

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

R13-18

- 1) Heading of the Part: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations for the Metro East Area
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219
- 3)

<u>Section Numbers</u> :	<u>Proposed Action</u> :
219.105	Amend
219.112	Amend
219.583	Amend
- 4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Section 10 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10] and authorized by Sections 27 and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/27, 28]
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This proposal repeals, as a matter of clean-up, State II vapor recovery test methods and a Stage II vapor recovery guidance document because the Stage II vapor recovery rule/program in the Metro-East nonattainment area was repealed in 1994. In addition, this proposal repeals the Stage I vapor recovery registration provision (35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.583(e)) due to overlapping federal notification requirements and other State tracking systems for gasoline dispensing operations. The available permit exemption (currently conditioned upon registration) provided by this Stage I registration provision will be relocated to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and will not require registration.
- 6) Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking:

Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 *et seq.*)

40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC (2012)
- 7) Will this proposed rulemaking replace any emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 9) Does this proposed rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? Yes
- 10) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No
- 11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This proposed rulemaking does not create or

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enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act. [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].

- 12) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comments on this proposal for a period of at least 45 days after the date of publication in the *Illinois Register*. Public comments must be filed with the Clerk of the Board. Public comments may be filed at the following address:

John Therriault, Assistant Clerk
Pollution Control Board
JRTC
100 W. Randolph Street, Suite 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601
312/819-3620

Public comments may also be filed electronically through the Clerk's Office On-Line (COOL) on the Board's Web site at www.ipcb.state.il.us.

In addition, two public hearings will be held. The first hearing will take place in Springfield on May 8, 2013. The second hearing will take place in Chicago on June 5, 2013.

- 13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:
- A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: Any small business, small municipality, or not for profit corporation engaged in storage tank filling at gasoline dispensing operations located in the Metro-East nonattainment area.
 - B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: This proposal repeals the Stage I registration provision.
 - C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None.
- 14) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 2013

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

1 TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2 SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
3 CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
4 SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSIONS STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS
5 FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
6

7 PART 219
8 ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS
9 FOR THE METRO EAST AREA
10

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12

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18	219.104	Definitions
19	219.105	Test Methods and Procedures
20	219.106	Compliance Dates
21	219.107	Operation of Afterburners
22	219.108	Exemptions, Variations, and Alternative Means of Control or Compliance 23 Determinations
24	219.109	Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids
25	219.110	Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent
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27	219.112	Incorporations by Reference
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35	219.121	Storage Containers of VPL
36	219.122	Loading Operations
37	219.123	Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks
38	219.124	External Floating Roofs
39	219.125	Compliance Dates
40	219.126	Compliance Plan (Repealed)
41	219.127	Testing VOL Operations
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70 219.207 Alternative Emission Limitations
71 219.208 Exemptions From Emission Limitations
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80 219.216 Wood Furniture Coating Add-On Control Use
81 219.217 Wood Furniture Coating and Flat Wood Paneling Coating Work Practice
82 Standards
83 219.218 Work Practice Standards for Paper Coatings, Metal Furniture Coatings, and Large
84 Appliance Coatings
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86 Coatings and Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings

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228	219.602	Exemptions (Repealed)
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 293 219.790 General Recordkeeping and Reporting (Repealed)
 294 219.791 Compliance Date
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 296 219.875 Applicability of Subpart BB (Renumbered)
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 298 219.879 Compliance Date (Repealed)
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 300 219.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan (Repealed)
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- 365 219.APPENDIX A List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing
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- 367 219.APPENDIX B VOM Measurement Techniques for Capture Efficiency (Repealed)
- 368 219.APPENDIX C Reference Methods and Procedures
- 369 219.APPENDIX D Coefficients for the Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) Equation
- 370 219.APPENDIX E List of Affected Marine Terminals
- 371 219.APPENDIX G TRE Index Measurements for SOCFI Reactors and Distillation Units
- 372 219.APPENDIX H Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 219.212 Cross-Line Averaging
- 373

374

375 AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28 and 28.5 of the
376 Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 and 28.5].

377

378 SOURCE: Adopted in R91-8 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12491, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-
379 24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13883,
380 effective August 24, 1992; emergency amendment in R93-12 at 17 Ill. Reg. 8295, effective May
381 24, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective
382 September 27, 1993 and October 21, 1993; amended in R93-28 at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective
383 March 3, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14987, effective September 21, 1994;
384 amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18
385 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994; emergency amendment in R95-10 at 19 Ill. Reg.
386 3059, effective February 28, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and
387 R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6958, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7385,

388 effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-2 at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996;
 389 amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21
 390 Ill. Reg. 7721, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3517, effective
 391 February 2, 1998; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006; amended
 392 in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7110, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5392,
 393 effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010;
 394 amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at
 395 35 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13676,
 396 effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 18830, effective October 25, 2011;
 397 amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013; amended in R13-18 at 37 Ill.
 398 Reg. _____, effective _____.

399
 400 **SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS**

401
 402 **Section 219.105 Test Methods and Procedures**

- 403
 404 a) **Coatings, Inks and Fountain Solutions**
 405 The following test methods and procedures shall be used to determine compliance
 406 of as applied coatings, inks, and fountain solutions with the limitations set forth in
 407 this Part.
 408
 409 1) **Sampling:** Samples collected for analyses shall be one-liter taken into a
 410 one-liter container at a location and time such that the sample will be
 411 representative of the coating as applied (i.e., the sample shall include any
 412 dilution solvent or other VOM added during the manufacturing process).
 413 The container must be tightly sealed immediately after the sample is taken.
 414 Any solvent or other VOM added after the sample is taken must be
 415 measured and accounted for in the calculations in subsection (a)(3) of this
 416 Section. For multiple package coatings, separate samples of each
 417 component shall be obtained. A mixed sample shall not be obtained as it
 418 will cure in the container. Sampling procedures shall follow the
 419 guidelines presented in:
 420
 421 A) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985) standard practice for sampling liquid
 422 paints and related pigment coating. This practice is incorporated
 423 by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 424
 425 B) ASTM E 300-86 standard practice for sampling industrial
 426 chemicals. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section
 427 219.112 of this Part.
 428
 429 2) **Analyses:** The applicable analytical methods specified below shall be
 430 used to determine the composition of coatings, inks, or fountain solutions

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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

- 474 of dichloromethane and 1,1,1, trichloroethane in paints and
 475 coatings by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. (The
 476 procedure delineated above can be used to develop
 477 protocols for any compounds specifically exempted from
 478 the definition of VOM.) This test method is incorporated by
 479 reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 480
- 481 vi) ASTM D 2697-86: Standard test method for volume non-
 482 volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test
 483 method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of
 484 this Part.
 485
 - 486 vii) ASTM D 3980-87: Standard practice for interlaboratory
 487 testing of paint and related materials. This practice is
 488 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 489
 - 490 viii) ASTM E 180-85: Standard practice for determining the
 491 precision of ASTM methods for analysis of and testing of
 492 industrial chemicals. This practice is incorporated by
 493 reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 494
 - 495 ix) ASTM D 2372-85: Standard method of separation of
 496 vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is
 497 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 498
- 499 D) Use of an adaptation to any of the analytical methods specified in
 500 subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) of this Section may not be used
 501 unless approved by the Agency and USEPA. An owner or
 502 operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and
 503 USEPA to find that the analytical methods specified in subsections
 504 (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) of this Section will yield inaccurate results
 505 and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.
 506
- 507 3) Calculations: Calculations for determining the VOM content, water
 508 content and the content of any compounds which are specifically
 509 exempted from the definition of VOM of coatings, inks and fountain
 510 solutions as applied shall follow the guidance provided in the following
 511 documents:
- 512
 - 513 A) "A Guide for Surface Coating Calculation", EPA-340/1-86-016,
 514 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 515
 - 516 B) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic

517 Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coatings" (revised
518 June 1986), EPA-450/3-84-019, incorporated by reference in
519 Section 219.112 of this Part.
520

521 C) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, EPA-
522 340/1-88-003, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this
523 Part.
524

525 b) Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Test Protocol
526

527 1) The protocol for testing, including determining the transfer efficiency of
528 coating applicators, at primer surfacer operations and topcoat operations at
529 an automobile or light-duty truck assembly source shall follow the
530 procedures in the following:
531

532 A) Prior to May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily
533 Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and
534 Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"),
535 December 1988, EPA-450/3-88-018, incorporated by reference in
536 Section 219.112 of this Part.
537

538 B) On and after May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily
539 Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and
540 Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations"
541 (topcoat protocol), September 2008, EPA-453/R-08-002,
542 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
543

544 2) Prior to testing pursuant to the applicable topcoat protocol, the owner or
545 operator of a coating operation subject to the topcoat or primer surfacer
546 limit in Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or
547 (a)(2)(E) shall submit a detailed testing proposal specifying the method by
548 which testing will be conducted and how compliance will be demonstrated
549 consistent with the applicable topcoat protocol. The proposal shall
550 include, at a minimum, a comprehensive plan (including a rationale) for
551 determining the transfer efficiency at each booth through the use of in-
552 plant or pilot testing, the selection of coatings to be tested (for the purpose
553 of determining transfer efficiency) including the rationale for coating
554 groupings, the method for determining the analytic VOM content of as
555 applied coatings and the formulation solvent content of as applied
556 coatings, and a description of the records of coating VOM content as
557 applied and coating's usage that will be kept to demonstrate compliance.
558 Upon approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA, the compliance
559 demonstration for a coating line may proceed.

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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

603 that the 7-day rolling period is not appropriate may use an
 604 alternative multi-day rolling period not to exceed 30 days,
 605 with the approval of the Agency and USEPA. In addition,
 606 the criteria in subsection (c)(1)(B)(ii) or subsection
 607 (c)(1)(B)(iii) ~~below~~ must be met.

608
 609 ii) The solvent recovery system (i.e., capture and control
 610 system) must be dedicated to a single coating line, printing
 611 line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an
 612 applicable VOM emission standard, or ~~if iii)~~ If the solvent
 613 recovery system controls more than one coating line,
 614 printing line or other discrete activity that by itself is
 615 subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, the
 616 overall control (i.e., the total recovered VOM divided by
 617 the sum of liquid VOM input from all lines and other
 618 activities venting to the control system) must meet or
 619 exceed the most stringent standard applicable to any line or
 620 other discrete activity venting to the control system.

621
 622 2) Capture Efficiency Protocols

623 The capture efficiency of an emission unit shall be measured using one of
 624 the protocols given below. Appropriate test methods to be utilized in each
 625 of the capture efficiency protocols are described in appendix M of 40 CFR
 626 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. Any error
 627 margin associated with a test method or protocol may not be incorporated
 628 into the results of a capture efficiency test. If these techniques are not
 629 suitable for a particular process, then an alternative capture efficiency
 630 protocol may be used, pursuant to the provisions of Section 219.108(b) of
 631 this Part.

632
 633 A) Gas/gas method using temporary total enclosure (TTE). The
 634 Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a
 635 temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are given in Method 204
 636 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section
 637 219.112 of this Part. The capture efficiency equation to be used
 638 for this protocol is:
 639

$$CE = \frac{G_w}{G_w + F_w}$$

640
 641 where:

642
 643 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.

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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:

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$$CE = \frac{L - F_w}{L}$$

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.

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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 204 in 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:

676

677

$$CE = \frac{G}{G + F_B}$$

678

679

680

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.

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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.

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- 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:

697

$$CE = \frac{L - F_B}{L}$$

698

699

700

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.

701

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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

705 by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain F_B.
 706

707 E) Mass balance using Data Quality Objective (DQO) or Lower
 708 Confidence Limit (LCL) protocol. For a liquid/gas input where an
 709 owner or operator is using the DQO/LCL protocol and not using an
 710 enclosure as described in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR
 711 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, the
 712 VOM content of the liquid input (L) must be determined using
 713 Method 204A or 204F in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated
 714 by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The VOM content of
 715 the captured gas stream (G) to the control device must be
 716 determined using Method 204B or 204C in appendix M of 40 CFR
 717 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The
 718 results of capture efficiency calculations (G/L) must satisfy the
 719 DQO or LCL statistical analysis methodology as described in
 720 Section 3 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture
 721 Efficiency," incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 of this
 722 Part. Where capture efficiency testing is done to determine
 723 emission reductions for the purpose of establishing emission
 724 credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, the LCL protocol
 725 cannot be used for these applications. In enforcement cases, the
 726 LCL protocol cannot confirm non-compliance; capture efficiency
 727 must be determined using a protocol under subsection (c)(2)(A),
 728 (B), (C) or (D) of this Section, the DQO protocol of this subsection
 729 (c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol pursuant to Section 219.108(b)
 730 of this Part.
 731

732 BOARD NOTE: Where LCL was used in testing emission units
 733 that are the subject of later requests for establishing emission
 734 credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, prior LCL results may
 735 not be relied upon to determine the appropriate amount of credits.
 736 Instead, to establish the appropriate amount of credits, additional
 737 testing may be required that would satisfy the protocol of Section
 738 219.105(c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D), the DQO protocol of Section
 739 219.105(c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol pursuant to Section
 740 219.108(b) of this Part.
 741

742 3) Simultaneous testing of multiple lines or emission units with a common
 743 control device. If an owner or operator has multiple lines sharing a
 744 common control device, the capture efficiency of the lines may be tested
 745 simultaneously, subject to the following provisions:
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- 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

790 also provide documentation that the quality assurance criteria for a
 791 TTE have been achieved.

792
 793 F) Any source utilizing the DQO or LCL protocol must submit the
 794 following information to the Agency with each test report:

- 795
- 796 i) A copy of all test methods, Quality Assurance/Quality
 797 Control procedures, and calibration procedures to be used
 798 from those described in appendix M of 40 CFR 51,
 799 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part;
- 800
- 801 ii) A table with information on each sample taken, including
 802 the sample identification and the VOM content of the
 803 sample;
- 804
- 805 iii) The quantity of material used for each test run;
- 806
- 807 iv) The quantity of captured VOM for each test run;
- 808
- 809 v) The capture efficiency calculations and results for each test
 810 run;
- 811
- 812 vi) The DQO and/or LCL calculations and results; and
- 813
- 814 vii) The Quality Assurance/Quality Control results, including
 815 how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration
 816 results, and the calibration gases used.

817
 818 d) Control Device Efficiency Testing and Monitoring

819
 820 1) The control device efficiency shall be determined by simultaneously
 821 measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas
 822 volumetric flow rates in accordance with the gas phase test methods
 823 specified in subsection (f) of this Section.

824
 825 2) An owner or operator:

826
 827 A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any
 828 Section of this Part 219-shall use Agency and USEPA approved
 829 continuous monitoring equipment which is installed, calibrated,
 830 maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all
 831 times the control device is in use except as provided in subsection
 832 (d)(3) of this Section. The continuous monitoring equipment must

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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 $\pm 0.5^\circ$ 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

876 VOM concentration is monitored, all 3-hour periods of
877 operation during which the average VOM concentration or
878 the reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20
879 percent greater than the average exhaust gas concentration
880 or reading measured by the organic monitoring device
881 during the most recent determination of the recovery
882 efficiency of a carbon adsorber or performance test for a
883 catalytic afterburner, which determination or test that
884 demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
885

886 3) An owner or operator that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with Section
887 219.401 of this Part may operate the adsorber during periods of
888 monitoring equipment malfunction, provided that:

889 A) The owner or operator notifies in writing the Agency and USEPA,
890 within 10 days after the conclusion of any 72 hour period during
891 which the adsorber is operated and the associated monitoring
892 equipment is not operational, of such monitoring equipment failure
893 and provides the duration of the malfunction, a description of the
894 repairs made to the equipment, and the total to date of all hours in
895 the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the
896 associated monitoring equipment was not operational;
897

898 B) During such period of malfunction the adsorber is operated using
899 timed sequences as the basis for periodic regeneration of the
900 adsorber;
901

902 C) The period of such adsorber operation does not exceed 360 hours
903 in any calendar year without the approval of the Agency and
904 USEPA; and
905

906 D) The total of all hours in the calendar year during which the
907 adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment
908 was not operational shall be reported, in writing, to the Agency and
909 USEPA by January 31 of the following calendar year.
910

911 e) Overall Efficiency
912

913 1) The overall efficiency of the emission control system shall be determined
914 as the product of the capture system efficiency and the control device
915 efficiency or by the liquid/liquid test protocol as specified in 40 CFR
916 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, (and
917 revised by subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section) for each solvent recovery
918

919 system. In those cases in which the overall efficiency is being determined
 920 for an entire line, the capture efficiency used to calculate the product of
 921 the capture and control efficiency is the total capture efficiency over the
 922 entire line.

923
 924 2) For coating lines which are both chosen by the owner or operator to
 925 comply with Section 219.207(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (l), or (m) of this Part by
 926 the alternative in Section 219.207(b)(2) of this Part and meet the criteria
 927 allowing them to comply with Section 219.207 instead of Section 219.204
 928 of this Part, the overall efficiency of the capture system and control
 929 device, as determined by the test methods and procedures specified in
 930 subsections (c), (d) and (e)(1) of this Section, shall be no less than the
 931 equivalent overall efficiency which shall be calculated by the following
 932 equation:
 933

$$E = \frac{VOM_a - VOM_l}{VOM_a} \times 100$$

934
 935 where:
 936
 937

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_l = 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.

938
 939 f) Volatile Organic Material Gas Phase Source Test Methods
 940 The methods in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section
 941 219.112 of this Part delineated below shall be used to determine control device
 942 efficiencies.

943
 944 1) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 18, 25 or 25A, incorporated by reference
 945 in Section 219.112 of this Part as appropriate to the conditions at the site,

946 shall be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection shall be
 947 based on consideration of the diversity of organic species present and their
 948 total concentration and on consideration of the potential presence of
 949 interfering gases. Except as indicated in subsections (f)(1)(A) and (B)
 950 below, the test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum
 951 of 60 min, unless the Agency and the USEPA determine that process
 952 variables dictate shorter sampling times.

953
 954 A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a
 955 carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the
 956 individual adsorber vessels, the test shall consist of three separate
 957 runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences
 958 through the adsorption cycles of all the individual adsorber vessels.
 959

960 B) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a
 961 carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each
 962 adsorber vessel, each adsorber vessel shall be tested individually.
 963 The test for each adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate
 964 runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete
 965 adsorption cycles.
 966

967 2) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference in
 968 Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for sample and velocity
 969 traverses.
 970

971 3) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D, incorporated by
 972 reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for velocity and
 973 volumetric flow rates.
 974

975 4) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 3, incorporated by reference in Section
 976 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for gas analysis.
 977

978 5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section
 979 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for stack gas moisture.
 980

981 6) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3 and 4, incorporated by
 982 reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be performed, as
 983 applicable, at least twice during each test run.
 984

985 7) Use of an adaptation to any of the test methods specified in subsections
 986 (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section may not be used unless
 987 approved by the Agency and the USEPA on a case by case basis. An
 988 owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency

989 and the USEPA to find that the test methods specified in subsections
 990 (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section will yield inaccurate results
 991 and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.
 992

993 g) Leak Detection Methods for Volatile Organic Material
 994 Owners or operators required by this Part to carry out a leak detection monitoring
 995 program shall comply with the following requirements:
 996

- 997 1) Leak Detection Monitoring
- 998
- 999 A) Monitoring shall comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21,
 1000 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
- 1001
- 1002 B) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of
 1003 Method 21.
- 1004
- 1005 C) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use
 1006 by the methods specified in Method 21.
- 1007
- 1008 D) Calibration gases shall be:
- 1009
- 1010 i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
- 1011
- 1012 ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a
 1013 concentration of approximately, but no less than, 10,000
 1014 ppm methane or n-hexane.
- 1015
- 1016 E) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak
 1017 interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in
 1018 Method 21.
- 1019
- 1020 2) When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions as
 1021 required, the test shall comply with the following requirements:
 1022
- 1023 A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) of this
 1024 Section shall apply.
- 1025
- 1026 B) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Method
 1027 21.
- 1028
- 1029 3) Leak detection tests shall be performed consistent with:
- 1030
- 1031 A) "APTI Course SI 417 controlling Volatile Organic Compound

- 1032 Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", EPA-450/2-82-015,
 1033 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1034
 1035 B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM
 1036 Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section
 1037 219.112 of this Part.
 1038
 1039 C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for
 1040 Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010,
 1041 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1042
 1043 D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008,
 1044 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1045
 1046 h) Bulk Gasoline Delivery System Test Protocol
 1047
 1048 1) The method for determining the emissions of gasoline from a vapor
 1049 recovery system are delineated in 40 CFR 60, ~~subpart~~Subpart XX, section
 1050 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1051
 1052 2) Other tests shall be performed consistent with:
 1053
 1054 A) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions
 1055 from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", EPA-340/1-
 1056 80-012, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1057
 1058 B) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading
 1059 Terminals: Appendix A", EPA-450/2-77-026, incorporated by
 1060 reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 1061
 1062 i) Notwithstanding other requirements of this Part, upon request of the Agency
 1063 where it is necessary to demonstrate compliance, an owner or operator of an
 1064 emission unit which is subject to this Part shall, at his own expense, conduct tests
 1065 in accordance with the applicable test methods and procedures specific in this
 1066 Part. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the USEPA pursuant to
 1067 the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.
 1068
 1069 j) ~~Stage II Gasoline Vapor Recovery Test Methods~~
 1070 ~~The methods for determining the acceptable performance of Stage II Gasoline~~
 1071 ~~Vapor Recovery System are delineated in "Technical Guidance Stage II Vapor~~
 1072 ~~Recovery Systems for Control of Vehicle Refueling Emissions at Gasoline~~
 1073 ~~Dispensing Facilities," found at EPA 450/3-91-022b and incorporated by~~
 1074 ~~reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. Specifically, the test methods are as~~

1075 follows:

- 1076
- 1077 1) ~~Dynamic Backpressure Test is a test procedure used to determine the~~
- 1078 ~~pressure drop (flow resistance) through balance vapor collection and~~
- 1079 ~~control systems (including nozzles, vapor hoses, swivels, dispenser piping~~
- 1080 ~~and underground piping) at prescribed flow rates.~~
- 1081
- 1082 2) ~~Pressure Decay/Leak Test is a test procedure used to quantify the vapor~~
- 1083 ~~tightness of a vapor collection and control system installed at gasoline~~
- 1084 ~~dispensing facilities.~~
- 1085
- 1086 3) ~~Liquid Blockage Test is a test procedure used to detect low points in any~~
- 1087 ~~vapor collection and control system where condensate may accumulate.~~
- 1088

1089 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

1090

1091 **Section 219.112 Incorporations by Reference**

1092

1093 The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent

1094 additions or amendments:

1095

- 1096 a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West
- 1097 Conshohocken PA 19428-9555
- 1098
- 1099 1) ASTM D 2879-86
- 1100
- 1101 2) ASTM D 323-08
- 1102
- 1103 3) ASTM D 86-82
- 1104
- 1105 4) ASTM D 369-69 (1971)
- 1106
- 1107 5) ASTM D 396-69
- 1108
- 1109 6) ASTM D 2880-71
- 1110
- 1111 7) ASTM D 975-68
- 1112
- 1113 8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)
- 1114
- 1115 9) ASTM E 300-86
- 1116
- 1117 10) ASTM D 1475-85

- 1118
- 1119 11) ASTM D 2369-87
- 1120
- 1121 12) ASTM D 3792-86
- 1122
- 1123 13) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987)
- 1124
- 1125 14) ASTM D 4457-85
- 1126
- 1127 15) ASTM D 2697-86
- 1128
- 1129 16) ASTM D 3980-87
- 1130
- 1131 17) ASTM E 180-85
- 1132
- 1133 18) ASTM D 2372-85
- 1134
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 1241
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 1243

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

1244 **Section 219.583 Gasoline Dispensing Operations – Storage Tank Filling Operations**
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- 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 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 manifolded 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

- 1290 transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation
1291 if:
1292
1293 1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof, or other system of equal or
1294 better emission control as approved by the Agency and approved by the
1295 USEPA as a SIP revision;
1296
1297 2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and was in place and
1298 operating before January 1, 1979; or
1299
1300 3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons.
1301
1302 c) Subject to subsection (b) above, each owner of a gasoline dispensing operation
1303 shall:
1304
1305 1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by
1306 subsection (a) above;
1307
1308 2) Provide instructions to the operator of the gasoline dispensing operation
1309 describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt
1310 notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control
1311 system; and
1312
1313 3) Repair, replace or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or
1314 element of design.
1315
1316 d) Subject to subsection (b) above, each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation
1317 shall:
1318
1319 1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance with the
1320 owner's instructions;
1321
1322 2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction
1323 requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control
1324 system;
1325
1326 3) Maintain gauges, meters or other specified testing devices in proper
1327 working order;
1328
1329 4) Operate the vapor collection system and delivery vessel unloading points
1330 in a manner that prevents:
1331
1332 A) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower

1333 explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in
1334 accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051
1335 Appendix B incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 of this
1336 Part, and

1337
1338 B) Avoidable leaks of liquid during the filling of storage tanks; and

1339
1340 5) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator,
1341 or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds
1342 the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) above.

1343
1344 e) ~~Any retail gasoline dispensing operation subject to subsection (a) above shall be~~
1345 ~~exempt from the permit requirements specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.142,~~
1346 ~~201.143, and 201.144 provided that:~~

1347
1348 1) ~~The owner or operator of the gasoline dispensing operation submits to the~~
1349 ~~Agency a registration which provides, at a minimum, the operation name~~
1350 ~~and address, signature of the owner or operator, the location (including~~
1351 ~~contact person's name, address and telephone number) of records and~~
1352 ~~reports required by this Section, the number of underground tanks, the~~
1353 ~~number tank pipe vents, and the date of completion of installation of the~~
1354 ~~vapor control system and pressure/vacuum relief valve.~~

1355
1356 2) ~~The registration is submitted to the Agency by March 15, 1995 or 30 days~~
1357 ~~after installation of a vapor control system or pressure/vacuum relief~~
1358 ~~valve, whichever is later.~~

1359
1360 3) ~~The registration certificate is displayed at the gasoline dispensing~~
1361 ~~operation.~~

1362
1363 4) ~~Upon modification of an existing vapor control system or~~
1364 ~~pressure/vacuum relief valve, the owner or operator of the gasoline~~
1365 ~~dispensing operation submits to the Agency a registration that details the~~
1366 ~~changes to the information provided in the previous registration and which~~
1367 ~~includes the signature of the owner or operator. The registration must be~~
1368 ~~submitted to the Agency within 30 days after completion of such~~
1369 ~~modification.~~

1370
1371 (Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

~~NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS~~

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

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219.102	Abbreviations and Conversion Factors
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219.104	Definitions
219.105	Test Methods and Procedures
219.106	Compliance Dates
219.107	Operation of Afterburners
219.108	Exemptions, Variations, and Alternative Means of Control or Compliance Determinations
219.109	Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids
219.110	Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent
219.111	Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Material
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219.113	Monitoring for Negligibly-Reactive Compounds

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- 219.126 Compliance Plan (Repealed)
- 219.127 Testing VOL Operations
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- 219.142 Pumps and Compressors
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- 219.183 Open Top Vapor Degreasing
- 219.184 Conveyorized Degreasing
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- 219.214 Changing Compliance Methods

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- 219.215 Wood Furniture Coating Averaging Approach
- 219.216 Wood Furniture Coating Add-On Control Use
- 219.217 Wood Furniture Coating and Flat Wood Paneling Coating Work Practice Standards
- 219.218 Work Practice Standards for Paper Coatings, Metal Furniture Coatings, and Large Appliance Coatings
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- 219.402 Applicability
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- 219.407 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Lithographic Printing Lines
- 219.408 Compliance Schedule for Lithographic Printing On and After March 15, 1996 (Repealed)
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- 219.413 Emission Limitations and Control Requirements for Letterpress Printing Lines
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219.426	Report for Leaks
219.427	Alternative Program for Leaks
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- 219.464 Emission Testing
- 219.465 Compliance Dates (Repealed)
- 219.466 Compliance Plan (Repealed)

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- 219.482 Control of Air Dryers, Production Equipment Exhaust Systems and Filters
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- 219.484 In-Process Tanks
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- 219.523 Compliance
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219.607 Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners
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- 219.730 Certification (Repealed)

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219.APPENDIX H	Baseline VOM Content Limitations for Subpart F, Section 219.212 Cross-Line Averaging

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted in R91-8 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12491, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13883, effective August 24, 1992; emergency amendment in R93-12 at 17 Ill. Reg. 8295, effective May 24, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993 and October 21, 1993; amended in R93-28 at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective March 3, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14987, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994; emergency amendment in R95-10 at 19 Ill. Reg. 3059, effective February 28, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6958, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7385, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-2 at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996; amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7721, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3517, effective February

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2, 1998; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7110, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5392, effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13676, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 18830, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013; amended in R13-18 at 37 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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

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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:

C = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
E

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:

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$$CE = \frac{L - F_w}{L}$$

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 204 in 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

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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:

C = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
E

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

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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:

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- 2) An owner or operator:
 - A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any Section of this 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 $\pm 0.5^\circ$ 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

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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;

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- 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;

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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;

VOM₁ = 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

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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

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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.

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- 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~~ ~~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~~

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~~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)
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 - 6) ASTM D 2880-71
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 - 8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)
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 - 15) ASTM D 2697-86
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- 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.~~
- ~~vw~~ v) California Air Resources Board, Compliance Division. Compliance Assistance Program: Gasoline Marketing and Distribution: Gasoline Facilities Phase I & II (October 1988, rev. November 1993) (CARB Manual).
- ~~wxw~~ w) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.
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~~zaaz~~) 40 CFR 63 subpart PPPP, appendix A (2008).

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

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

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

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

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~~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 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

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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~~manifolded 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~~operation if:
- 1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof, or other system of equal or better emission control as approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision;
 - 2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and was in place and operating before January 1, 1979; or
 - 3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons.
- c) Subject to subsection (b) above, each owner of a gasoline dispensing ~~facility~~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 ~~facility~~operation describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

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- 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~~

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~~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)

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