ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
April 4, 2013

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
VAPOR RECOVERY RULES:	)	R13-18
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. CODE	)	(Rulemaking - Air)
PARTS 201, 218, and 219	)	

Proposed Rule. First Notice.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J.D. O'Leary):

On March 18, 2013, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) filed a rulemaking proposal to amend the Board's air pollution rules at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, 218, and 219. The proposal includes the phase out of Stage II vapor recovery systems at gasoline dispensing operations in the Chicago ozone nonattainment area (NAA). The phase out is due to the widespread use of on-board refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) throughout the national motor vehicle fleet. IEPA filed the proposal under Sections 10, 27, and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 (2010)). The proposal includes a statement of reasons (SOR) and is accompanied by a motion for expedited review (Mot. Exp.) and a motion for waiver of copy requirements (Mot. Waive).

For the reasons below, the Board accepts IEPA's rulemaking proposal for hearing and grants IEPA's motion for expedited review. Without commenting on the merits of the proposal, the Board adopts the proposed amendments for first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register* pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) (5 ILCS 100/5-40 (2010)). The Board also reserves ruling upon IEPA's motion for waiver of copy requirements and directs IEPA to provide, by May 6, 2013, further information in support of that motion.

RULEMAKING PROPOSAL

IEPA explains that with these proposed amendments, in addition to various "rule clean-ups/clarifications," IEPA seeks to accomplish two primary objectives. SOR at 13; *see also* SOR at 22-25. First, IEPA proposes to phase out the Chicago NAA Stage II program. SOR at 13. Specifically, in the Chicago ozone NAA, the amendments would phase out the requirement for gasoline dispensing operations to install, maintain, and operate Stage II vapor recovery systems. The amendments would also require the decommissioning of existing Stage II equipment in the Chicago ozone NAA. SOR at 1, 7-8. More specifically, owners and operators of existing gasoline dispensing operations (*i.e.*, operating at any time before January 1, 2014) would be allowed to begin decommissioning Stage II systems on January 1, 2014, but would have to comply with Stage II requirements until decommissioning begins. SOR at 14. Decommissioning would have to be completed by December 31, 2016. SOR at 15. Additionally, the amendments would remove the requirement for Stage II systems at new gasoline dispensing operations that commence operating for the first time on or after January 1, 2014. SOR at 14.

IEPA seeks these Stage II amendments based upon the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) determination, under Section 202(a)(6) of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7521(a)(6)), that there is widespread use of ORVR nationwide. SOR at 1, 7-8. This USEPA determination, effective May 16, 2012, resulted in a waiver of the Clean Air Act Section 182(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. § 7511a(b)(3)) Stage II requirement. SOR at 7, 13. The waiver means that states now have the option of removing Stage II programs from their ozone State Implementation Plans (SIPs), subject to USEPA approval. SOR at 7.

IEPA's second primary objective in proposing these amendments is to clarify and streamline permitting rules for storage tanks and fuel dispensing. SOR at 17-18. Specifically, clarifications would be made to State air permitting exemptions for Stage II gasoline dispensing operations and Stage I storage tank filling operations at gasoline dispensing operations. In addition, the amendments would add Title V (*i.e.*, Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP)) "insignificant activities" related to small gasoline storage tanks and fuel dispensing. SOR at 8-10, 13, 18-22.

The geographic regions subject to the Board's Stage I regulations are the Chicago ozone NAA and the Metro-East ozone NAA. SOR at 25-26. The Stage II regulations apply to the Chicago ozone NAA. SOR at 26. The Board's permitting rules apply to the entire State of Illinois. *Id*.

The Board finds that IEPA's rulemaking proposal satisfies the content requirements of the Board's procedural rules. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.202. The Board therefore accepts the proposal for hearing.

MOTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW

IEPA asks for expedited review of this rulemaking proposal in an effort to have the Board adopt final rules before January 1, 2014. Mot. Exp. at 9. IEPA states that expedited review is needed to "begin realizing additional emission reduction benefits" achievable by using ORVR systems alone. *Id*. at 1, 34. IEPA further states that it conducted modeling using USEPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model to determine the emissions impacts associated with maintaining and removing the Chicago NAA Stage II program. *Id*. at 6. IEPA explains that according to its MOVES modeling, beginning in 2014, "the simultaneous use of ORVR and incompatible Stage II systems will actually begin to result in an emissions disbenefit," *i.e.*, "not achieving as many emission reductions as could be achieved through the use of only ORVR systems." *Id*. at 14. IEPA maintains that this "disparity between the emission reductions" by leaving the current Stage II program in place versus removing it and relying solely upon ORVR "will grow over time." *Id*. "During and after the phase out of the Stage II program," according to IEPA, "emission reduction benefits attributable to ORVR systems will continue to increase and refueling emissions will continue to decrease." *Id*.

IEPA also seeks expedited review of its rulemaking proposal because once Stage II equipment is decommissioned (estimated to cost $2,000-$7,000), existing affected gasoline dispensing operations would be able to avoid the costs of Stage II equipment maintenance and

operation. Mot. Exp. at 28. This is expected to result in recurring annual cost savings of approximately $3,000-$6,000 for each gasoline dispensing operation, according to IEPA. Further, IEPA maintains that not requiring new gasoline dispensing operations to install Stage II systems is expected to result in cost savings of $20,000-$60,000 for each operation. *Id*.

IEPA asserts that the proposed amendments to the permitting rules do not add "any new technology, requirements, or obligations on affected sources," but rather "will reduce the burden associated with permitting and may result in reduced costs to affected sources." Mot. Exp. at 28-29.

Lastly, IEPA states that it has contacted and met with interested stakeholders regarding the proposed rulemaking, including the following: Illinois Petroleum Council; Illinois Petroleum Marketers Association; Illinois Corn Growers Association; American Lung Association; Respiratory Health Association; Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; Office of the State Fire Marshal; Illinois Department of Agriculture; and USEPA. Mot. Exp. at 29. IEPA represents that to date, it has received "positive feedback from interested parties," and therefore does not believe that material prejudice would result from the motion being granted. *Id*. IEPA's motion is supported by the affirmation of counsel.

The Board finds that the emission reduction benefits for the State and economic savings for affected gasoline dispensing operations, as described by IEPA, justify establishing a January 1, 2014 starting date to phase out the Chicago NAA Stage II program. The amendments proposed for permitting rules are not anticipated by IEPA to impose any new obligations on affected sources. Plus, IEPA has conducted extensive outreach and received positive feedback on the proposed rulemaking from interested parties. In addition, no response opposing IEPA's motion has been filed with the Board. For these reasons, the Board grants IEPA's motion for expedited review and therefore, subject to available resources, will endeavor to adopt final rules by the end of this calendar year.

FIRST NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT

Consistent with the Board's grant of IEPA's motion for expedited review, the Board today adopts the proposed rule amendments for first notice under the IAPA (5 ILCS 100/5-40 (2010)) without commenting on the proposal's merits. First-notice publication in the *Illinois Register* of these proposed amendments starts a period of at least 45 days during which anyone may file a public comment with the Board. The docket number for this rulemaking, R13-18, should be indicated on the public comment.

Public comments must be filed with the Clerk of the Board. Public comments may be filed at the following address:

Pollution Control Board
John Therriault, Assistant Clerk
JRTC
100 W. Randolph Street, Suite 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601

In addition, public comments may be filed electronically through the Clerk's Office On-Line (COOL) on the Board's Web site at www.ipcb.state.il.us. Any questions about electronic filing through COOL should be directed to the Clerk's Office at (312) 814-3629.[1]

MOTION FOR WAIVER OF COPY REQUIREMENTS

IEPA observes that under the Board's procedural rules (35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.200), the original and nine copies of each regulatory proposal must be filed with the Clerk of the Board. Mot. Waive at 1. IEPA explains that when drafting the regulatory proposal, IEPA directly relied upon several documents, one of which is proposed for incorporation by reference. *Id*. IEPA lists the "documents relied upon/incorporated by reference" as follows:

a. Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)
b. 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC (2012)
c. 77 Fed. Reg. 28772 (May 16, 2012)
d. "Guidance on Removing Stage II Gasoline Vapor Control Programs from State Implementation Plans and Assessing Comparable Measures" (Aug. 7, 2012) (EPA-457/B12-00l)
e. Incorporation by Reference:
   Petroleum Equipment Institute, "Recommended Practices for Installation and Testing of Vapor-Recovery Systems at Vehicle-Fueling Sites", PEI/RP300-09, (2009). *Id*. at 1-2.

IEPA notes that the Clean Air Act, the Code of Federal Regulation document, and the *Federal Register* document are "readily accessible to or are within the possession of the Board." Mot. Waive at 2. Based upon the ease of accessibility of the documents listed above as items (a), (b), and (c), IEPA asks that the Board allow IEPA to provide no copies of these documents. *Id*. at 2, 3.

Next, IEPA states that Section 5-75(a) of the IAPA (5 ILCS 100/5-75(a) (2010)) allows a State agency to incorporate by reference the regulations, standards, and guidelines of an agency of the United States or a nationally recognized organization or association without publishing the incorporated material in full. Mot. Waive at 2. IEPA further states that Section 5-75(c) of the IAPA (5 ILCS 100/5-75(c) (2010)) requires the State agency to maintain a copy of the referenced material in at least one of its principal offices and make the material available to the public upon request. *Id*. IEPA explains that it incorporated by reference into this rulemaking proposal the Petroleum Equipment Institute (PEI) document listed above as item (e). *Id*. According to IEPA, the PEI document is:

> copyright protected and each copy must be purchased at a cost to the Illinois EPA. In order to keep costs incurred by the Illinois EPA at a minimum, Illinois

[1] All filings with the Clerk must be served on the hearing officer and on those persons on the Service List for this rulemaking. The most recent version of the R13-18 Service List is available on COOL.

> EPA requests that the Board waive the normal copy requirements and allow the Illinois EPA to file only one original copy of this PEI document. *Id*.

Finally, IEPA states that "[t]he remaining documents in the regulatory proposal consist of over 800 pages." Mot. Waive at 3. This would include the USEPA guidance document listed as item (d) above. Based upon the proposal's length and the resources required to provide nine copies, IEPA asks that the Board allow IEPA to instead file "the original and four complete copies of such documents." *Id*.

The Board reserves ruling upon IEPA's motion for waiver of copy requirements. One document at issue in the motion is the copyright-protected original issued by PEI and proposed by IEPA for incorporation by reference. IEPA states that it paid for the PEI document and seeks to file only the one original of the PEI document so as to keep IEPA's costs at a minimum. IEPA acknowledges, however, that the IAPA requires the Board to make all incorporated-by-reference documents available to the public. Section 5-75(c) of the IAPA states in relevant part:

> The agency adopting a rule, regulation, standard, or guideline under this Section shall maintain a copy of the referenced rule, regulation, standard, or guideline in at least one of its principal offices and shall make it available to the public upon request for inspection and copying at no more than cost. 5 ILCS 100/5-75(c) (2010).

The Board directs IEPA to file further support for its waiver motion with respect to the PEI document. Specifically, IEPA must explain whether the Board can make the PEI document *provided by IEPA* available for public inspection and copying without running afoul of any copyright limitations. If it is IEPA's position that the Board cannot do so, IEPA, as the proponent of this incorporation by reference, must propose alternatives for how the Board can fulfill the Board's obligations under Section 5-75(c) of the IAPA (5 ILCS 100/5-75(c) (2010)).

IEPA's document in further support of its motion must be filed by May 6, 2013, which is the first business day following the 30th day after the date of this order. The "mailbox rule" (35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.300(b)(2)) does not apply to this filing. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Board must receive IEPA's filing by 4:30 p.m. on May 6, 2013.

CONCLUSION

The Board accepts IEPA's rulemaking proposal for hearing and grants IEPA's motion for expedited review. The Board adopts IEPA proposal for first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register* without commenting on the merits of the proposal. Further, the Board directs that the hearing officer assigned to this rulemaking proceed expeditiously to hearing under the Title VII rulemaking provisions of the Act (415 ILCS 5/27, 28 (2010)) and the Board's procedural rules (35 Ill. Adm. Code 102).

The Board reserves ruling upon IEPA's motion for waiver of copy requirements and directs IEPA to provide additional information in support of that motion as discussed above. IEPA's filing must be received by the Clerk of the Board by May 6, 2013.

ORDER

1. The Board accepts IEPA's rulemaking proposal for hearing.

2. The Board grants IEPA's motion for expedited review.

3. The Board directs that the hearing officer assigned to this rulemaking proceed expeditiously to hearing.

4. The Board reserves ruling upon IEPA's motion for waiver of copy requirements and directs IEPA to provide additional information in support of that motion in accordance with the opinion above. IEPA's filing must be received by the Clerk of the Board by 4:30 p.m. on May 6, 2013.

5. Without commenting on the merits of the rulemaking proposal, the Board directs the Clerk to cause first-notice publication of the following proposed amendments in the *Illinois Register*.

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

Section	
201.101	Other Definitions
201.102	Definitions
201.103	Abbreviations and Units
201.104	Incorporations by Reference

SUBPART B: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
201.121	Existence of Permit No Defense
201.122	Proof of Emissions
201.123	Burden of Persuasion Regarding Exceptions
201.124	Annual Report
201.125	Severability
201.126	Repealer

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 L: CONTINUOUS MONITORING

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 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART C: PROHIBITIONS

Section 201.146 Exemptions from State Permit Requirements

Construction or operating permits, pursuant to 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 Sections 9.1(d) and 39.5 of the Act, sections 165, 173 and 502 of the Clean Air Act 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 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, watercraft, lifttrucks 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 using not in excess of 18,925 1 (5,000 gal) of coating (including thinner) per year;

h) Any emission unit acquired exclusively for domestic use, except that a permit shall 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 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 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 fuel to mobile sources, including on-road and off-road vehicles, for use in such mobile sources~~Storage tanks for liquids for retail dispensing except for storage tanks that are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583(a)(2), 218.583(a)(2) or 219.583(a)(2)~~;

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, 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 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 section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act~~, and provided the storage tank is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583(a)(2), 218.583(a)(2) or 219.583(a)(2~~);

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 an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials; or

3) Any size containing virgin or re-refined distillate oil, 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;

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 (100°F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20°C (68°F);

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 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 or a scrubber;

bb) Feed mills that produce no more than 10,000 tons of feed per calendar year, provided that a permit is not otherwise required for the source pursuant to 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; 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;

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 an organic solvent has not been mixed with such 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 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 adhesives, provided 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 this Section;

kk) (Reserved)~~An emission unit for which a registration system designed to identify sources and emission units subject to emission control requirements is in place, such as the registration system found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.586 (Gasoline Dispensing Operations – Motor Vehicle Fueling Operations) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218, Subpart HH (Motor Vehicle Refinishing)~~;

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;~~:~~

1) Gasoline fuel handling; and

2) 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 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 any organic solvent present in such items before processing that is retained from cleanup operations shall 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 fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for such 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 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 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 section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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 no organic solvent has been mixed with such 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 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 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;

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

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, 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 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;

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 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 Section 201.210 or 201.211 of this Part. 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 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.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective_____)

SUBPART F: CAAPP PERMITS

Section 201.210 Categories of Insignificant Activities or Emission Levels

a) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270, shall 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 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 Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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 Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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 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 each material contains less than 5% organic solvent by weight;

10) Storage tanks as specified below:

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 the tank is not used for the storage of gasoline or any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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, 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, 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, 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 an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials; and

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

19. Fuel dispensing operations and fuel dispensing equipment for fuels, as specified below, for mobile sources, including on-road and off-road vehicles, for use in such mobile sources. For purposes of this paragraph, 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 average throughput of such fuel dispenses 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 270. The applicant shall 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 gasoline, including gasoline/ethanol blend fuels, distillate oil, including kerosene and diesel fuel, biodiesel, and biodiesel/distillate oil blends fuel handling and dispensing;

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 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 any organic solvent present in such items before processing that is retained from clean-up operations shall 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 fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for such 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 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 the tank is not used for storage of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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 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 Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

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 no organic solvent has been mixed with such 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 ^{o}C (100^{o}F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20^{o}C (68^{o}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 U.S.C. 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 (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, 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 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 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;

(Note: Notwithstanding the foregoing, such points of emissions or activities shall be addressed in a CAAPP application in sufficient detail to identify applicable requirements and demonstrate compliance with such requirements. Emission data for such activities shall 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 (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 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 37 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____)

SUBPART K: RECORDS AND REPORTS

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, ~~unless specifically exempted in this Section,~~ shall 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, that the Agency may require more frequent reports where necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this Chapter.

b) The Agency may adopt procedures which require that additional reports be submitted, and which set forth the format in which all reports shall be submitted. Such procedures and formats, and revisions thereto, shall not become effective until filed with the Secretary of State as required by the APA.

c) All emission data received by the Agency, shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice.

~~d) Retail gasoline dispensing operations are exempt from the requirements of subsection (a) above unless the source has failed to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.586(h) or to obtain a permit under this Part if applicable.~~

(Source: Amended at 37 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 218
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE CHICAGO AREA
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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 37 Ill. Reg._____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555:

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 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 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/-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, Unites 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 Prctices for Installation and Testing of Vapor-Recovery Systems at Vehicle-Fueling Sites." PEI/RP300-09, (2009).

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 218.583 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 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 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 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 at least annually thereafter, by measuring and recording the pressure indicated by a pressure/vacuum gauge at each tank vent pipe. The test shall 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 be adequate. The owner or operator shall maintain any records required by this subsection for a period of three years.

b) The requirements of subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) above shall 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) above, each owner of a gasoline dispensing operation shall:

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 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) above, each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation shall:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance 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 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) above.

e) (Reserved)~~Any retail gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (a) above, unless subject to Section 218.586 of this Part, shall be exempt from the permit requirements specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.143, and 201.144 provided that:~~

~~1)~~ ~~The owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation submits to the Agency a registration which provides, at a minimum, the operation name and address, signature of the owner or operator, the location (including contact person's name, address and telephone number) of records and reports required by this Section, the number of underground tanks, the number of tank pipe vents, and the date of completion of installation of the vapor control system and pressure/vacuum relief valve.~~

~~2)~~ ~~The registration is submitted to the Agency by March 15, 1995 or 30 days after installation of a vapor control system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, whichever is later.~~

3) The registration certification is displayed at the gasoline dispensing operation.

4) Upon modification of an existing vapor control system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation submits to the Agency a registration that details the

changes to the information provided in the previous registration and which includes the signature of the owner or operator. The registration must be submitted to the Agency within 30 days after completion of such modification.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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 constitute a certified vapor collection and control system. CARB testing and approval is pursuant to the CARB manual, incorporated by reference at 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 218.112 of this Part.

~~4) Constructed means fabricated, erected or installed; refers to any facility, emission source or air pollution control equipment.~~

45) CARB means California Air Resources Board, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812.

56) Employee means any person who performs work for an employer.

67) Operation means any building, structure, installation, operation or combination thereof located on contiguous properties and under common ownership that provides for the dispensing of motor vehicle fuel.

78) 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~~9~~) Modification means any change, removal or addition, other than an identical replacement, of any component contained within the vapor collection and control system.

9~~10~~) 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 watercraft and aircraft.

10~~11~~) 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~~12~~) Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, manages, supervises or controls (directly or indirectly) a gasoline dispensing operation.

12~~13~~) Reid vapor pressure for gasoline, shall be measured in accordance with either the method ASTM D323 or a modification of ASTM D323 known as the "dry method" as set forth in 40 CFR 80, Appendix E, incorporated by references in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.112 of this Part.

13~~14~~) 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 (c) below shall apply 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 demonstrated in accordance with the schedule provided in subsection (d) below.

c) Vapor Collection and Control Systems. No owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation subject to the requirements of subsection (b) above shall 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 a vapor collection and control system which is properly installed and operated as provided below:

1) Any vapor collection and control system installed, used or maintained has been CARB certified.

2) Any vapor collection and control system utilized is maintained in accordance 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 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) above shall comply and demonstrate compliance according to the following:

1) Gasoline dispensing operations that operate at any time prior to January 1, 2014, shall comply with subsection © above until decommissioning is allowed and commenced in accordance with subsection (i)(l) and (i)(2)(B) below.

2) The provisions of subsection © above shall not apply to any new gasoline dispensing operation that commences operating for the first time on or after January 1, 2014.

~~1) Operations that commenced construction after November 1, 1990, must comply by May 1, 1993.~~

~~2) Operations that commenced construction before November 1, 1990, and dispense an average monthly volume of more than 100,000 gallons of motor fuel per month must comply by November 1, 1993.~~

~~3) Operations that commenced construction before November 1, 1990, and dispense an average monthly volume of less than 100,000 gallons of motor fuel per month must comply by November 1, 1994.~~

~~4) New operations constructed after the adoption of this Section shall comply with the requirements of subsection (c) above upon startup of the operation.~~

~~5) Existing operations previously exempted from but which become subject to the requirements of subsection (c) above after May 1, 1993 shall~~

~~comply with the requirements of subsection (c) above within six calendar months of the date from which the operation becomes subject.~~

e) Except as provided in subsection (d) above, any~~Any~~ gasoline dispensing operation that becomes subject to the provisions of subsection (c) above at any time shall remain subject to the provisions of subsection (c) above 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) above~~this Section~~ shall submit records to the Agency within 30 calendar days from the date of the request which demonstrate that the gasoline dispensing operation is in fact exempt.

g) Recordkeeping and reporting:

1) Any gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (c) above shall retain at the operation copies of the registration information required at subsection (h) below.

2) Except as provided in subsection (g)(4), records~~Records~~ and reports required pursuant to this subsection shall be made available to the Agency upon request.

3) Records and reports which shall be maintained by the owner or operator of att~~he~~ gasoline dispensing operation subsection to subsection (c) above shall 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 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 be maintained by the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation for a period of 5 years after completion of decommissioning in accordance with subsection (i) below. For purposes of this paragraph, "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 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) above shall comply with the following registration requirements~~be exempt from the permit requirements specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.143 and 201.144 for its vapor collection and control systems, provided that~~:

1) Upon the installation of a vapor collection and control system, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation shall submit~~submits~~ 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, 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 shallbe~~is~~ submitted to the Agency within 30 days of completion of such installation.

3) A copy of the registration information shall be~~is~~ 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 submit~~submits~~ 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 of completion of such modification.

i) Decommissioning. The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation subject at any time to subsection (c) above shall decommission vapor collection and control sy stems in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

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 with all of the provisions specified in subsection (i)(2) below.

B) No later than December 31, 2016, an owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation shall complete the decommissioning of all vapor collection and control systems in accordance with all of the provisions specified in subsection (i)(2) below.

2) Decommissioning Procedures and Standards. The decommissioning of vapor collection and control sy stems shall be conducted as follows:

A) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation shall 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 be submitted to the Agency at least 10 days prior to commencing decommissioning in accordance with subsection (i)(2)(B) below;

B) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation shall decommission vapor collection and control systems in accordance 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 be performed only by a contractor who is both registered with the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Weights & Measures, in the 3-A Gasoline Pump Meters Code pursuant to 225 ILCS 470/8.1 and licensed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) in the installation/retrofitting licensure module pursuant to 225 ILCS 729 and implementing regulations at 41 Ill. Adm. Code 172. Any such contractor shall also have the appropriate dispenser-manifacturer certification and training, if any. In the event that product piping must be broken or an OSFM pemit otherwise required for any component of the work, the contractor shall ensure that the OSFM-permitted work is performed by the appropriate OSFM-licensed contractor and personnel;

ii) Decommissioning procedures related to testing shall be performed only by a contractor who is licensed by OSFM in the tank tightness testing licensure module pursuant to 225 ILCS 729 and implementing regulations at 41 Ill. Adm. Code 172; and

iii) The pressure decary test, as required by the PEI, shall be passed in accordance with Appendix A of the PEI. The tie-tank test, as required by the PEI, shall be conducted and passed in accordance with CARB TP201.3C to ensure that all tanks are properly vented; and

A) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation and the contractor(s) that performed the decommissioning shall 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 subsection (i)(2)(B) above, the owner or operator shall provide the completed checklist and certification, and test results to the Agency.

(Source: Amended at 37 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 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

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 FF: BAKERY OVENS

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

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 R13-18 at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 219.105 Test Methods and Procedures

a) Coatings, Inks and Fountain Solutions
The following test methods and procedures shall 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 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 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 be obtained. A mixed sample shall not be obtained as it will cure in the container. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in:

A) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985) standard practice for sampling liquid paints and related pigment coating. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

B) ASTM E 300-86 standard practice for sampling industrial chemicals. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

2) Analyses: The applicable analytical methods specified below shall 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 of this Part, shall 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 Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, shall 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 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

ii) ASTM D 2369-87: Standard test method for volatile content of a coating. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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. (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 of this Part.

vi) ASTM D 2697-86: Standard test method for volume non-volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

vii) ASTM D 3980-87: Standard practice for interlaboratory

testing of paint and related materials. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

viii) ASTM E 180-85: 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 of this Part.

ix) ASTM D 2372-85: Standard method of separation of vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 follow the guidance provided in the following documents:

A) "A Guide for Surface Coating Calculation", EPA-340/1-86-016, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part.

C) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, EPA-340/1-88-003, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 follow the procedures in the following:

A) Prior to 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 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 219.112 of this Part.

2) Prior to testing pursuant to 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) shall 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 include, at a minimum, a comprehensive plan (including a rationale) for determining the transfer efficiency at each booth through the use of in-plant or pilot testing, the selection of coatings to be tested (for the purpose of determining transfer efficiency) including the rationale for coating groupings, the method for determining the analytic VOM content of as applied coatings and the formulation solvent content of as applied coatings, and a description of the records of coating VOM content as applied and coating's usage that will be kept to demonstrate compliance. Upon approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA, the compliance demonstration for a coating line may proceed.

c) Capture System Efficiency Test Protocols

1) Applicability
The requirements of subsection (c)(2) of this Section shall 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 219.112 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 the conditions given below 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 219.112 of this Part, with the following additional restrictions:

i) The source owner or operator shall obtain data each operating day for the solvent usage and solvent recovery to permit the determination of 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 40 CFR 60.433 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. This ratio shall be expressed as a percentage. The ratio shall be computed within 72 hours following 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 subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii) below 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, or

iii) 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 be measured using one of

the protocols given below. Appropriate test methods to be utilized in each of the capture efficiency protocols are described in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 Section 219.108(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 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part is used to obtain G_w. Method 204D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part is used to obtain L. Method 204in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part is used to obtain G. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part 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 of this Part is used to obtain L. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 219.112 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 219.112 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 219.112 of this Part. 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) of this Section, the DQO protocol of this subsection (c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol pursuant to Section 219.108(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 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 Section 219.108(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 219.112 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 this subsection must maintain 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 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 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 the actual date of the test. The Agency may at its discretion accept notification with shorter advance notice provided that such arrangements do not interfere with the Agency's ability to review the protocol and/or observe testing.

D) Sources utilizing a PTE must demonstrate that this enclosure meets the requirement given in Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, for a PTE during any testing of their control device.

E) Sources utilizing a TTE must demonstrate that their TTE meets the requirements given in Method 204 in appendix M or 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, 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 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 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 be determined by simultaneously measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas volumetric flow rates in accordance 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 of Part 219 shall 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 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), shall keep a separate record of the following data for the control devices, unless alternative provisions are set forth in a permit pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act:

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 of this Part may operate the adsorber during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, provided that:

A) The owner or operator notifies 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 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 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 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 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 of this Part, (and revised by subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section) for each solvent recovery

system. In those cases in which 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) of this Part by the alternative in Section 219.207(b)(2) of this Part and meet the criteria allowing them to comply with Section 219.207 instead of Section 219.204 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 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)(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 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 219.112 of this Part as appropriate to the conditions at the site, shall be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection shall be based on consideration of 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 consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 min, 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 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 shall be tested individually. The test for each adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall 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 of this Part, shall 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 of this Part, shall be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

4) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 3, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for gas analysis.

5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall 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 of this Part, shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.

7) Use of 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 comply with the following requirements:

1) Leak Detection Monitoring

A) Monitoring shall comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

B) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.

C) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the methods specified in Method 21.

D) Calibration gases shall 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 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 comply with the following requirements:

A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) of this Section shall apply.

B) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Method 21.

3) Leak detection tests shall 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 219.112 of this Part.

B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010,

incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 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 40 CFR 60, Subpart XX, section 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

2) Other tests shall 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 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 219.112 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, at his own expense, conduct tests in accordance with the applicable test methods and procedures specific in this Part. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the USEPA pursuant to 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 219.112 of this Part. Specifically, the 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 37 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, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555

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 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 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 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)~~ "~~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.~~

v~~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).

w~~x~~) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.

x~~y~~) 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~~z~~) "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~~aa~~) 40 CFR 63 subpart PPPP, appendix A (2008).

aa~~bb~~) 46 CFR subchapter Q (2007).

bb~~cc~~) 46 CFR subchapter T (2008).

(Source: Amended at 37 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 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 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 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 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 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 at least annually thereafter, by measuring and recording the pressure indicated by a pressure/vacuum gauge at each tank vent pipe. The test shall 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 be adequate. The owner or operator shall maintain any records required by this subsection for a period of three years.

b) The requirements of subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) above shall 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 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 facility shall:

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 facility 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) above, each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation shall:

1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance 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 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) above.

e) (Reserved)~~Any retail gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (a) above shall be exempt from the permit requirements specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142, 201.143, and 201.144 provided that:~~

~~1)~~ ~~The owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation submits to the Agency a registration which provides, at a minimum, the operation name and address, signature of the owner or operator, the location (including contact person's name, address and telephone number) of records and reports required by this Section, the number of underground tanks, the number of tank pipe vents, and the date of completion of installation of the vapor control system and pressure/vacuum relief valve.~~

~~2)~~ ~~The registration is submitted to the Agency by March 15, 1995 or 30 days after installation of a vapor control system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, whichever is later.~~

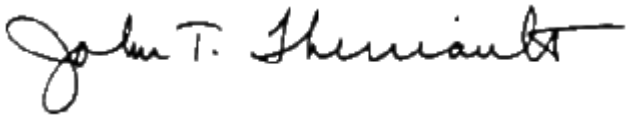
~~3)~~ ~~The registration certificate is displayed at the gasoline dispensing operation.~~

~~4)~~ ~~Upon modification of an existing vapor control system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, the owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation submits to the Agency a registration that details the changes to the information provided in the previous registration and which includes the signature of the owner or operator. The registration must be submitted to the Agency within 30 days after completion of such modification.~~

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg_____, effective _____)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on April 4, 2013, by a vote of 5-0 .



_____
John T. Therriault, Assistant Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board