~~245.101~~	~~-~~
~~245.120~~	~~802(a) (c)~~
~~245.121~~	~~802(d)~~

(Source: Repealed at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER m: MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

PART 249
ETHYLENE OXIDE AMBIENT AIR MONITORING

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 9.16, and authorized by Sections 27 and 28, of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.16, 27; and 28].

SOURCE: Adopted in R20-18 at 45 Ill. Reg.1696, effective January 25, 2021; amended in R18-21 at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 249.100 Purpose

The purpose of this Part is to set forth the manner in which the Agency must conduct ambient air monitoring of ethylene oxide in ~~accordance~~ compliance with ~~the requirements in~~ Section 9.16 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.16].

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 249.105 Monitoring Locations

The Agency must monitor ethylene oxide levels in the ambient air in or around the following locations in Illinois under ~~the requirements of~~ Section 249.110:

a) Northbrook;

b) Schiller Park;

c) Nilwood;

d) Alton; and

e) Bondville.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 249.110 Ethylene Oxide Ambient Air Monitoring Requirements

a) The Agency must conduct ambient air monitoring for ethylene oxide in or around each location ~~specified~~ in Section 249.105 for ~~a period of~~ six consecutive calendar months. During that time ~~frame~~, the Agency must collect a sample every 12 days. Each sample must be collected over a period of approximately 24 hours.

b) The six-month monitoring period must commence no later than one year after January 25, 2021.

c) The Agency must comply with all applicable USEPA regulations and guidelines for ambient air monitoring.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 249.115 Monitoring Results

The Agency must make the ethylene oxide ambient air monitoring results publicly available on the Agency's website within 30 days ~~of receipt of~~after receiving each set of quality assured data.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)

Section 249.120 Sunset Provisions

~~The provisions of this~~This Part will no longer apply 24 months after January 25, 2021.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. ____, effective _____)