ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
October 18, 1989

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	R89-8
EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DEFINITION OF VOM	)	(Identical in Substance Rule)

ADOPTED RULE. FINAL ORDER.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J. Anderson):

The Board hereby amends the definition of "volatile organic material" ("VOM") in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.122. On July 19, 1989, the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group (IERG) filed a Motion for Expedited Review, which the Board granted in its Proposed Order of July 27, 1989.

The Board initiated this rulemaking pursuant to the "identical in substance" amendment (H.B. 1688) to Section 9.1 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) prior to action by the Governor. This amendment, P.A. 86-0366, was signed by the Governor into law on August 30, 1989. Section 9.1(e) of the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.1(e), as added by P.A. 86-0366, provides in significant part as follows:

> The Board shall exempt from regulation ... the volatile organic compounds which have been determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to be exempt from regulation ... for ozone due to negligible photochemical reactivity. In accordance with subsection (b) of Section 7.2, the Board shall adopt regulations identical in substance to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency exemptions or deletion of exemptions published in policy statements on the control of violative organic compounds in the Federal Register by amending the list of exemptions to the Board's definition of volatile organic material found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 211. The provisions and requirements of Title VII of this Act shall not apply to regulations adopted under this subsection. ...

The Board proposed the present rule by its July 27, 1989 Proposed Order. Public notice of the proposed amendment appeared on August 18, 1989 at 13 Ill. Reg. 13143. The Board conducted a public hearing required by Section 110(a) of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a), and 40 CFR 51.102 on September 26, 1989.

Discussion

On January 18, 1989, at 54 Fed. Reg. 1987-1989, USEPA published a policy statement indicating that three hydrochlorofluorocarbons and a hydrofluorocarbon ("Halocarbons") should be added to the list of negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds which may be exempt from ozone SIP controls:

Chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

USEPA's action is pursuant to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer. The four halocarbons are thought not to contribute significantly to tropospheric ozone buildup, and to also have a negligible stratospheric ozone depletion potential. As such, they are good substitutes for chemicals which do contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion, without adversely affecting efforts to control ground-level ozone concentrations.

IERG indicated early in this proceeding that several of its members were prepared to begin using these halocarbons as substitutes for those chemicals which do harm the stratospheric ozone layer. However, they were not able to make this substitution until the Board adopted a final and effective rule exempting the listed halocarbons from the definition of VOM. As noted above, the Board granted expedited consideration of this proceeding and proposed the change immediately. This was in anticipation of the Governor's signature on the authorizing legislation. Now adopted, this amended definition is intended to bring the Board's list of exemptions into full accord with the present federal listing and into compliance with P.A. 86-0366. The Board specifically solicited comment as to whether the list is in fact complete and received no responses to that query. Therefore the Board construes this silence as affirmation that the Illinois and federal lists of exempted compounds are in full accord.

The Board notes, however, that although the authorizing statute has been signed by the Governor, it has an effective date of January 1, 1990. The Board believes that in adopting the rule today it is acting within the intent of the General Assembly, and complying with Illinois administrative procedures, in fulfilling the P.A. 86-0366 mandate after it has become law but before its effective date.

The Board will also proceed to immediately file these rules with the Secretary of State to become effective January 1, 1990. In "identical in substance" rulemaking proceedings, the Board's usual practice has been to delay filing for up to 30 days, particularly to give the USEPA an opportunity to comment on the adopted rule before it is filed. In light of the comments submitted, the Board sees no reason for a similar delay in the filing of this proceeding.

Public Comments and Public Hearing Record

By its July 27, 1989 Proposed Order, the Board proposed the mandated revisions and invited public comments. The Board received three public comments. The first public comment in this matter (P.C. #1), received August 17, 1989, was from USEPA. In response to a Board query, it informed the Board of the need for a public hearing under federal law. The Second (P.C. #2) was from the Office of the Secretary of State and received September 14, 1989. It indicates a small number of necessary Illinois Administrative Code format corrections. The third (P.C. #3) was from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) and received September 29, 1989. The Agency agrees that the Board should exempt the four compounds from the definition of

volatile organic material.

At the public hearing, the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group (IERG) and the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources (Department) testified. IERG expressed its support for adoption of amendments that would exempt these four compounds. IERG stated, "certain industries within IERG will be able to begin using some of these new compounds, which will decrease the potential for harm to the upper atmosphere and not increase the potential for harm to the lower atmosphere." Tr. 4-5. The Department directed the Board's attention to a study of chlorofluorocarbon use that it is presently undertaking. Although that study will not directly affect the present proceeding, the Department alerted the Board and requested input. Tr. 6-7.

The Board specifically invited comment on the chemical nomenclature used in the definition of "Volatile Organic Material" in Section 211.122. The Board employed the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) names for most of the previously-exempted chemicals. The exception is methylene chloride, whose IUPAC name is dichloromethane. The Board did not preserve the common names and industrial designations included by the USEPA in its revisions of the Recommended Policy on the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds. See 54 Fed. Reg. 1987 (Jan. 18, 1989); 45 Fed. Reg. 48941 (July 22, 1980); 44 Fed. Reg. 32042 (June 4, 1979); 42 Fed. Reg. 35314 (July 8, 1989). For the four new fluorinated hydrocarbons included in the present rulemaking, the Board included the industrial designations in parentheses after the IUPAC chemical names.

Although the IUPAC nomenclature is the technically accepted designation for chemical substances, and despite the fact that it is often a more precise designation, some members of the regulated community more readily recognize the common names and industrial designations. The Board believes that use of IUPAC names for the chemical compounds, with the addition of common names or industrial designations in parentheses, is the preferred naming scheme. By its public comment, the Agency has stated that this position "is agreeable to the Agency." See P.C. #3.

Changes to the Text of the Proposed Rule

For the reasons outlined above, the Board revises the previously-exempted chemical names to use the IUPAC name as the primary designation for each chemical and includes a frequently used common name or industrial name in parentheses, as has been done for the new compounds added in the present rulemaking. The names of the excluded chemicals will appear as follows in the Section 211.122 definition of volatile organic material:

Chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22)
Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
Ethane
Methane
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)

Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
~~1,1,1,~~-1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)
Trifluoromethane (FC-23)

The Board also adopts the format revisions suggested by the Office of the Secretary of State. Included among these suggested revisions is the addition of "Section 9.4 of the" to the definition of Acid Gasses.

Supplemental Discussion

It has been the Board's custom to review sections being amended for "cleanup" corrections. There are a large number of minor editorial problems with the definitions section in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211. However, in this proceeding, the Board has generally restricted editing to the definitions of "VOM" and the related definition of and "organic materials" ("OM"), as well as removing all superscripts denoting degree of temperature to comport with the policy of the Administrative Code Unit not to use superscripts and subscripts. For example, it is accepted convention to simply leave a space and express the temperature as 270 F.

The Board will defer the other potential corrections to another rulemaking. For example, the definition of VOM references the 1986 edition of the test methods of 40 CFR 60, as does the closely related 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.105. The Board has not proposed to update this reference at this time because an update could create dislocations by referencing different editions in different portions of the rules. Undertaking a review of all the incorporations by reference in Subtitle B would greatly expand the scope of this expedited rulemaking. However, all these "abnormal" incorporations by reference need to be consolidated into one or more incorporations by reference sections, and the dates removed from the sections in which the references are used, as has been done in the other Subtitles. In this way, it will be possible to routinely update these references in a simple rulemaking without risking dislocations.

As another example, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 includes many "local" definitions which were intended to apply to only a single Part, Subpart, or section. These need to be separated from the true "global" definitions, which need to have the same meaning throughout the Subtitle, and moved to the Part, Subpart, or section in which the local definitions are used. The unnecessary global definitions are a major source of the gridlock in air rulemaking. In any rulemaking it is necessary to work around these definitions, and any amendments to them carry a risk of unintended changes to other portions of the rules.

ORDER

The Board directs the Clerk of the Board to file the following adopted rule with the Office of the Secretary of State and publish a copy in the Illinois Register.

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

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9 and 9.1 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1987, ch. 111½, pars. 1009, 1009.1, 1010, as amended by P.A. 86-0366, effective January 1, 1990).

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. , effective January 1, 1990.

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 211.122 Definitions

"Accumulator": The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a surface condenser.

"Acid Gases": For the purposes of Section 9.4 of the Environmental Protection Act (the Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1987, ch. 111 ½, par. 1009.4), hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide, which exist as gases, liquid mist, or any combination thereof.

"Actual Heat Input": The quantity of heat produced by the combustion of fuel using the gross heating value of the fuel.

"Aeration": The practice of forcing air through bulk stored grain to maintain the condition of the grain.

"Afterburner": A device in which materials in gaseous effluents are combusted.

"Air Dried Coating": Coatings that dry by the use of air or forced air at temperatures up to 363.15° K (194° F).

"Annual Grain Through-Put": Unless otherwise shown by the owner or operator, annual grain through-put for grain-handling operations, which have been in operation for three consecutive years prior to June 30, 1975, shall be determined by adding grain receipts and shipments for the three previous fiscal years and dividing the total by 6. The annual grain through-put for grain-handling operations in operation for less than three consecutive years prior to June 30, 1975, shall be determined by a reasonable three-year estimate; the owner or operator shall document the reasonableness of his three-year estimate.

"Architectural Coating": Any coating used for residential or commercial buildings or their appurtenances, or for industrial buildings which is site applied.

"Asphalt": The dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid or liquid in consistency) of which the main constituents are bitumens which occur natrually or as a residue of petroleum refining.

"Asphalt Prime Coat": A low-viscosity liquid asphalt applied to an absorbent surface as the first of more than one asphalt coat.

"Automobile": Any first division motor vehicle as that term is defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1987, ch. 95½, pars 1-100 et seq.).

"Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing Plant": A facility where parts are manufactured or finished for eventual inclusion into a finished automobile or light-duty truck ready for sale to vehicle dealers, but not including customizers, body shops and other repainters.

"Batch Loading": The process of loading a number of individual parts at the same time for degreasing.

"Bead-Dipping": The dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent-based cement.

"British Thermal Unit": The quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water from 60° F to 61° F (abbreviated btu).

"Bulk Gasoline Plant": Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline from bulk gasoline terminals by delivery vessels and distributes gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities.

"Bulk Gasoline Terminal": Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, and distributes gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or gasoline dispensing facilities.

"Can Coating": The application of a coating material to a single walled container that is manufactured from metal sheets thinner than 29 gauge (0.0141 in).

"Certified Investigation": A report signed by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) personnel certifying whether a grain-handling operation (or portion thereof) or grain-drying operation is causing or tending to cause air pollution. Such report must describe the signatory's investigation, including a summary of those facts on which he 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 be open to a reasonable public inspection and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproducing the original.

"Choke Loading": 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.

"Cleaning and Separating Operation": That operation where foreign and undesired substances are removed from the grain.

"Clear Coating": Coatings that lack color and opacity or are transparent using the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

"Closed Purge System": 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.

"Closed Vent System": A system that is not open to the atmosphere and that 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, or return the gas or vapor to the process line.

"Coal Refuse": Waste products of coal mining, cleaning and coal preparation operations containing coal, matrix material, clay and other organic and inorganic material.

"Coating Applicator": Equipment used to apply a surface coating.

"Coating Line": An operation where a surface coating is applied to a material and subsequently the coating is dried and/or cured.

"Coating Plant": 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).

"Coil Coating": The application of a coating material to any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

"Cold Cleaning": 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 cleaning is not included in this definition.

"Complete Combustion": A process in which all carbon contained in a fuel or gas stream is converted to carbon dioxide.

"Component": Any piece of equipment which has the potential to leak volatile organic material including, but not limited to, pump seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, pressure relief devices, process drains and open ended valves. This definition excludes valves which are not externally regulated, flanges, and equipment in heavy liquid service. For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.Subpart Q-~~(35 Ill. Adm. Code 215)~~-, this definition also excludes bleed ports of gear pumps in polymer service.

"Concentrated Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process": Any acid producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration equal to or greater than 70 percent by weight.

"Condensate": Hydrocarbon liquid separated from its associated gasses which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

"Control Device": For purposes of Subpart Q, an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, flare, or closed container.

"Conveyorized Degreasing": The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces utilizing either cold or vaporized solvents.

"Crude Oil": A naturally occurring mixture which consisits of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is a liquid at standard conditions.

"Crude Oil Gathering": The transportation of crude oil or condensate after custody transfer between a production facility and a reception point.

"Custody Transfer": The transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

"Cutback Asphalt": Any asphalt which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents other than residual fuel oil and has not been emulsified with water.

"Degreaser": Any equipment or system used in solvent cleaning.

"Delivery Vessel": Any tank truck or trailer equipped with a storage tank that is used for the transport of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility, bulk gasoline plant or bulk gasoline terminal.

"Distillate Fuel Oil": Fuel oils of grade No. 1 or 2 as specified in detailed requirements for fuel oil A.S.T.M. D-369-69 (1971).

"Dry Cleaning Facility": A facility engaged in 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 facility includes, but is not limited to, washers, dryers, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps and attendant piping and valves.

"Dump-Pit Area": Any area where grain is received at a grain-handling or grain-drying operation.

"Effective Grate Area": That area of a dump-pit grate through which air passes, or would pass, when aspirated.

"Effluent Water Separator": Any tank, box, sump or other apparatus in which any organic material floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or other apparatus is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage or recovery of such water.

"Emission Rate": Total quantity of any air contaminant discharge into the atmosphere in any one-hour period.

"End Sealing Compound Coat": A compound applied to can ends which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

"Excess Air": Air supplied in addition to the theoretical quantity necessary for complete combustion of all fuel and/or combustible waste material.

"Excessive Release": A discharge of more than 295g (0.65 pounds) of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere in any five minute period.

"Existing Grain-Drying Operation": Any grain-drying operation the construction or modification of which was commenced prior to June 30, 1975.

"Existing Grain-Handling Operation": Any grain-handling operation the construction or modification of which was commenced prior to June 30, 1975.

"Exterior Base Coat": An initial coating applied to the exterior of a can after the can body has been formed.

"Exterior End Coat": A coating applied by rollers or spraying to the exterior end of a can.

"External Floating Roof": A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal between the deck edge and tank wall.

"Extreme Performance Coating": Coatings designed for exposure to any of the following: the ambient weather conditions, temperatures above 368.15º K (203º F), detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmospheres, or other similar extreme environmental conditions.

"Fabric Coating": The coating of a textile substrate.

"Final Repair Coat": The repainting of any coating which is damaged during vehicle assembly.

"Firebox": The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned, but not the combustion chamber or afterburner of an incinerator.

"Flexographic Printing": The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of elastomeric materials.

"Floating Roof": A roof on a stationary tank, reservoir or other container which moves vertically upon change in volume of the stored material.

"Freeboard Height": For open top vapor degreasers, the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank. For cold cleaning degreasers, the distance from the solvent to the top of the degreaser tank.

"Fuel Combustion Emission Source": Any furnace, boiler or similar equipment used for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by

indirect heat transfer.

"Fuel Gas System": A system for collection of refinery fuel gas including, but not limited to, piping for collecting tail gas from various process units, mixing drums and controls and distribution piping.

"Fugitive Particulate Matter": 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 any source from compliance with other provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212 otherwise applicable merely because of the absence of a stack.

"Gas Service": Means that the component contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

"Gasoline": Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 pounds or greater.

"Gasoline Dispensing Facility": 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.

"Grain": 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 from harvesting, handling or conditioning. The grain shall be unaltered by grinding or processing.

"Grain-Drying Operation": Any operation, excluding aeration, by which moisture is removed from grain and which typically uses forced ventilation with the addition of heat.

"Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operation": A grain storage facility and its associate grain transfer, cleaning, drying, grinding and mixing operations.

"Grain-Handling Operation": Any operation where one or more of the following grain-related processes (other than grain-drying operation, portable grain-handling equipment, 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 normal grain operations.

"Green Tire Spraying": 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.

"Green Tires": Assembled tires before molding and curing have occurred.

"Gross Heating Value": Amount of heat produced when a unit quantity

of fuel is burned to carbon dioxide and water vapor, and the water vapor condensed as descibed in A.S.T.M. D-2015-66, D-900-55, D-1826-64 and D-240-64.

"Heavy Liquid": Liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 0.3 kPa (0.04 psi) at 294.3º K (70º F) or 0.1 Reid Vapor Pressure as determined by A.S.T.M. method D-323; or which when distilled requires a temperature of 300º F or greater to recover 10% of the liquid as determined by A.S.T.M. method D-86.

"Heavy Metals": For the purposes of Section 9.4 of the Act, elemental, ionic, or combined forms of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, chromium, nickel and lead.

"Heavy, Off-Highway Vehicle Products": For the purposes of Section 215.204(k), heavy off-highway vehicle products shall include: heavy construction, mining, farming or material handling equipment; heavy industrial engines; diesel-electric locomotives and associated power generation equipment; and the components of such equipment or engines.

"Hot Well": The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a barometric condenser.

"Housekeeping Practices": Those activities specifically defined in the list of housekeeping practices developed by the Joint EPA - Industry Task Force and included herein under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 212.461.

"Incinerator": Combustion apparatus in which refuse is burned.

"Indirect Heat Transfer": Transfer of heat in such a way that the source of heat does not come into direct contact with process materials.

"In-Process Tank": A container used for mixing, blending, heating, reacting, holding, crystallizing, evaporating, or cleaning operations in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

"In-situ Sampling Systems": Nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

"Interior Body Spray Coat": A coating applied by spray to the interior of a can after the can body has been formed.

"Internal Transferring Area": Areas and associated equipment used for conveying grain among the various grain operations.

"Large Appliance Coating": The application of a coating material to the component metal parts (including but not limited to doors, cases, lids, panels and interior support parts) of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products.

"Light-Duty Truck": Any second division motor vehicle, as that term is defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code, (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1987, ch. 95½, pars. 1-100 et seq.) weighing less than 3854 kilograms (8500 pounds) gross.

"Liquid-Mounted Seal": 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.

"Liquid Service": Means that the equipment or component contains process fluid that is in a liquid state at operating conditions.

"Liquids Dripping": Any visible leaking from a seal including spraying, misting, clouding and ice formation.

"Load-Out Area": Any area where grain is transferred from the grain-handling operation to any vehicle for shipment or delivery.

"Low Solvent Coating": 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.

"Magnet Wire Coating": The application of a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to conducting wire to be used in electrical machinery.

"Major Dump Pit": 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.

"Major Metropolitan Area (MMA)": Any county or group of counties which is defined by the following Table:

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS 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
Bloomlington -- Normal	McLean

"Major Population Area (MPA)": 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, Grafton and the municipality of Woodstock, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundary of said municipality 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 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 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 municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Galesburg and East Galesburg, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bartonville, Peoria and Peoria Heights, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said 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 municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bloomington and Normal, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Champaign, Urbana and Savoy, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Decatur, Mt. Zion, Harristown and Forsyth, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said 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 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.

"Manufacturing Process": A process emission source or series of process emission sources used to convert raw materials, feed stocks, subassemblies or other components into a product, either for sale or for use as a component in a subsequent manufacturing process.

"Metal Furniture Coating": The application of a coating material to any furniture piece made of metal or any metal part which is or will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic or glass parts to form a furniture piece including, but not limited to, tables, chairs, wastebaskets, beds, desks, lockers, benches, shelving, file cabinets, lamps and room dividers. This definition shall not apply to any coating line coating metal parts or products that is identified under the Standard Industrial Classification Code for Major Groups 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 or 41.

"Miscellaneous Fabricated Product Manufacturing Process":

A manufacturing process involving one or more of the following applications, including any drying and curing of formulations, and capable of emitting volatile organic material:

Adhesives to fabricate or assemble non-furniture components 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

Curing of furniture adhesives in an oven which would emit in excess of 10 tons of volatile organic material per year if no air pollution control equipment were used

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

Viscose solutions for food casings

The storage and handling of formulations associated with the process described above.

The use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described above.

"Miscellaneous Formulation Manufacturing Process":

A manufacturing process which compounds one or more of the following and is capable of emitting volatile organic material:

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

Viscose solutions

The storage and handling of formulations associated with the process described above.

The use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described above.

"Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products": For the purpose of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.204, miscellaneous metal parts and products shall include farm machinery, garden machinery, small appliances, commercial machinery, industrial machinery, fabricated metal products and any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code for Major Groups 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 or 39 with the exception of the following: coating lines subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.204(a)-(i) and (k), 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.

"Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Process":

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 materials:

Chemicals listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215. Appendix D.

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

Varnishes

The storage and handling of formulations associated with the process described above.

The use and handling of organic liquids and other substances for clean-up operations associated with the process described above.

"Mixing Operation": The operation of combining two or more ingredients, of which at least one is a grain.

"New Grain-Drying Operation": Any grain-drying operation the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after June 30, 1975.

"New Grain-Handling Operation": Any grain-handling operation the construction of modification of which is commenced on or after June 30, 1975.

"No Detectable Volatile Organic Material Emissions": 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 with 40 CFR 60.485(c).

"One Hundred Percent Acid": Acid with a specific gravity of 1.8205 at 30° C in the case of sulfuric acid and 1.4952 at 30° C in the case of nitric acid.

"One-Turn Storage Space": That space used to store grain with a total annual through-put not in excess of the total bushel storage of that space.

"Opacity": A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to transmittance of light and causes obstruction of an

observer's view. For the purposes of these regulations, the following equivalence between opacity and Ringelmann shall be employed:

Opacity Percent	Ringelmann
10	0.5
20	1.
30	1.5
40	2.
60	3.
80	4.
100	5.

"Open Top Vapor Degreasing": The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

"Operator of Gasoline Dispensing Facility": Any person who is the lessee of or operates, controls or supervises a gasoline dispensing facility.

"Organic Material": 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, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonic acid, metallic carbide, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

"Organic Materials": 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, and polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons ~~shall be considered to be~~ are organic materials, while methane~~Methane~~, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonic acid, metallic carbide, metallic carbonates and ammoniun carbonate ~~shall not be considered to be~~ are not organic materials. ~~for the purposes of Ill. Rev. Stat. 1987, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1009.4.~~

"Organic Vapor": Gaseous phase of an organic material or a mixture of organic materials present in the atmosphere.

"Overvarnish": A coating applied directly over ink or printing.

"Owner of Gasoline Dispensing Facility": Any person who has legal or equitable title to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility.

"Packaging Rotogravure Printing": Rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products or labels for articles to be sold.

"Paint Manufacturing Plant": A plant that mixes, blends, or compounds enamels, lacquers, sealers, shellacs, stains, varnishes or pigmented surface coatings.

"Paper Coating": The application of a coating material to paper or pressure sensitive tapes, regardless of substrate, including web coating on plastic fibers and decorative coatings on metal foil.

"Particulate Matter": Any solid or liquid material, other than water, which exists in finely divided form.

"Petroleum Liquid": Crude oil, condensate or any finished or intermediate product manufactured at a petroleum refinery, but not including Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in A.S.T.M. D-396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in A.S.T.M. D-2880-71 or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D, as specified in A.S.T.M. D-975-68.

"Petroleum Refinery": Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation, cracking, extraction or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

"Pharmaceutical": Any compound or mixture, other than food, used in the prevention, diagnosis, alleviation, treatment or cure of disease in man and animal.

"Photochemically Reactive Material": 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 it shall 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 perchlorethylene or trichloroethylene.

A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethyl-benzene: 8 percent.

A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures or toluene: 20 percent.

"Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacture": 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.

"Polybasic Organic Acid Partial Oxidation Manufacturing Process": 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, trimelletic anhydride.

"Portable Grain-Handling Equipment": 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 the manufacturer's rated capacity of the equipment does not exceed 10,000 bushels per hour.

"Portland Cement Process": Any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

"Power Driven Fastener Coating": The coating of nail, staple, brad and finish nail fasteners where such 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 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 fasteners in a cyclic or repetitious manner (incremental fabrication) or with the forming of strips of such fasteners as a unit from a band of wires (unit fabrication).

"PPM (Vol) - (Parts per Million) (Volume)": A volume/volume ratio which expresses the volumetric concentration of gaseous air contaminant in a million unit volumes of gas.

"Pressure Release": The emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than set pressure of the pressure relief device.

"Pressure Tank": A tank in which fluids are stored at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

"Prime Coat": The first film of coating material applied in a multiple coat operation.

"Prime Surfacer Coat": A film of coating material that touches up areas on the surface not adequately covered by the prime coat before application of the top coat.

"Process": Any stationary emission source other than a fuel combustion emission source or an incinerator.

"Process Unit": Components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.Appendix D. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product.

"Process Unit Shutdown": 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 components and technically feasible bypassing of components without stopping production is not a process unit shutdown.

"Process Weight Rate": The actual weight or engineering approximation thereof 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 be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering approximation thereof by the number of hours of operation excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For continuous processes, the process weight rate shall be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering approximation thereof by the number of hours in one complete operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

"Production Equipment Exhaust System": A system for collecting and directing into the atmosphere emissions of volatile organic material from reactors, centrifuges and other process emission sources.

"Publication Rotogravure Printing": Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements or other types of non-packaging printed materials.

"Purged Process Fluid": Liquid or vapor from a process unit that contains volatile organic material and that results from flushing or cleaning the sample line(s) of a process unit so that an uncontaminated sample may then be taken for testing or analysis.

"Reactor": A vat, vessel or other device in which chemical reactions take place.

"Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)": The lowest

emission limitation that an emission source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

"Refinery Fuel Gas": 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.

"Refinery Unit, Process Unit or Unit": A set of components which are a part of a basic process operation such as distillation, hydrotreating, cracking or reforming of hydrocarbons.

"Residual Fuel Oil": Fuel oils of grade No. 4, 5 and 6 as specified in detailed requirements for fuel oils A.S.T.M. D-396-69 (1971).

"Restricted Area": The area within the boundaries of any "municipality" as defined in the Illinois Municipal Code, 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.

"Ringelmann Chart": 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 the Agency.

"Roadway": Any street, highway, road, alley, sidewalk, parking lot, airport, rail bed or terminal, bikeway, pedestrian mall or other structure used for transportation purposes.

"Roll Printing": The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or metal rolls each with only partial coverage.

"Rotogravure Printing": The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is recessed relative to the non-image area.

"Safety Relief Valve": A valve which is normally closed and which is designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures within a vessel or pipe.

"Sandblasting": The use of a mixture of sand and air at high pressures for cleaning and/or polishing any type of surface.

"Sensor": A device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

"Set of Safety Relief Valves": One or more safety relief valves designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures in the same vessel or pipe.

"Sheet Basecoat": 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.

"Shotblasting": 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.

"Side-Seam Spray Coat": A coating applied to the seam of a three-piece can.

"Smoke": Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominately but not exclusively of carbon, ash and other combustible material, that form a visible plume in the air.

"Smokeless Flare": A combustion unit and the stack to which it is affixed in which organic material achieves combustion by burning in the atmosphere such that the smoke or other particulate matter emitted to the atmosphere from such combustion does not have an appearance density or shade darker that No. 1 of the Ringlemann Chart.

"Solvent Cleaning": The process of cleaning soils from surfaces by cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

"Specialty High Gloss Catalyzed Coating": 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 190° F, 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.

"Splash Loading": A method of loading a tank, railroad tank car, tank truck or trailer by use of other than a submerged loading pipe.

"Stack": 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.

"Standard Conditions": A temperature of 70° F and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

"Standard Cubic Foot (scf)": The volume of one cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

"Startup": The setting in operation of an emission source for any purpose.

"Stationary Emission Source": An emission source which is not self-propelled.

"Stationary Storage Tank": Any container of liquid or gas which is designed and constructed to remain at one site.

"Submerged Loading Pipe": 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, 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 to any loading pipe which is continuously submerged during loading operations.

"Sulfuric Acid Mist": Sulfuric acid mist as measured according to the method specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.101(b).

"Surface Condenser": 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.

"Synthetic Organic Chemical or Polymer Manufacturing Plant": A plant that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals or polymers listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.Appendix D.

"Top Coat": A film of coating material applied in a multiple coat operation other than the prime coat, final repair coat or prime surfacer coat.

"Transfer Efficiency": The weight or volume of coating adhering to the material being coated divided by the weight or volume of coating delivered to the coating applicator and multiplied by 100 to equal a percentage.

"Tread End Cementing": The application of a solvent-based cement to the tire tread ends.

"True Vapor Pressure": The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks" (1962).

"Turnaround": 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.

"Undertread Cementing": The application of a solvent-based cement to the underside of a tire tread.

"Unregulated Safety Relief Valve": A safety relief valve which cannot be actuated by a means other than high pressure in the pipe or vessel which it protects.

"Vacuum Producing System": 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.

"Valves Not Externally Regulated": Valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

"Vapor Balance System": 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.

"Vapor Collection System": All piping, seals, hoses, connections, pressure-vacuum vents, and other possible sources between the gasoline delivery vessel and the vapor processing unit and/or the storage tanks and vapor holder.

"Vapor Control System": Any system that prevents release to the atmosphere of organic material in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

"Vapor-Mounted Primary Seal": 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.

"Vinyl Coating": The application of a topcoat or printing to vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

"Volatile Organic Liquid": Any liquid which contains volatile organic material.

"Volatile Organic Material":

Any organic material which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, unless specifically exempted from this definition. Volatile organic material emissions shall be measured by the reference methods specified under 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986) (no future amendments or editions are included), or, if no reference method is applicable, may be determined by mass balance calculations.

For purposes of this definition, the following are not volatile organic materials:

Chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22)
Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
Ethane
Methane
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)

Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
~~1,1,1,~~-1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)
Trifluoromethane (FC-23)

"Volatile Petroleum Liquid": Any petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure that is greater than 1.5 psia (78 millimeters of mercury) at standard conditions.

"Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator": Any device or piece of equipment which utilizes the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals of water, or any device, such as a flocculation tank or a clarifier, which removes petroleum derived compounds from waste water.

"Weak Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process": Any acid producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration of less than 70 percent by weight.

"Woodworking": The shaping, sawing, grinding, smoothing, polishing and making into products of any form or shape of wood.

(Source: Amended at 13 Ill. Reg. , effective January 1, 1990)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Opinion and Order was adopted on the 18th day of October, 1989, by a vote of 7-0.

Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board