

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
October 15, 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:)
)
AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. CODE) R21-18
219, ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION) (Rulemaking – Air)
STANDARDS FOR THE METRO EAST)
AREA, AND 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 211,)
DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL)
PROVISIONS)

Proposed Rule. First Notice.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by C.M. Santos)

On October 5, 2020, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) proposed regulations to control emission of volatile organic materials (VOM) at aerospace operations in the Metro East area. IEPA proposed to adopt these requirements by amending Parts 211 and 219 of the Board’s air pollution regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, 219). Accompanying the proposal were documents including a Statement of Reasons (SR), a Technical Support Document (TSD), a December 1997 publication by the United States Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Coating Operations at Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Operations” (CTG). IEPA also filed a motion for expedited review of its proposal.

In this order, the Board accepts IEPA’s proposal for hearing and grants its motion for expedited review. Without commenting on the substantive merits of the proposal, the Board directs its Clerk to submit it to first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register*. The proposed rules appear in the Board’s order below.

SUMMARY OF IEPA PROPOSAL

USEPA has designated the St. Louis area of Missouri and Illinois as marginal nonattainment for the 2015 ozone standard. SR at 2, citing 40 CFR § 81.314. Under Sections 172 and 182 of the of the Clean Air Act (CAA), “states were required to submit VOM regulations constituting RACT [reasonably available control technology] for aerospace manufacturing and rework operations in ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate and above.” SR at 4, citing 42 U.S.C. §§ 7502(c)(1), 7511a(b)(2). In 1997, USEPA issued a CTG for coating operations and use of cleaning solvents at aerospace facilities. SR at 3 (citation omitted). Illinois did not adopt these rules because there were no sources that would have been subject to them. SR at 4.

IEPA reports that a source in the Metro East area intends to expand its aerospace facility so that it would become subject to general VOM emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings. SR at 4, TSD at 3; *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204. However, the

aerospace CTG “recognizes that VOM RACT rules for miscellaneous metal parts and product coatings are not appropriate for aerospace applications.” SR at 4; *see* TSD at 4; CTG at 1-1. IEPA asserts that Illinois is not required to adopt its proposal because “the Metro East St. Louis ozone nonattainment area is classified as marginal for the 2015 ozone standard, not moderate or above.” SR at 4-5. However, IEPA proposes “rules implementing RACT-level control on certain aerospace facilities located in the Metro East area to ensure that the most appropriate obligations are in place for the expanded aerospace facility.” *Id.* at 5.

The Board finds that IEPA’s proposal satisfies the content requirements of the Board’s procedural rules. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102.202. The Board accepts the proposal for hearing. The Board will hold at least two hearings on the proposal under Section 28 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28 (2018)).

MOTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW

With its proposed rules, IEPA filed a motion for expedited review (Mot.). Attached to the motion is an affirmation by the Manager of the Air Quality Planning Section of IEPA’s Bureau of Air. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.512(a).

IEPA’s motion stresses that an aerospace facility in the Metro East region intends to expand by early 2021. Mot. at 1. Expanded operations would subject its VOM emissions to general regulations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coating. *Id.*, citing 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204.

USEPA’s aerospace CTG states that “[t]he quality of the coatings is critical to the airworthiness and safety of the final product. Aerospace vehicle manufacturing is strictly controlled by the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Defense, and specific customer requirements. Industry specifications for coatings are dictated by these requirements.” Mot. at 2, citing CTG at 2-7. The CTG is intended to supersede the application of general regulations to aerospace operations. Mot. at 2, citing CTG at 1-1.

IEPA concludes that, if the Board does not expedite consideration of the proposal, “the source would potentially be subject to the Section 219.204 regulations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings for a period, regulations that do not appropriately address the unique nature of aerospace operations.” Mot. at 2. IEPA moves that the Board expedite its review and proceed immediately to first notice under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Mot. at 3; *see* 5 ILCS 100/5-40 (2018).

A request for expedited review must include “a complete statement of the facts and reasons for the request.” 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.512(a). When deciding a motion for expedited review, the Board considers, at a minimum, “all statutory requirements and whether or not material prejudice will result from the motion being granted or denied.” 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.512(b). In addition, the Board will grant a motion for expedited review “consistent with available resources and decision deadlines.” 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.512(c).

The Board has rulemaking dockets requiring immediate attention and pressing cases of various other types. The Board's limited resources make it unlikely that it will grant a motion for expedited review in all but unusual circumstances. However, the Board is persuaded that the factors and reasons cited in IEPA's motion are unusual circumstances that warrant granting a motion to expedite. Accordingly, the Board will proceed with consideration of IEPA's proposal as expeditiously as it is able to do so with its available resources. Today, the Board concludes to submit the proposal to first-notice publication in the *Illinois Register* without comment on its substantive merits. Also, the Board directs its hearing officer to take any necessary steps to avoid delay.

FIRST-NOTICE PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC COMMENT

Without commenting on the substantive merits of IEPA's proposal, the Board directs its Clerk to provide first-notice publication of the proposal in the *Illinois Register* under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 ILCS 100/5-40(b) (2018)).


Publication of the proposal in the *Illinois Register* begins a period of at least 45 days during which any person may file a public comment with the Board. Comments should include this rulemaking's docket number R21-18. Comments must be filed electronically through the Clerk's Office On-Line (COOL) on the Board's website (pcb.illinois.gov). Questions about filing comments can be directed to the Clerk's Office at 312-814-3461.

ORDER

1. The Board accepts IEPA's proposal for hearing.
2. The Board grants IEPA's motion for expedited review.
3. Without commenting on the substantive merits of IEPA's proposal, the Board directs its Clerk to provide first-notice publication of the proposal in the *Illinois Register* under the APA. The proposed rules appear below.
4. The Board directs its assigned hearing office to proceed expeditiously to hearing under the rulemaking provisions of the Act and the Board's procedural rules (415 ILCS 5/27, 28 (2018); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above order on October 15, 2020, by a vote of 4-0.



Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR
STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 211
DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

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211.101	Incorporated and Referenced Materials
211.102	Abbreviations and Conversion Factors

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

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211.233	Adhesion Primer
<u>211.234</u>	<u>Adhesive Bonding Primer</u>
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<u>211.277</u>	<u>Aerospace Facility</u>
<u>211.278</u>	<u>Aerospace Pretreatment Coating</u>
<u>211.280</u>	<u>Aerospace Primer</u>
<u>211.284</u>	<u>Aerospace Specialty Coating</u>
<u>211.289</u>	<u>Aerospace Vehicle or Component</u>
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211.370	Air Pollutant
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211.492	Antifoulant Coating
211.493	Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat
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<u>211.500</u>	<u>Antique Aerospace Vehicle or Component</u>
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211.630	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Assembly Source or Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing Plant
211.650	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Refinishing
211.660	Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts
211.665	Auxiliary Boiler
211.670	Baked Coatings
211.680	Bakery Oven
211.685	Basecoat/Clearcoat System
211.690	Batch Loading
211.695	Batch Operation
211.696	Batch Process Train
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211.930	Capture Efficiency
211.950	Capture System
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211.955	Cement
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211.1128	Closed Molding
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211.1250	Coating Plant
211.1270	Coil Coating
211.1290	Coil Coating Line
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211.1312 Combined Cycle System
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211.1326 Commercial Exterior Aerodynamic Structure Primer
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211.1329 Compatible Substrate Primer
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211.1370 Concrete Curing Compounds
211.1390 Concentrated Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process
211.1410 Condensate
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211.1432 Confined Space
211.1435 Container Glass
211.1455 Contact Adhesive
211.1465 Continuous Automatic Stoking
211.1467 Continuous Coater
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211.1530 Conventional Soybean Crushing Source
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211.1590 Crude Oil Gathering
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211.1650 Cutback Asphalt
211.1655 Cyanoacrylate Adhesive
211.1670 Daily-Weighted Average VOM Content
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211.1700 Deadener
211.1710 Degreaser
211.1730 Delivery Vessel
211.1735 Department of Defense Classified Coating
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 211.1750 Dip Coating
 211.1770 Distillate Fuel Oil
 211.1780 Distillation Unit
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 211.1810 Dry Cleaning Operation or Dry Cleaning Facility
211.1820 Dry Lubricative Material for Aerospace Applications
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 211.1850 Effective Grate Area
 211.1870 Effluent Water Separator
 211.1872 Ejection Cartridge Sealant
 211.1875 Elastomeric Materials
 211.1876 Electric Dissipating Coating
 211.1877 Electric-Insulating Varnish
 211.1878 Electrical Apparatus Component
 211.1880 Electrical Switchgear Compartment Coating
 211.1882 Electrodeposition Primer (EDP)
 211.1883 Electromagnetic Interference/Radio Frequency Interference (EMI/RFI) Shielding Coatings
 211.1885 Electronic Component
 211.1890 Electrostatic Bell or Disc Spray
211.1895 Electrostatic Discharge and Electromagnetic Interference Coating
 211.1900 Electrostatic Prep Coat
 211.1910 Electrostatic Spray
211.1915 Elevated-Temperature Skydrol-Resistant Commercial Primer
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 211.1970 Enamel
 211.1990 Enclose
 211.2010 End Sealing Compound Coat
 211.2030 Enhanced Under-the-Cup Fill
211.2035 Epoxy Polyamide Topcoat
 211.2040 Etching Filler
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211.2310 Final Repair Coat
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211.2368 Flexible Packaging
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211.2370 Flexographic Printing
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211.2470 Fuel Combustion Emission Unit or Fuel Combustion Emission Source
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211.2550 Gas/Gas Method
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211.2590 Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Gasoline Dispensing Facility
211.2610 Gel Coat
211.2612 General Aviation
211.2613 General Aviation Rework Facility
211.2615 General Work Surface
211.2620 Generator
211.2622 Glass Bonding Primer

211.2625	Glass Melting Furnace
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211.2670	Grain-Drying Operation
211.2690	Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operation
211.2710	Grain-Handling Operation
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211.2815	Heat Input
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211.2830	Heatset
211.2840	Heatset Web Letterpress Printing Line
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211.2870	Heavy Liquid
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211.2910	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products
211.2930	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating
211.2950	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating Line
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211.2956	High Build Primer Surfacer
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211.2960	High-Performance Architectural Coating
211.2965	High Precision Optic
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211.3010	Hood
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211.3050	Housekeeping Practices
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211.3095	Indoor Floor Covering Installation Adhesive
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211.3120	In-Line Repair
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211.3270 Large Appliance Coating
211.3290 Large Appliance Coating Line
211.3300 Lean-Burn Engine
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211.3310 Light Liquid
211.3330 Light-Duty Truck
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211.3355 Lime Kiln
211.3360 Limited Access Space
211.3370 Liquid/Gas Method
211.3390 Liquid-Mounted Seal
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211.3450 Lithographic Printing Line
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211.3490 Low Solvent Coating
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211.3590 Major Metropolitan Area (MMA)
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 211.3760 Metallic Coating
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 211.3780 Mid-Kiln Firing
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 211.3890 Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Process
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 211.3968 Multi-Colored Coating
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 211.3975 Multipurpose Construction Adhesive
 211.3980 Nameplate Capacity
 211.3985 Natural Grain-Drying Operation (Repealed)
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211.4350 Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Operation or Owner of a Gasoline Dispensing Facility
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211.4735 Plastic
211.4740 Plastic Part
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211.5630 Retail Outlet
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211.5770 Rotogravure Printing
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211.APPENDIX A Rule into Section Table

211.APPENDIX B Section into Rule Table

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9, 9.1, 9.9 and 10 and authorized by Sections 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9, 9.1, 9.9, 10, 27].

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 201: Definitions, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R74-2 and R75-5, 32 PCB 295, at 3 Ill. Reg. 5, p. 777, effective February 3, 1979; amended in R78-3 and 4, 35 PCB 75 and 243, at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979; amended in R80-5, at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13590; amended in R82-1 (Docket A) at 10 Ill. Reg. 12624, effective July 7, 1986; amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11747, effective June 29, 1987; amended in R86-34 at 11 Ill. Reg. 12267, effective July 10, 1987; amended in R86-39 at 11 Ill. Reg. 20804, effective December 14, 1987; amended in R82-14 and R86-37 at 12 Ill. Reg. 787, effective December 24, 1987; amended in R86-18 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7284, effective April 8, 1988; amended in R86-10 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7621, effective April 11, 1988; amended in R88-23 at 13 Ill. Reg. 10862, effective June 27, 1989; amended in R89-8 at 13 Ill. Reg. 17457, effective January 1, 1990; amended in R89-16(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 9141, effective May 23, 1990; amended in R88-30(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 5223, effective March 28, 1991; amended in R88-14 at 15 Ill. Reg. 7901, effective May 14, 1991; amended in R91-10 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15564, effective October 11, 1991; amended in R91-6 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15673, effective October 14, 1991; amended in R91-22 at 16 Ill. Reg. 7656, effective May 1, 1992; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13526, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16504, effective September 27, 1993; amended in R93-11 at 17 Ill. Reg. 21471, effective December 7, 1993; amended in R93-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 1253, effective January 18, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14962, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-14 at 18 Ill. Reg. 15744, effective October 17, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16379, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16929, effective November 15, 1994; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6823, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7344, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R95-2 at 19 Ill. Reg. 11066, effective July 12, 1995; amended in R95-16 at 19 Ill. Reg. 15176, effective October 19, 1995; amended in R96-5 at 20 Ill. Reg. 7590, effective May 22, 1996; amended in R96-16 at 21 Ill. Reg. 2641, effective February 7, 1997; amended in R97-17 at 21 Ill. Reg. 6489, effective May 16, 1997; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7695, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R96-17 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7856, effective June 17, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3497, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R98-17 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11405, effective June 22, 1998; amended in R01-9 at 25 Ill. Reg. 108, effective December 26, 2000; amended in R01-11 at 25 Ill. Reg. 4582, effective March 15, 2001; amended in R01-17 at 25 Ill. Reg. 5900, effective April 17, 2001; amended in R05-16 at 29 Ill. Reg. 8181, effective May 23, 2005; amended in R05-11 at 29 Ill. Reg. 8892, effective June 13, 2005; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9654, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R07-18 at 31 Ill. Reg. 14254, effective September 25, 2007; amended in R08-6 at 32 Ill. Reg. 1387, effective January 16, 2008; amended in R07-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 11982, effective August 6, 2009; amended in R08-19 at 33 Ill. Reg. 13326, effective August 31, 2009; amended in R10-7 at 34 Ill. Reg. 1391, effective January 11, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective June 25, 2010;

amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14119, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13451, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1662, effective January 28, 2013; amended in R13-1 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1913, effective February 4, 2013; amended in R14-7 at 37 Ill. Reg. 19824, effective November 27, 2013; amended in R14-16 at 38 Ill. Reg. 12876, effective June 9, 2014; amended in R14-16 at 39 Ill. Reg. 5410, effective March 24, 2015; amended at 41 Ill. Reg. 1096, effective January 23, 2017; amended in R17-09 at 41 Ill. Reg. 4173, effective March 24, 2017; amended in R17-11 at 41 Ill. Reg. 13389, effective October 23, 2017; amended in R19-15 at 44 Ill. Reg. 14199, effective August 18, 2020; amended in R19-1 at 44 Ill. Reg. 15009, effective September 4, 2020; amended in R21-18 at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section 211.125 Ablative Coating

"Ablative coating" means a coating that chars when exposed to open flame or extreme temperatures, as would occur during the failure of an engine casing or during aerodynamic heating. The ablative char surface serves as an insulative barrier, protecting adjacent components from the heat or open flame.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.234 Adhesive Bonding Primer

"Adhesive bonding primer" means a primer applied in a thin film to aerospace components for the purpose of corrosion inhibition and increased adhesive bond strength by attachment. There are two categories of adhesive bonding primers: primers with a design cure at 250°F or below and primers with a design cure above 250°F.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.245 Adhesion Promoter for Aerospace Applications

"Adhesion promoter for aerospace applications" means a very thin coating applied to a substrate to promote wetting and form a chemical bond with the subsequently applied material.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.271 Aerosol Coating

"Aerosol coating" means a hand-held, pressurized, nonrefillable container that expels an adhesive or a coating in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.272 Aerospace Coating

"Aerospace coating" means a material that is applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component to form a decorative, protective, or functional solid film, or the solid film itself.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.273 Aerospace Coating Operation

"Aerospace coating operation" means using a spray booth, tank, or other enclosure or any area, such as a hangar, for applying a single type of aerospace coating at an aerospace facility. Using the same spray booth for applying another type of coating (e.g., a topcoat after having previously applied a primer) constitutes a separate aerospace coating operation for which compliance determinations are performed separately.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.275 Aerospace Flexible Primer

"Aerospace flexible primer" means a primer for aerospace use that meets flexibility requirements such as those needed for adhesive bond-primed fastener heads or on surfaces expected to contain fuel. The aerospace flexible coating is required because it provides a compatible, flexible substrate over bonded sheet rubber and rubber-type coatings as well as a flexible bridge between the fasteners, skin, and skin-to-skin joints on outer aircraft skins. This flexible bridge allows more topcoat flexibility around fasteners and decreases the chance of the topcoat cracking around the fasteners. The result is better corrosion resistance.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.277 Aerospace Facility

"Aerospace facility" means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.278 Aerospace Pretreatment Coating

"Aerospace pretreatment coating" means an organic coating that contains at least 0.5 percent acids by weight and is applied directly to metal or composite surfaces to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.280 Aerospace Primer

"Aerospace primer" means the first layer and any subsequent layers of identically formulated coating applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component. Primers are typically used

for corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, and adhesion of subsequent coatings. Primers that are listed as specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2) are not included under this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.284 Aerospace Specialty Coating

"Aerospace specialty coating" means a coating that, even though it meets the definition of a primer, topcoat, or self-priming topcoat, has additional performance criteria beyond those of primers, topcoats, and self-priming topcoats for specific applications. These performance criteria may include, but are not limited to, temperature or fire resistance, substrate compatibility, antireflection, temporary protection or marking, sealing, adhesively joining substrates, or enhanced corrosion protection. Aerospace specialty coatings are listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.289 Aerospace Vehicle or Component

"Aerospace vehicle or component" means any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit, with the exception of electronic components, of any aircraft including airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles. This term includes any raw material, partial or completed fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including mockups and prototypes, models, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.300 Aircraft Fluid Systems

"Aircraft fluid systems" means those systems that handle hydraulic fluids, fuel, cooling fluids, or oils.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.303 Aircraft Transparencies

"Aircraft transparencies" means the aircraft windshield, canopy, passenger windows, lenses and other components which are constructed of transparent materials.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.491 Antichafe Coating

"Antichafe coating" means a coating applied to areas of moving aerospace components that may rub during normal operations or installation.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.500 Antique Aerospace Vehicle or Component

"Antique aerospace vehicle or component" means an aircraft or component thereof that is at least 30 years old and is not routinely in commercial or military service in the capacity for which it was designed.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.520 Aqueous Cleaning Solvent

"Aqueous cleaning solvent" means a cleaning solvent in which water is the primary ingredient (at least 80 percent of cleaning solvent solution as applied must be water). Detergents, surfactants, and bioenzyme mixtures and nutrients may be combined with the water along with a variety of additives, such as organic solvents (e.g., high boiling point alcohols), builders, saponifiers, inhibitors, emulsifiers, pH buffers, and antifoaming agents. Aqueous solutions must have a flash point greater than 93°C (200°F) (as reported by the manufacturer), and the solution must be miscible with water.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.712 Bearing Coating

"Bearing coating" means a coating applied to an antifriction bearing, a bearing housing, or the area adjacent to such a bearing in order to facilitate bearing function or to protect base material from excessive wear. A material shall not be classified as a bearing coating if it can also be classified as a dry lubricative material or a solid film lubricant.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.737 Bonding Maskant

"Bonding maskant" means a temporary coating used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions during processing for bonding.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.975 Chemical Agent-Resistant Coating

"Chemical agent-resistant coating" means an exterior topcoat designed to withstand exposure to chemical warfare agents or the decontaminants used on these agents.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.985 Chemical Milling Maskant

"Chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum components to protect surface areas when chemical milling the component with a Type I or II etchant. Type I chemical milling maskants are used with a Type I etchant and Type II chemical milling maskants are used with a Type II etchant. This definition does not include bonding maskants; critical use and line sealer maskants; seal coat maskants; maskants that must be used with a combination of Type I or II etchants and any of the above types of maskants (i.e., bonding, critical use and line sealer, and seal coat); or maskants that are listed as aerospace specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1095 Clear Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Clear coating for aerospace applications" means a transparent coating usually applied over a colored opaque coating, metallic substrate, or placard to give improved gloss and protection to the color coat. In some cases, a clearcoat refers to any transparent coating without regard to substrate.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1326 Commercial Exterior Aerodynamic Structure Primer

"Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer" means a primer used on aerodynamic components and structures that protrude from the fuselage, such as wings and attached components, control surfaces, horizontal stabilizers, vertical fins, wing-to-body fairings, antennae, and landing gear and doors, for the purpose of extended corrosion protection and enhanced adhesion.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1327 Commercial Interior Adhesive

"Commercial interior adhesive" means materials used in the bonding of passenger cabin interior components. These components must meet the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1329 Compatible Substrate Primer

"Compatible substrate primer" means either compatible epoxy primer or adhesive primer. Compatible epoxy primer is primer that is compatible with the filled elastomeric coating and is epoxy-based. The compatible substrate primer is an epoxypolyamide primer used to promote adhesion of elastomeric coatings such as impact-resistant coatings. Adhesive primer is a coating

that (1) inhibits corrosion and serves as a primer applied to bare metal surfaces or prior to adhesive application, or (2) is applied to surfaces that can be expected to contain fuel. Fuel tank coatings are excluded from this category.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1432 Confined Space

"Confined space" means a space that is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, fuel tanks, fuel vessels, and other spaces that have limited means of entry); and is not suitable for continuous employee occupancy.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1555 Corrosion Prevention System

"Corrosion prevention system" means a coating system that provides corrosion protection by displacing water and penetrating mating surfaces, forming a protective barrier between the metal surface and moisture. Coatings containing oils or waxes are excluded from this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1567 Critical Use and Line Sealer Maskant

"Critical use and line sealer maskant" means a temporary coating, not covered under other maskant categories, used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions such as those used in anodizing, plating, chemical milling, and processing of magnesium, titanium, or high strength steel; high-precision aluminum chemical milling of deep cuts; and aluminum chemical milling of complex shapes. Materials used for repairs or to bridge gaps left by scribing operations (i.e., line sealer) are also included in this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1620 Cryogenic Flexible Primer

"Cryogenic flexible primer" means a primer designed to provide corrosion resistance, flexibility, and adhesion of subsequent coating systems when exposed to loads up to and surpassing the yield point of the substrate at cryogenic temperatures (-275°F and below).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1625 Cryoprotective Coating

"Cryoprotective coating" means a coating that insulates cryogenic or subcooled surfaces to limit propellant boil-off, maintain structural integrity of metallic structures during ascent or re-entry, and prevent ice formation.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1735 Department of Defense Classified Coating

"Department of Defense classified coating" means a coating that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526, "Classified National Security Information," December 29, 2009, or any successor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1820 Dry Lubricative Material for Aerospace Applications

"Dry lubricative material for aerospace applications" means a coating consisting of lauric acid, cetyl alcohol, waxes, or other noncrosslinked or resin-bound materials that act as a dry lubricant.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1895 Electrostatic Discharge and Electromagnetic Interference Coating

"Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference coating" means a coating applied to space vehicles, missiles, aircraft radomes, and helicopter blades to disperse static energy or reduce electromagnetic interference.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.1915 Elevated-Temperature Skydrol-Resistant Commercial Primer

"Elevated-temperature Skydrol-resistant commercial primer" means a primer applied primarily to commercial aircraft (or commercial aircraft adapted for military use) that must withstand immersion in phosphate-ester hydraulic fluid (Skydrol 500b or equivalent) at 150°F or higher for at least 1,000 hours.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2035 Epoxy Polyamide Topcoat

"Epoxy polyamide topcoat" means a coating used where harder films are required or in some areas where engraving is accomplished in camouflage colors.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2180 Exterior Primer for Large Commercial Aircraft

"Exterior primer for large commercial aircraft" means an aerospace primer, applied to an aircraft of more than 110,000 pounds, maximum certified take-off weight manufactured for non-military use.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2340 Fire-Resistant Interior Coating

"Fire-resistant interior coating" means (1) for civilian aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements; (2) for military aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on parts subject to the flammability requirements of military specifications for aircraft; and (3) for space applications, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on parts subject to NASA flammability requirements for space shuttles and space stations.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2400 Flight Test Coating

"Flight test coating" means a coating applied to aircraft other than missiles or single-use aircraft prior to flight testing to protect the aircraft from corrosion and to provide required marking during flight test evaluation.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2412 Flush Cleaning at Aerospace Facilities

"Flush cleaning at aerospace facilities" means removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component or coating equipment by passing solvent over, into, or through the item being cleaned. The solvent may simply be poured into the item being cleaned and then drained, or assisted by air or hydraulic pressure, or by pumping. Hand-wipe cleaning operations where wiping, scrubbing, mopping, or other hand action are used are not included in this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2480 Fuel Tank Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Fuel tank adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive used to bond components exposed to fuel and must be compatible with fuel tank coatings.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2485 Fuel Tank Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Fuel tank coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to fuel tank components on an aerospace vehicle for the purpose of corrosion and/or bacterial growth inhibition and to assure sealant adhesion in extreme environmental conditions.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2612 General Aviation

"General aviation" means that segment of civil aviation that encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers, commuters, and military. General aviation includes charter and corporate-executive transportation, instruction, rental, aerial application, aerial observation, business, pleasure, and other special uses.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2613 General Aviation Rework Facility

"General aviation rework facility" means any aerospace facility with the majority of its revenues resulting from the reconstruction, repair, maintenance, repainting, conversion, or alteration of general aviation aerospace vehicles or components.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2795 Hand-Wipe Cleaning Operation at Aerospace Facilities

"Hand-wipe cleaning at aerospace facilities" means removing contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.2980 High Temperature Coating

Except as specified below, "High temperature coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of 538°C (1000°F) for 24 hours.

"High temperature coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a coating designed to withstand temperatures of more than 350°F.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3160 Insulation Covering

"Insulation covering" means material that is applied to foam insulation to protect the insulation from mechanical or environmental damage.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3180 Intermediate Release Coating

"Intermediate release coating" means a thin coating applied beneath topcoats to assist in removing the topcoat in depainting operations and generally to allow the use of less hazardous depainting methods.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3230 Lacquers

"Lacquers" means, with respect to coating of wood furniture, any clear wood finishes formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction, including clear lacquer sanding sealers.

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), "lacquers" means a clear or pigmented coating formulated with a nitrocellulose or synthetic resin to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction. Lacquers are resolvable in their original solvent.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3360 Limited Access Space

"Limited access space" means internal surfaces or passages of an aerospace vehicle or component that cannot be reached without the aid of an airbrush or a spray gun extension for the application of coatings.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3755 Metalized Epoxy Coating

"Metalized epoxy coating" means an epoxy coating that contains relatively large quantities of metallic pigmentation for appearance and/or added protection.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3850 Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating

"Miscellaneous metal parts and products coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, any protective, decorative or functional coating applied onto the surface of any metal part or metal product, even if attached to or combined with a nonmetal part or product;

- a) Including ~~but not limited to~~ underbody anti-chip (e.g., underbody plastisol) automobile and light-duty truck coatings;

- b) But not including the following coatings which are subject to separate regulations: can coatings; coil coatings; metal furniture coatings; large appliance coatings; magnet wire coatings; ~~and~~ prime coat, primer surfacer coat, topcoat, and final repair coat for automobile and light-duty trucks; and aerospace coatings subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(r); and
- c) Not including the following coatings: architectural coatings, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing coatings, coatings applied to the exterior of marine vessels, coatings applied to the exterior of airplanes, customized topcoat for automobiles and trucks if production is less than thirty-five vehicles per day, and high temperature aluminum coating applied to diesel-electric locomotives in Cook County.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3870 Miscellaneous Metal Parts or Products Coating Line

"Miscellaneous metal parts or products coating line" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218 and 219, a coating line in which any protective, decorative, or functional coating is applied onto the surface of any metal part or metal product, even if attached to or combined with a nonmetal part or product;

- a) Including ~~but not limited to~~ underbody anti-chip (e.g., underbody plastisol) automobile and light-duty truck coatings;
- b) But not including the following coatings which are subject to separate regulations: can coatings; coil coatings; metal furniture coatings; large appliance coatings; magnet wire coatings; ~~and~~ prime coat, primer surfacer coat, topcoat and final repair coat for automobile and light-duty trucks; and aerospace coatings subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(r); and
- c) Not including the following coatings: architectural coatings, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing coatings, coatings applied to the exterior of marine vessels, coatings applied to the exterior of airplanes, customized topcoat for automobiles and trucks if production is less than thirty-five vehicles per day, and high temperature aluminum coating applied to diesel-electric locomotives in Cook County.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.3920 Mold Release Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Mold release coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to a mold surface to prevent the molded piece from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.4066 Nonstructural Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Nonstructural adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive that bonds nonload bearing aerospace components in noncritical applications and is not covered in any other specialty adhesive categories listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.4215 Optical Antireflection Coating

"Optical antireflection coating" means a coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength ranges that is used for antireflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.4535 Part Marking Aerospace Coating

"Part marking aerospace coating" means coatings or inks used to make identifying markings on aerospace materials, components, or assemblies. These markings may be either permanent or temporary.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5072 Primer for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Primer for general aviation rework facility" means an aerospace primer applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5336 Radiation-Effect or Electric Coating

"Radiation-effect or electric coating" means a coating or coating system engineered to interact, through absorption or reflection, with specific regions of the electromagnetic energy spectrum, such as the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, or microwave regions. Uses include lightning strike protection, electromagnetic pulse protection, and radar avoidance. Coatings that have been designated as "classified" by the Department of Defense are exempt from this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5338 Radome

"Radome" means, for purposes of the definitions of "Electrostatic Discharge and Electromagnetic Interference" and "Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating," the nonmetallic protective

housing for electromagnetic transmitters and receivers (e.g., radar, electronic countermeasures, etc.).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5339 Rain Erosion-Resistant Coating

"Rain erosion-resistant coating" means a coating or coating system used to protect the leading edges of aerospace parts such as flaps, stabilizers, radomes, engine inlet nacelles, etc. against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5585 Research and Development Operation

"Research and development operation" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.187, ~~and 219.187, and 219.204(r)~~, an operation whose purpose is for research and development of new processes and products, that is conducted under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and that is not involved in the manufacture of final or intermediate products for commercial purposes, except in a de minimis manner.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5675 Rocket Motor Bonding Adhesive

"Rocket motor bonding adhesive" means an adhesive used in rocket motor bonding applications.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5680 Rocket Motor Nozzle Coating

"Rocket motor nozzle coating" means a catalyzed epoxy coating system used in elevated temperature applications on rocket motor nozzles.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5805 Rubber-Based Adhesive

"Rubber-based adhesive" means a quick setting contact cement that provides a strong, yet flexible, bond between two mating surfaces that may be of dissimilar materials.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5855 Scale Inhibitor

"Scale inhibitor" means, for the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 219.204(r), a coating that is applied to the surface of a part prior to thermal processing to inhibit the formation of scale.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5883 Screen Print Ink for Aerospace Applications

"Screen print ink for aerospace applications" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), an ink used in screen printing processes during fabrication of decorative laminates and decals at aerospace facilities.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5887 Sealant for Aerospace Applications

"Sealant for aerospace applications" means a material used to prevent the intrusion of water, fuel, air, or other liquids or solids from certain areas of aerospace vehicles or components. There are two categories of sealants: extrudable/rollable/brushable sealants and sprayable sealants.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5895 Seal Coat Maskant

"Seal coat maskant" means an overcoat applied over a maskant to improve abrasion and chemical resistance during production operations.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5900 Self-Priming Topcoat for Aerospace Applications

"Self-priming topcoat for aerospace applications" means a topcoat that is applied directly to an uncoated aerospace vehicle or component for purposes of corrosion prevention, environmental protection, and functional fluid resistance. More than one layer of identical coating formulation may be applied to the vehicle or component. Self-priming topcoats for general aviation rework facilities are not included in this definition.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5905 Self-Priming Topcoat for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Self-priming topcoat for general aviation rework facility" means a self-priming topcoat applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.5907 Semi-Aqueous Cleaning Solvent

"Semi-aqueous cleaning solvent" means a solution in which water is a primary ingredient (60 percent of the solvent solution, as applied must be water).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6013 Silicone Insulation Material

"Silicone insulation material" means an insulating material applied to exterior metal aerospace surfaces for protection from high temperatures caused by atmospheric friction or engine exhaust. These materials differ from ablative coatings in that they are not "sacrificial."

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6055 Smoothing and Caulking Compounds

"Smoothing and caulking compounds" means semi-solid materials which are applied by hand application methods and are used to aerodynamically smooth exterior vehicle surfaces or fill cavities such as bolt hole accesses. A material shall not be classified as a smoothing and caulking compound if it can also be classified as a sealant.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6064 Solid Film Lubricant

"Solid film lubricant" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying (i.e., closely or tightly fitting) surfaces in aerospace applications.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6133 Space Vehicle

"Space vehicle" means a man-made device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond earth's atmosphere. This definition includes integral equipment such as models, mock-ups, prototypes, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons. Also included is auxiliary equipment associated with test, transport, and storage, that through contamination can compromise the space vehicle performance.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6137 Specialized Function Coating

"Specialized function coating" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 219.204(r), a coating that fulfills extremely specific engineering requirements in aerospace applications that

are limited in use and are characterized by low volume usage. This category excludes coatings covered in other specialty coating categories in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r)(2).

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6426 Structural Autoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Structural autoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive used to bond load-carrying aerospace components that is cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6428 Structural Nonautoclavable Adhesive for Aerospace Applications

"Structural nonautoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications" means an adhesive cured under ambient conditions that is used to bond load-carrying aerospace components or other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6575 Temporary Protective Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Temporary protective coating for aerospace applications" means a coating applied to aerospace surfaces to provide scratch or corrosion protection during manufacturing, storage, or transportation. Two types include peelable protective coatings and alkaline removable coatings. These materials are not intended to protect against strong acid or alkaline solutions. Coatings that provide this type of protection from chemical processing are not included in this category.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6583 Thermal Control Coating for Aerospace Applications

"Thermal control coating for aerospace applications" means a coating formulated with specific thermal conductive or radiative properties to permit temperature control of the aerospace substrate.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6670 Topcoat

"Topcoat" means:

Except as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and (q)(5) and 219.204(a)(2), ~~and (q)(5), and (r)~~, a coating applied to a substrate in a multiple coat operation other than prime coat, primer surfacer coat or final repair coat;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(a)(2) and 219.204(a)(2), the final coating system applied to provide the final color and/or a protective finish. The topcoat may be a monocoat color or basecoat/clearcoat system. In-line repair and two-tone are part of topcoat;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q)(5) and 219.204(q)(5), any final coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft.

For the purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.204(r), a coating that is applied over a primer on an aerospace vehicle or component for appearance, identification, camouflage, or protection. Topcoats that are listed as specialty coatings in 35 Ill. Adm. Code in 219.204(r)(2) are not included under this definition.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6685 Topcoat for General Aviation Rework Facility

"Topcoat for general aviation rework facility" means a topcoat applied at a general aviation rework facility.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.6720 Touch-Up Coating

"Touch-up coating" means:

Except as used in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q), 219.204(q), and 219.204(r), ~~for purposes of motor vehicle refinishing operations,~~ a coating applied by brush or hand held, non-refillable aerosol cans to repair minor surface damage and imperfections;

For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.204(q), ~~and 219.204(q), and 219.204(r),~~ a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.7260 Wet Fastener Installation Coating

"Wet fastener installation coating" means a primer or sealant applied by dipping, brushing, or daubing to fasteners that are installed before the coating is cured.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 211.7275 Wing Coating

"Wing coating" means a corrosion-resistant topcoat that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

(Source: Added at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE B: AIR POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
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LIMITATIONS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 219
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE METRO
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AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted in R91-8 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12491, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13883, effective August 24, 1992; emergency amendment in R93-12 at 17 Ill. Reg. 8295, effective May 24, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993 and October 21, 1993; amended in R93-28 at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective March 3, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14987, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994; emergency amendment in R95-10 at 19 Ill. Reg. 3059, effective February 28, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6958, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7385, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-2 at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996; amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7721, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3517, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7110, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5392, effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13676, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A), at 35 Ill. Reg. 18830, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013, amended in R13-18 at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013; amended in R21-18 at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 219.105 Test Methods and Procedures

- a) Coatings, Inks and Fountain Solutions
The following test methods and procedures must~~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 must~~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 must~~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 must shall be obtained. A mixed sample must shall not be obtained as it will cure in the container. Sampling procedures must 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 must shall be used to determine the composition of coatings, inks, or fountain solutions as applied.
- A) Method 24 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, must 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 A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, must shall be used to determine the VOM content and density of rotogravure printing inks and related coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and USEPA that the plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24A results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24A test and formulation data, the Method 24A test will govern.
 - C) The following ASTM methods are the analytical procedures for determining VOM:
 - i) ASTM D 1475-85: Standard test method for density of paint, varnish, lacquer and related products. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - ii) ASTM D 2369-87: Standard test method for volatile

content of a coating. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

- iii) ASTM D 3792-86: Standard test method for water content of water-reducible paints by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - iv) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987): Standard test method for water content in paints and paint materials by the Karl Fischer method. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - v) ASTM D 4457-85: Standard test method for determination of dichloromethane and 1,1,1, trichloroethane in paints and coatings by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. (The procedure delineated above can be used to develop protocols for any compounds specifically exempted from the definition of VOM.) This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - vi) ASTM D 2697-86: Standard test method for volume non-volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - vii) ASTM D 3980-87: Standard practice for interlaboratory testing of paint and related materials. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - viii) ASTM E 180-85: Standard practice for determining the precision of ASTM methods for analysis of and testing of industrial chemicals. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - ix) ASTM D 2372-85: Standard method of separation of vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
- D) Use of an adaptation to any of the analytical methods specified in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) ~~of this Section~~ may not be used unless approved by the Agency and USEPA. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and USEPA to find that the analytical methods specified in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) ~~of this Section~~ will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.

- 3) Calculations: Calculations for determining the VOM content, water content and the content of any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM of coatings, inks and fountain solutions as applied must 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 must 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) must shall submit a detailed testing proposal specifying the method by which testing will be conducted and how compliance will be demonstrated consistent with the applicable topcoat protocol. The proposal must 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~~ must 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 must 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 ~~must shall~~ be expressed as a percentage. The ratio ~~must 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 (c)(1)(B)(iii) must be met.

- ii) The solvent recovery system (i.e., capture and control system) must be dedicated to a single coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard.
- iii) However if the solvent recovery system controls more than one coating line, printing line or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, the overall control (i.e., the total recovered VOM divided by the sum of liquid VOM input from all lines and other activities venting to the control system) must meet or exceed the most stringent standard applicable to any line or other discrete activity venting to the control system.

2) Capture Efficiency Protocols

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

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

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

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

G_w = mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device using a TTE;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204B or 204C contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain G_w. Method 204D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain F_w.

- B) Liquid/gas method using TTE. The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are given in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

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

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204A or 204F contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain L. Method ~~204 in 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 enclosure.

Method 204B or 204C contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain G. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain F_B.

- D) Liquid/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, and in which "F_B" and "L" are measured while operating only the affected line emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

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

where:

- CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;
- L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;
- F_B = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204A or 204F contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain L. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, is used to obtain F_B.

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

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

- 3) Simultaneous testing of multiple lines or emission units with a common control device. If an owner or operator has multiple lines sharing a common control device, the capture efficiency of the lines may be tested simultaneously, subject to the following provisions:
- A) Multiple line testing must meet the criteria of Section 4 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

- B) The most stringent capture efficiency required for any individual line or unit must be met by the aggregate of lines or units; and
 - C) Testing of all the lines of emission units must be performed with the same capture efficiency test protocol.
- 4) Recordkeeping and Reporting
- A) All owners or operators affected by this subsection must maintain a copy of the capture efficiency protocol submitted to the Agency and the USEPA on file. All results of the appropriate test methods and capture efficiency protocols must be reported to the Agency within 60 days after the test date. A copy of the results must be kept on file with the source for a period of 3 years.
 - B) If any changes are made to capture or control equipment, then the source is required to notify the Agency and the USEPA of these changes and a new test may be required by the Agency or the USEPA.
 - C) The source must notify the Agency 30 days prior to performing any capture efficiency or control test. At that time, the source must notify the Agency which capture efficiency protocol and control device test methods will be used. Notification of the actual date and expected time of testing must be submitted a minimum of 5 working days prior to the actual date of the test. The Agency may at its discretion accept notification with shorter advance notice provided that such arrangements do not interfere with the Agency's ability to review the protocol and/or observe testing.
 - D) Sources utilizing a PTE must demonstrate that this enclosure meets the requirement given in Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, for a PTE during any testing of their control device.
 - E) Sources utilizing a TTE must demonstrate that their TTE meets the requirements given in Method 204 in appendix M or 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, for a TTE during any testing of their control device. The source must also provide documentation that the quality assurance criteria for a TTE have been achieved.
 - F) Any source utilizing the DQO or LCL protocol must submit the following information to the Agency with each test report:

- i) A copy of all test methods, Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, and calibration procedures to be used from those described in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part;
 - ii) A table with information on each sample taken, including the sample identification and the VOM content of the sample;
 - iii) The quantity of material used for each test run;
 - iv) The quantity of captured VOM for each test run;
 - v) The capture efficiency calculations and results for each test run;
 - vi) The DQO and/or LCL calculations and results; and
 - vii) The Quality Assurance/Quality Control results, including how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration results, and the calibration gases used.

- d) Control Device Efficiency Testing and Monitoring
 - 1) The control device efficiency must ~~shall~~ be determined by simultaneously measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas volumetric flow rates in accordance with the gas phase test methods specified in subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~.
 - 2) An owner or operator:
 - A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any Section of this Part must ~~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) ~~must shall~~ keep a separate record of the following data for the control devices, unless alternative provisions are ~~stated set forth~~ in a permit pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act:
 - i) For thermal afterburners for which combustion chamber temperature is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average combustion temperature was more than 28° C (50° F) below the average combustion temperature measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
 - ii) For catalytic afterburners for which temperature rise is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average gas temperature before the catalyst bed is more than 28° C (50° F) below the average gas temperature immediately before the catalyst bed measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
 - iii) For catalytic afterburners and carbon adsorbers for which VOM concentration is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOM concentration or the reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the average exhaust gas concentration or reading measured by the organic monitoring device during the most recent determination of the recovery efficiency of a carbon adsorber or performance test for a catalytic afterburner, which determination or test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
- 3) An owner or operator that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with Section 219.401 ~~of this Part~~ may operate the adsorber during periods of

monitoring equipment malfunction, provided that:

- A) The owner or operator notifies in writing the Agency and USEPA, within 10 days after the conclusion of any 72 hour period during which the adsorber is operated and the associated monitoring equipment is not operational, of such monitoring equipment failure and provides the duration of the malfunction, a description of the repairs made to the equipment, and the total to date of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational;
 - B) During such period of malfunction the adsorber is operated using timed sequences as the basis for periodic regeneration of the adsorber;
 - C) The period of such adsorber operation does not exceed 360 hours in any calendar year without the approval of the Agency and USEPA; and
 - D) The total of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational must 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 must 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), (m), or (n) ~~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~~, must shall be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency which must shall be calculated by the following equation:

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

where:

E = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage;

VOM_a = Actual VOM content of a coating, or the daily-weighted average VOM content of two or more coatings (if more than one coating is used), as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in subsection (a)(4)(i) of this Part in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied;

VOM_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.

- 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 must ~~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, must ~~shall~~ be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection must ~~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 must ~~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 must ~~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 must ~~shall~~ be tested individually. The test for each adsorber vessel must ~~shall~~ consist

of three separate runs. Each run ~~must 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~~, ~~must 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~~, ~~must 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~~, ~~must shall~~ be used for gas analysis.
 - 5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, ~~must 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~~, ~~must 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 ~~must shall~~ comply with the following requirements:
- 1) Leak Detection Monitoring
 - A) Monitoring ~~must shall~~ comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - B) The detection instrument ~~must shall~~ meet the performance criteria of Method 21.
 - C) The instrument ~~must shall~~ be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the methods specified in Method 21.
 - D) Calibration gases ~~must 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 must ~~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 must ~~shall~~ comply with the following requirements:
 - A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) ~~of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ apply.
 - B) The background level must ~~shall~~ be determined as stated ~~set forth~~ in Method 21.
- 3) Leak detection tests must ~~shall~~ be performed consistent with:
 - A) "APTI Course SI 417 controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", EPA-450/2-82-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
- h) Bulk Gasoline Delivery System Test Protocol
 - 1) The method for determining the emissions of gasoline from a vapor recovery system are delineated in 40 CFR 60, subpart XX, section 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.
 - 2) Other tests must ~~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 ~~must 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~~ limits the authority of the USEPA under ~~pursuant to~~ the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.
- j) Cleaning Solvents Subject to Section 219.219(g)
- 1) For aqueous and semiaqueous cleaning solvents, manufacturers' supplied data must be used to determine the water content.
- 2) For hand-wipe cleaning solvents required in Section 219.219(g)(2), manufacturers' supplied data or standard engineering reference texts or other equivalent methods must be used to determine the vapor pressure or VOM composite vapor pressure for blended cleaning solvents.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.106 Compliance Dates

- a) Except as provided in subsection (b), (c), (d), ~~or (e)~~, or (f), compliance with the requirements of this Part is required by May 15, 1992, consistent with the provisions of Section 219.103 ~~of this Part~~.
- b) As this Part is amended from time to time, compliance dates included in the specific Subparts supersede the requirements of this Section, except as limited by Section 219.101(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.
- c) Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(c)(2), 219.204(g)(2), or 219.204(h)(2) ~~of this Part must shall~~ comply with the applicable requirements in the applicable subsections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.218, by May 1, 2012.
- d) Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Part must shall~~ comply with the requirements in Section 219.204(o), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.211, 219.214, and 219.217 by August 1, 2010.

- e) Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(a)(2) or 219.204(q) ~~of this Part~~ must shall comply with the applicable requirements in those Sections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.219, by May 1, 2011.
- f) Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(r) must comply with the requirements in Section 219.204(r), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205, 219.207, 219.208, 219.211, and 219.219, by January 1, 2021.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.110 Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent

- a) If the organic material or solvent consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure must shall be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86 (incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~) or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a publication such as: Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York (1973); Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1984); CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Chemical Rubber Publishing Company (1986-87); and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).
- b) Except as provided in subsection (d), if ~~If~~ the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up of both organic material compounds and compounds which are not organic material, the vapor pressure must shall be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{om} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

where:

- P_{om} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of organic material;
- n = Number of organic material components in the mixture;
- I = Subscript denoting an individual component;

P_i = Vapor pressure of an organic material component determined in accordance with subsection (a) ~~of this Section~~;

X_i = Mole fraction of the organic material component of the total organic mixture.

c) If the organic material or solvent is in a mixture made up of only organic material compounds, the vapor pressure must ~~shall~~ be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86 (incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~) or by the above equation.

d) For hand-wipe cleaning solvents used at aerospace facilities subject to Section 219.219(g)(2), the composite vapor pressure of a cleaning solvent consisting of multiple components must be determined by the following equation:

$$PP_c = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{W_i}{MW_i} \times VP_i}{\frac{W_w}{MW_w} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{W_j}{MW_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_i}{MW_i}}$$

where:

PP_c = Composite vapor pressure of the cleaning solvent in mmHg at 20°C;

n = Number of components in the cleaning solvent

i = Subscript denoting an individual VOM-containing component;

j = Subscript denoting an individual non-VOM component;

W_i = Weight of a VOM-containing component in grams;

W_j = Weight of a non-VOM component in grams;

W_w = Weight of water in grams;

MW_i = Molecular weight a VOM-containing component in grams per gram-mole;

MW_j = Molecular weight of a non-VOM component in grams per gram-mole

MW_w = Molecular weight of water in grams per gram-mole;

VP_i = Vapor pressure of a VOM-containing component in mmHg at 20°C.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.112 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent additions or amendments:

- a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555
 - 1) ASTM D 2879-86
 - 2) ASTM D 323-08
 - 3) ASTM D 86-82
 - 4) ASTM D 369-69 (1971)
 - 5) ASTM D 396-69
 - 6) ASTM D 2880-71
 - 7) ASTM D 975-68
 - 8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)
 - 9) ASTM E 300-86
 - 10) ASTM D 1475-85
 - 11) ASTM D 2369-87
 - 12) ASTM D 3792-86
 - 13) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987)
 - 14) ASTM D 4457-85
 - 15) ASTM D 2697-86
 - 16) ASTM D 3980-87
 - 17) ASTM E 180-85
 - 18) ASTM D 2372-85
 - 19) ASTM D 97-66

- 20) ASTM E 168-87 (1977)
- 21) ASTM E 169-87
- 22) ASTM E 260-91
- 23) ASTM D 2504-83
- 24) ASTM D 2382-83

- b) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987.
- c) American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks", Second ed., February 1980.
- d) 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1991).
- e) 40 CFR 61 (July 1, 1991).
- f) 40 CFR 50 (July 1, 1991).
- g) 40 CFR 51 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 51, appendix M, Methods 204-204F (July 1, 1999).
- h) 40 CFR 52 (July 1, 1991).
- i) "A Guide for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-016.
- j) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coating" (revised June 1986), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-84-019.
- k) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-340/1-88-003.
- l) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", December 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-88-018.
- m) "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", December 1978, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-029.

- n) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", December 1978, Appendix B, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051.
- o) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners", September 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-82-009.
- p) "APTI Course SI417 Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-82-015.
- q) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", June 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-015.
- r) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", October 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-88-010.
- s) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", March 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-008.
- t) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-012.
- u) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", December 1977, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026.
- v) California Air Resources Board, Compliance Division. Compliance Assistance Program: Gasoline Marketing and Distribution: Gasoline Facilities Phase I & II (October 1988, rev. November 1993) (CARB Manual).
- w) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.
- x) Memorandum "Revised Capture Efficiency Guidance for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions", February 1995, John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- y) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations",

September 2008, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-453/R-08-002.

- z) 40 CFR 63 subpart PPPP, appendix A (2008).
- aa) 46 CFR subchapter Q (2007).
- bb) 46 CFR subchapter T (2008).
- cc) 40 CFR 82.4 (2020).

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 219.187 Other Industrial Solvent Cleaning Operations

- a) Applicability. On and after January 1, 2012:
 - 1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the requirements of this Section ~~shall~~ apply to all cleaning operations that use organic materials at sources that emit a total of 226.8 kg per calendar month (500 lbs per calendar month) or more of VOM, in the absence of air pollution control equipment, from cleaning operations at the source other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~. For purposes of this Section, "cleaning operation" means the process of cleaning products, product components, tools, equipment, or general work areas during production, repair, maintenance or servicing, including but not limited to spray gun cleaning, spray booth cleaning, large and small manufactured components cleaning, parts cleaning, equipment cleaning, line cleaning, floor cleaning, and tank cleaning, at sources with emission units;
 - 2) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~:
 - A) The following cleaning operations are ~~shall be~~ exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:
 - i) Cleaning operations subject to the limitations in Sections 219.182, 219.183, or 219.184;
 - ii) Janitorial cleaning;
 - iii) Stripping of cured coatings, inks, or adhesives;

- iv) Cleaning operations in printing pre-press areas, including the cleaning of film processors, color scanners, plate processors, film cleaning, and plate cleaning;
- B) Cleaning operations for emission units within the following categories are ~~shall be~~ exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:
- i) Flexible package printing;
 - ii) Lithographic printing;
 - iii) Letterpress printing;
 - iv) Flat wood paneling coating;
 - v) Large appliance coating;
 - vi) Metal furniture coating;
 - vii) Paper, film, and foil coating;
 - viii) Wood furniture coating;
 - ix) Plastic parts coating;
 - x) Miscellaneous metal parts coating;
 - xi) Fiberglass boat manufacturing;
 - xii) Miscellaneous industrial adhesives; ~~and~~
 - xiii) Auto and light-duty truck assembly coating; and
 - xiv) Aerospace facilities.
- C) The following cleaning operations are ~~shall be~~ exempt from the requirements of subsections (b), (c), (f), and (g) ~~of this Section~~:
- i) Cleaning of solar cells, laser hardware, scientific instruments, and high-precision optics;
 - ii) Cleaning conducted as part of performance laboratory tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks; research and development operations; or laboratory tests in quality assurance laboratories;

- iii) Cleaning of paper-based gaskets and clutch assemblies where rubber is bonded to metal by means of an adhesive;
- iv) Cleaning of cotton swabs to remove cottonseed oil before cleaning of high-precision optics;
- v) Cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for such cleaning;
- vi) Cleaning of adhesive application equipment used for thin metal laminating;
- vii) Cleaning of electronic or electrical cables;
- viii) Touch-up cleaning performed on printed circuit boards where surface mounted devices have already been attached;
- ix) Cleaning of coating and adhesive application processes utilized to manufacture transdermal drug delivery products using no more than three gallons per day of ethyl acetate;
- x) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply coatings on satellites and radiation effect coatings;
- xi) Cleaning of application equipment used to apply solvent-borne fluoropolymer coatings;
- xii) Cleaning of ultraviolet or electron beam adhesive application;
- xiii) Cleaning of sterilization indicating ink application equipment if the facility uses no more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day of solvents for such cleaning;
- xiv) Cleaning of metering rollers, dampening rollers, and printing plates;
- xv) Cleaning of numismatic dies; and
- xvi) Cleaning operations associated with digital printing;
- xvii) Cleaning with aerosol products if the facility uses no more than 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day of such products;

- xviii) Cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems;
- xix) Cleaning conducted as part of performance tests on coatings, adhesives, or inks that are in research and development and that are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested. This exemption is limited to the use of up to a total of 90.9 liters (24 gallons) per calendar month and 416.3 liters (110 gallons) of cleaning solvent per calendar year for such cleaning.

b) **Material and Control Requirements.** ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a source subject to this Section, other than manufacturers of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, must not shall perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3). ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a source that manufactures coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins must not shall perform any cleaning operation subject to this Section unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in at least one of the following subsections: (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), or (b)(5).

1) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solutions does not exceed the following emissions limitations:

A) Product cleaning during manufacturing process or surface preparation for coating, adhesive, or ink application:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic components	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing	0.80	6.7

B) Repair and maintenance cleaning:

		kg/l	lb/gal
i)	Electrical apparatus components and electronic	0.10	0.83
ii)	Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing: tools, equipment,	0.80	6.7

	and machinery		
	iii) Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing: general work surfaces	0.60	5.0
C)	Cleaning of ink application equipment:		
		kg/l	lb/gal
	i) Rotogravure printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83
	ii) Screen printing, including screen reclamation activities	0.50	4.2
	iii) Ultraviolet ink and electron beam ink application equipment, except screen printing	0.65	5.4
	iv) Flexographic printing that does not print flexible packaging	0.10	0.83
		kg/l	lb/gal
D)	Cleaning of equipment used in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins	0.20	1.67
		kg/l	lb/gal
E)	All other cleaning operations not subject to a specific limitation in subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(D) of this Section	0.050	0.42

- 2) The VOM composite vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution used does not exceed 8.0 mmHg measured at 20°C (68°F);
- 3) An afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 85 percent overall, or for sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, an afterburner or carbon adsorber is installed and operated that reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation by at least 80 percent overall and has a 90 percent efficiency. The owner or operator may use an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber if such device reduces VOM emissions from the subject cleaning operation in accordance with the applicable capture and control requirements of this subsection (b)(3), the owner or operator submits a plan to the Agency detailing appropriate monitoring devices, test methods,

recordkeeping requirements, and operating parameters for such control device, and such plan is approved by the Agency and USEPA within federally enforceable permit conditions;

- 4) For sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, the owner or operator complies with the following work practices:
 - A) Equipment being cleaned is maintained leak-free;
 - B) VOM-containing cleaning materials are drained from the cleaned equipment upon completion of cleaning;
 - C) VOM-containing cleaning materials, including waste solvent, are not stored or disposed of in such a manner that will cause or allow evaporation into the atmosphere; and
 - D) VOM-containing cleaning materials are stored in closed containers;
- 5) Sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins may utilize solvents that do not comply with subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ provided that all of the following requirements are met:
 - A) No more than 228 l (60 gal) of fresh solvent is used per calendar month. Solvent that is reused or recycled, either onsite or offsite, for further use in equipment cleaning or in the manufacture of coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins, must ~~shall~~ not be included in this limit;
 - B) Solvents, including cleanup solvents, are collected and stored in closed containers; and
 - C) Records are maintained in accordance with subsection (e)(6).
- c) The owner or operator of a subject source must ~~shall~~ demonstrate compliance with this Section by using the applicable test methods and procedures specified in subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~ and by complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.
- d) Operating Requirements. The owner or operator of a source subject to ~~the requirements of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following for each subject cleaning operation. Such requirements are in addition to work practices ~~set forth~~ in subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable:
 - 1) Cover open containers and properly cover and store applicators used to apply cleaning solvents;

- 2) Minimize air circulation around the cleaning operation;
 - 3) Dispose of all used cleaning solutions, cleaning towels, and applicators used to apply cleaning solvents in closed containers;
 - 4) Utilize equipment practices that minimize emissions;
 - 5) When using cleaning solvent for wipe cleaning, sources that manufacture coatings, inks, adhesives, or resins must ~~shall~~:
 - A) Cover open containers used for the storage of spent or fresh organic compounds used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal; and
 - B) Cover open containers used for the storage or disposal of cloth or paper impregnated with organic compounds that are used for cleanup or coating, ink, adhesive, or resin removal.
- e) Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
- 1) The owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
 - A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:
 - i) A declaration that the source is exempt from the requirements of this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1);
 - ii) Calculations that demonstrate that combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, never equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month), in the absence of air pollution control equipment. An emission adjustment factor of 0.50 must ~~shall~~ be used in calculating emissions from used shop towels if the VOM composite vapor pressure of each associated cleaning solution is demonstrated to be less than 10 mmHg at 20°C (68°F) and the used shop towels are kept in closed containers. For cleaning solutions with VOM composite vapor pressure of equal to or greater than 10 mmHg measured at 20°C (68°F) and for shop towels that

are not kept in closed containers, ~~an~~ no emission adjustment factor must not shall be used;

- B) On and after January 1, 2012, collect and record the following information each month for each cleaning operation, other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~:
- i) The name and identification of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;
 - ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;
 - iii) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each as-used cleaning solution; and
 - iv) The total monthly VOM emissions from cleaning operations at the source;
- C) Notify the Agency of any record that shows that the combined emissions of VOM from cleaning operations at the source, other than cleaning operations identified in subsection (a)(2) ~~of this Section~~, ever equal or exceed 226.8 kg/month (500 lbs/month), in the absence of air pollution control equipment, within 30 days after the event occurs.

2) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ this Section must shall:

- A) By January 1, 2012 or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:
- i) A declaration that all subject cleaning operations are in compliance with ~~the requirements of~~ this Section;
 - ii) Identification of each subject cleaning operation and each VOM-containing cleaning solution used as of the date of certification in such operation;
 - iii) If complying with the emissions control system requirement, what type of emissions control system will be used;
 - iv) Initial documentation that each subject cleaning operation will comply with the applicable limitation, including copies

of manufacturer's specifications, test results (if any), formulation data, and calculations;

- v) Identification of the methods that will be used to demonstrate continuing compliance with the applicable limitations;
 - vi) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the limitations in subsection (d), and, if applicable, subsection (b)(4); and
 - vii) A description of each cleaning operation exempt under ~~pursuant to~~ subsection (a)(2), if any, and a listing of the emission units on which the exempt cleaning operation is performed;
- B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance between subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(5) and subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, notify the Agency in writing of such change. The notification must ~~shall~~ include a demonstration of compliance with the newly applicable subsection;
- 3) All sources complying with this Section under ~~pursuant to the requirements of~~ subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:
- A) For each cleaning solution that is prepared at the source with automatic equipment:
 - i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;
 - ii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;
 - iii) Each change to the setting of the automatic equipment, with date, time, description of changes in the cleaning solution constituents (e.g., cleaning solvents), and a description of changes to the proportion of cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM);
 - iv) The proportion of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution;
 - v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations; and

- vi) A calibration log for the automatic equipment, detailing periodic checks;
- B) For each batch of cleaning solution that is not prepared at the source with automatic equipment:
- i) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;
 - ii) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;
 - iii) The VOM content of each cleaning solvent in the cleaning solution;
 - iv) The total amount of each cleaning solvent and water (or other non-VOM) used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and
 - v) The VOM content of the as-used cleaning solution, with supporting calculations. For cleaning solutions that are not prepared at the site but are used as purchased, the manufacturer's specifications for VOM content may be used if such manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in accordance with methods specified in Section 219.105(a) of ~~this Part~~;
- 4) All sources complying with this Section ~~under pursuant to the requirements of subsection (b)(2) of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ collect and record the following information for each cleaning solution used:
- A) The name and identification of each cleaning solution;
 - B) Date, time of preparation, and each subsequent modification of the batch;
 - C) The molecular weight, density, and VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each cleaning solvent, as determined in accordance with the applicable methods and procedures specified in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;
 - D) The total amount of each cleaning solvent used to prepare the as-used cleaning solution; and

- E) The VOM composite partial vapor pressure of each as-used cleaning solution, as determined in accordance with the applicable methods and procedures specified in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;
- 5) All sources complying with this Section under ~~pursuant to the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
- A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, and upon initial start-up of a new emissions control system, include in the certification required by subsection (e)(3) ~~of this Section~~ a declaration that the monitoring equipment required under subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~ has been properly installed and calibrated according to manufacturer's specifications;
 - B) If testing of an emissions control system is conducted under ~~pursuant to~~ subsection (g) ~~of this Section~~, the owner or operator must ~~shall~~, within 90 days after conducting such testing, submit a copy of all test results to the Agency and must ~~shall~~ submit a certification to the Agency that includes the following:
 - i) A declaration that all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ have been properly performed;
 - ii) A statement whether the subject cleaning operation is or is not in compliance with subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~;
 - iii) The operating parameters of the emissions control system during testing, as monitored in accordance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~;
 - C) Collect and record daily the following information for each cleaning operation subject to the requirements of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~:
 - i) Emissions control system monitoring data in accordance with subsection (f) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable;
 - ii) A log of operating time for the emissions control system, monitoring equipment, and associated cleaning equipment;
 - iii) A maintenance log for the emissions control system and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed, including dates and duration of any outages;

- D) Maintain records documenting the use of good operating practices consistent with the equipment manufacturer's specifications for the cleaning equipment being used and the emissions control system equipment. At a minimum, these records must ~~shall~~ include:
- i) Records for periodic inspection of the cleaning equipment and emissions control system equipment with date of inspection, individual performing the inspection, and nature of inspection;
 - ii) Records for repair of malfunctions and breakdowns with identification and description of incident, date identified, date repaired, nature of repair, and the amount of VOM released into the atmosphere as a result of the incident;
- 6) All sources complying with this Section ~~under pursuant to the requirements of subsection (b)(5) of this Section~~ must ~~shall~~ collect and record monthly the following information for each cleaning operation subject to ~~the requirements of subsection (b)(5) of this Section~~:
- A) The name, identification, and volume of each VOM-containing cleaning solution as applied in each cleaning operation;
 - B) The volume of each fresh cleaning solvent used for cleaning coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;
 - C) The volume of cleaning solvent recovered for either offsite or onsite reuse or recycling for further use in the cleaning of coating, ink, adhesive, or resin manufacturing equipment;
- 7) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii) or (a)(2)(C)(xvii), including sources exempt from the limitations of this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1), must ~~shall~~:
- A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii) or (a)(2)(C)(xvii), and a statement identifying each such cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;

- B) Collect and record the name, identification, and volume of each cleaning solvent as applied each day in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(v), (a)(2)(C)(xiii), or (a)(2)(C)(xvii); and
 - C) Notify the Agency in writing if the amount of cleaning solvent used in the cleaning of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations or of sterilization indicating ink application equipment at the source ever exceeds 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) per day, or if the amount of aerosol cleaning products used at the source ever exceeds 4.7 liters (1.25 gallons) per day, within 30 days after the exceedance occurs;
- 8) The owner or operator of a source with cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), including sources exempt from the limitations of this Section because of the criteria in subsection (a)(1), must shall:
- A) By January 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up of the source, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a declaration that the source has cleaning operations that fall under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix), and a statement identifying each such cleaning operation and the exclusion applicable to each cleaning operation;
 - B) Collect and record the name identification, volume, and VOM content of each cleaning solvent as applied each month in each cleaning operation that falls under one or more of the exclusions ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii) or (a)(2)(C)(xix);
 - C) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xviii), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for the cleaning of plastic-based or vinyl-based substrates for use in the screen printing process when using UV curable ink and coating systems; and
 - D) For cleaning operations that fall under the exclusion ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(xix), collect and record each month information demonstrating that the exempt cleaning solvent is being used exclusively for production line performance testing of coatings that are in research and development and are not yet commercially used for the applications for which they are being tested;

- 9) All sources subject to ~~the requirements of~~ subsections (b) and (d) ~~of this Section~~ must shall notify the Agency of any violation of subsection (b) or (d) by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation;
 - 10) All records required by ~~this~~ subsection (e) must shall be ~~kept retained~~ by the source for at least three years and must shall be made available to the Agency upon request.
- f) Monitoring Requirements
- 1) If an afterburner is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection(b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ must shall:
 - A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain temperature monitoring devices with an accuracy of 3°C or 5°F on the emissions control system in accordance with Section 219.105(d)(2) ~~of this Part~~ and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Monitoring must shall be performed at all times when the emissions control system is operating; and
 - B) Install, calibrate, operate and maintain, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring devices, such as a strip chart, recorder or computer, with at least the same accuracy as the temperature monitor;
 - 2) If a carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) must shall use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment that is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. The continuous monitoring equipment must shall monitor the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed;
 - 3) If an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber is used to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator of a source subject to subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~ must shall install, maintain, calibrate, and operate such monitoring equipment as stated set forth in the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA under pursuant to subsection (b)(3).
- g) Testing Requirements

- 1) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Section must shall be conducted by the owner or operator within 90 days after a request by the Agency, or as otherwise specified in this Section. Such testing must shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator and the owner or operator must shall notify the Agency in writing 30 days in advance of conducting the testing to allow the Agency to be present during the testing;
- 2) Testing to demonstrate compliance with the VOM content limitations in subsection (b)(1) ~~of this Section~~, and to determine the VOM content of cleaning solvents and cleaning solutions, must shall be conducted as follows:
 - A) The applicable test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ must shall be used; provided, however, Method 24, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, must shall be used to demonstrate compliance; or
 - B) The manufacturer's specifications for VOM content for cleaning solvents may be used if such manufacturer's specifications are based on results of tests of the VOM content conducted in accordance with methods specified in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~; provided, however, Method 24 must shall be used to determine compliance. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and the manufacturer's specifications, the Method 24 test must shall govern;
- 3) Testing to determine the VOM composite partial vapor pressure of cleaning solvents, cleaning solvent concentrates, and as-used cleaning solutions must shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable methods and procedures specified in Section 219.110 ~~of this Part~~;
- 4) For afterburners and carbon adsorbers, the methods and procedures of Section 219.105(d) through (f) must shall be used for testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) ~~of this Section~~, as follows:
 - A) To select the sampling sites, Method 1 or 1A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;
 - B) To determine the volumetric flow rate of the exhaust stream, Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~;

- C) To determine the VOM concentration of the exhaust stream entering and exiting the emissions control system, Method 25 or 25A, as appropriate, 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. For thermal and catalytic afterburners, Method 25 must be used except under the following circumstances, in which case Method 25A must be used:
- i) The allowable outlet concentration of VOM from the emissions control system is less than 50 ppmv, as carbon;
 - ii) The VOM concentration at the inlet of the emissions control system and the required level of control result in exhaust concentrations of VOM of 50 ppmv, or less, as carbon; and
 - iii) Due to the high efficiency of the emissions control system, the anticipated VOM concentration at the emissions control system exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration. If the source elects to use Method 25A under this option, the exhaust VOM concentration must be 50 ppmv or less, as carbon, and the required destruction efficiency must be met for the source to have demonstrated compliance. If the Method 25A test results show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, a retest is required. The retest must shall be conducted using either Method 25 or Method 25A. If the retest is conducted using Method 25A and the test results again show that the required destruction efficiency apparently has been met, but the exhaust concentration is above 50 ppmv, as carbon, the source must retest using Method 25;
- D) During testing, the cleaning equipment must shall be operated at representative operating conditions and flow rates;
- 5) An owner or operator using an emissions control system other than an afterburner or carbon adsorber must shall conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of subsection (b)(3) of this Section as stated set forth in the owner's or operator's plan approved by the Agency and USEPA as federally enforceable permit conditions under pursuant to subsection (b)(3).

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section 219.204 Emission Limitations

Except as provided in Sections 219.205, 219.207, 219.208, 219.212, 219.215 and 219.216 of this Subpart, ~~an~~ no owner or operator of a coating line must not shall apply at any time any coating in which the VOM content exceeds the following emission limitations for the specified coating. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (a), (c), (g), (h), (j), (l), (n), (o), ~~and (q), and (r)~~ of this Section, compliance with the emission limitations marked with an asterisk in this Section is required on and after March 15, 1996, and compliance with emission limitations not marked with an asterisk is required until March 15, 1996. The following emission limitations are expressed in units of VOM per volume of coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied at each coating applicator, except where noted. Compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM should be treated as water for the purpose of calculating the "less water" part of the coating composition. Compliance with this Subpart must be demonstrated through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105(a) of this Part and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(c) of this Subpart except where noted. (Note: The equation presented in Section 219.206 of this Part must shall be used to calculate emission limitations for determining compliance by add-on controls, credits for transfer efficiency, emissions trades and cross-line averaging.) The emission limitations are as follows:

a)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
	1) Prior to May 1, 2012:		
	A) Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
		0.14*	(1.2)*
	B) Primer surface coat	1.81	(15.1)
		1.81*	(15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The primer surface coat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per l (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation must shall be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surface operation. Compliance must shall be demonstrated in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must shall be performed in accordance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the primer surface limitation.)

C)	Topcoat	kg/l	lb/gal
		1.81	(15.1)
		1.81*	(15.1)*

BOARD NOTE: The topcoat limitation is in units of kg (lbs) of VOM per 1 (gal) of coating solids deposited. Compliance with the limitation must shall be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance must shall be demonstrated in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must shall be performed in accordance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 ~~of this Part~~ does not apply to the topcoat limitation.)

D)	Final repair coat	kg/l	lb/gal
		0.58	(4.8)
		0.58*	(4.8)*

2) On and after May 1, 2012, subject automobile and light-duty truck coating lines must shall comply with the following limitations. These limitations must shall not apply to materials supplied in containers with a net volume of 0.47 liters (16 oz) or less, or a net weight of 0.45 kg (1 lb) or less:

A) Electrodeposition primer (EDP) operations. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(A), "electrodeposition" means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created.

	kg VOM/ coating solids applied	lb VOM/gal coating solids applied
i) When solids turnover ratio (R_T) is greater than or equal to 0.160	0.084	(0.7)
ii) When R_T is greater than or equal to 0.040 and less than 0.160	$0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$	$(0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T} \times 8.34)$

B) Primer surfacer operations

kg VOM/ coating solids	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

deposited

- i) VOM content limitation 1.44 (12.0)
- ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i) must shall be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire primer surfacer operation. Compliance must shall be demonstrated in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must shall be performed in accordance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the primer surfacer limitation.

C) Topcoat operations

kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
--------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

- i) VOM content limitation 1.44 (12.0)
- ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(C)(i) must shall be based on the daily-weighted average from an entire topcoat operation. Compliance must shall be demonstrated in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance must shall be performed in accordance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the topcoat limitation.

D) Combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations

kg VOM/l coating solids deposited	lb VOM/gal coating solids deposited
--------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

- i) VOM content limitation 1.44 (12.0)

ii) Compliance with the limitation ~~set forth~~ in subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) ~~must shall~~ be based on the daily-weighted average from the combined primer surfacer and topcoat operations. Compliance ~~must shall~~ be demonstrated in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(f). Testing to demonstrate compliance ~~must shall~~ be performed in accordance with the topcoat protocol and a detailed testing proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA specifying the method of demonstrating compliance with the protocol. Section 219.205 does not apply to the combined primer surfacer and topcoat limitation.

E) Final repair coat operations

- | | kg/l
coatings | lb/gal
coatings |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| i) VOM content limitation | 0.58 | (4.8) |
| ii) Compliance with the final repair operations limitation set forth in subsection (a)(2)(E)(i) must shall be on an occurrence-weighted average basis, calculated in accordance with the equation below, in which clear coatings must shall have a weighting factor of 2 and all other coatings must shall have a weighting factor of 1. For purposes of this subsection (a)(2)(E)(ii), an "occurrence" is the application of the combination of coatings that constitute a final repair coat for a single automobile or light-duty truck. Section 219.205 does not apply to the final repair coat limitation. | | |

$$VOM_{tot} = \frac{2VOM_{cc} + \sum_{i=1}^n VOM_i}{n + 2}$$

where:

VOM_{tot} = Total VOM content of all coatings, as applied, on an occurrence weighted average basis, and used to determine compliance with this subsection (a)(2)(E).

I = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied.

N = Total number of coatings applied in the final repair operation, other than clear coatings.

VOM_{cc} = The VOM content, as applied, of the clear coat used in the final repair operation.

VOM_i = The VOM content of each coating used in the final repair operation, as applied, other than clear coatings.

F) Miscellaneous Materials. For reactive adhesives subject to this subsection (a)(2)(F), compliance ~~must shall~~ be demonstrated in accordance with the methods and procedures set forth in appendix A to Subpart PPPP of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~.

		kg/l	lb/gal
	i) Glass bonding primer	0.90	(7.51)
	ii) Adhesive	0.25	(2.09)
	iii) Cavity wax	0.65	(5.42)
	iv) Trunk sealer	0.65	(5.42)
	v) Deadener	0.65	(5.42)
	vi) Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20	(1.67)
	vii) Underbody coating	0.65	(5.42)
	viii) Trunk interior coating	0.65	(5.42)
	ix) Bedliner	0.20	(1.67)
	x) Weatherstrip adhesive	0.75	(6.26)
	xi) Lubricating wax/compound	0.70	(5.84)
b)	Can Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
	1) Sheet basecoat and overvarnish		
	A) Sheet basecoat	0.34 0.26*	(2.8) (2.2)*

	B)	Overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
			0.34	(2.8)*
2)		Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
			0.25*	(2.1)*
3)		Interior body spray coat		
	A)	Two piece	0.51	(4.2)
			0.44*	(3.7)*
	B)	Three piece	0.51	(4.2)
			0.51*	(4.2)*
4)		Exterior end coat	0.51	(4.2)
			0.51*	(4.2)*
5)		Side seam spray coat	0.66	(5.5)
			0.66*	(5.5)*
6)		End sealing compound coat	0.44	(3.7)
			0.44*	(3.7)*
c)		Paper Coating		
1)		Prior to May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
			0.28	(2.3)
2)		On and after May 1, 2011:	kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) solids applied	kg VOM/kg (lb VOM/lb) coatings applied
	A)	Pressure sensitive tape and label surface coatings	0.20	(0.067)
	B)	All other paper coatings	0.40	(0.08)
3)		The paper coating limitation set forth in this subsection (c) does shall not apply to any owner or operator of any paper coating line on which flexographic, rotogravure, lithographic, or letterpress printing is performed if the paper coating line complies with the applicable emissions limitations in Subpart H of this Part . In addition, screen printing on paper is not regulated as paper coating, but is regulated under Subpart TT of this Part . On and after May 1, 2011, the paper coating limitation shall also <u>does</u> not		

apply to coating performed on or in-line with any digital printing press, or to size presses and on-machine coaters on papermaking machines applying sizing or water-based clays.

d)	Coil Coating	kg/l 0.31 0.20*	lb/gal (2.6) (1.7)*
e)	Fabric Coating	0.35 0.28*	(2.9) (2.3)*
f)	Vinyl Coating	0.45 0.28*	(3.8) (2.3)*
g)	Metal Furniture Coating		
1)	Prior to May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
	A) Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
	B) Baked	0.28	(2.3)
2)	On and after May 1, 2011:	kg/l (lb/gal)	kg/l (lb/gal) solids applied
	A) General, One Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
	B) General, Multi-Component		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
	C) Extreme High Gloss		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)

D)	Extreme Performance		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
E)	Heat Resistant		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
F)	Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
G)	Pretreatment Coatings	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
H)	Solar Absorbent		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 0 (3.0)	.61 (5.1)

3) On and after May 1, 2011, the limitations ~~set forth~~ in this subsection (g) do shall not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications utilizing hand-held aerosol cans.

h) Large Appliance Coating

1)	Prior to May 1, 2011:	kg/l	lb/gal
	A) Air dried	0.34	(2.8)
	B) Baked	0.28	(2.3)
2)	On and after May 1, 2011:	kg/l (lb/gal)	kg/l (lb/gal)

			solids applied
A)	General, One Component	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
B)	General, Multi-Component		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.275 (2.3)	0.40 (3.3)
C)	Extreme High Gloss		
	i) Air dried	0.340 (2.8)	0.55 (4.5)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
D)	Extreme Performance		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
E)	Heat Resistant		
	i) Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii) Baked	0.360 (3.0)	0.61 (5.1)
F)	Metallic	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
G)	Pretreatment Coatings	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
H)	Solar Absorbent		

	i)	Air dried	0.420 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
	ii)	Baked	0.360	0.61
3)	The limitations set forth in this subsection (h) <u>do</u> shall not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) in any one rolling eight-hour period. On and after May 1, 2011, these limitations shall also <u>do</u> not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch-up and repair coatings, or coating applications utilizing hand-held aerosol cans.			
i)	Magnet Wire Coating		kg/l 0.20 0.20*	lb/gal (1.7) (1.7)*
j)	Prior to May 1, 2012: Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating			
	1)	Clear coating	0.52 0.52*	(4.3) (4.3)*
	2)	Extreme performance coating		
		A) Air dried	0.42 0.42*	(3.5) (3.5)*
		B) Baked	0.42 0.40*	(3.5) (3.3)*
	3)	Steel pail and drum interior coating	0.52 0.52*	(4.3) (4.3)*
	4)	All other coatings		
		A) Air dried	0.42 0.40*	(3.5) (3.3)*
		B) Baked	0.36 0.34*	(3.0) (2.8)*
	5)	Metallic Coating		
		A) Air dried	0.42	(3.5)

		0.42*	(3.5)*
B)	Baked	0.36	(3.0)
		0.36	(3.0)*

- 6) For purposes of subsection (j)(5) ~~of this Section~~, "metallic coating" means a coating which contains more than ¼ lb/gal of metal particles, as applied.

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) ~~shall~~ apply to this category of coating.

k)	Heavy Off-Highway Vehicle Products Coating	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
2)	Extreme performance topcoat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
3)	Final repair coat (air dried)	0.42	(3.5)
		0.42*	(3.5)*
4)	All other coatings are subject to the emission limitations for miscellaneous metal parts and products coatings in subsection (j).		

l)	Wood Furniture Coating		
1)	Limitations before March 15, 1998:	kg/l	lb/gal
A)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
B)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
C)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
D)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
E)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
F)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
G)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

BOARD NOTE: Prior to March 15, 1998, an owner or operator of a wood furniture coating operation subject to this Section must ~~shall~~ apply all coatings, with the exception of no more than 37.8 l (10 gal) of coating per

day used for touch-up and repair operations, using one or more of the following application systems: airless spray application system, air-assisted airless spray application system, electrostatic spray application system, electrostatic bell or disc spray application system, heated airless spray application system, roller coating, brush or wipe coating application system, dip coating application system or high volume low pressure (HVLP) application system.)

- 2) On and after March 15, 1998, wood furniture sealers and topcoats must comply with one of the limitations specified in subsections (1)(2)(A) through (E):

		kg VOM/kg solids	lb VOM/lb solids
A)	Topcoat	0.8	(0.8)
B)	Sealers and topcoats with the following limits:		
i)	Sealer other than acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	1.9	(1.9)
ii)	Topcoat other than acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	1.8	(1.8)
iii)	Acid-cured alkyd amino vinyl sealer	2.3	(2.3)
iv)	Acid-cured alkyd amino conversion varnish topcoat	2.0	(2.0)
C)	Meet the provisions of Section 219.215 of this Subpart for use of an averaging approach;		
D)	Achieve a reduction in emissions equivalent to the requirements of subsection (1)(2)(A) or (B) of this Section, as calculated using Section 219.216 of this Subpart; or		
E)	Use a combination of the methods specified in subsections (1)(2)(A) through (D) of this Section.		

- 3) Other wood furniture coating limitations on and after March 15, 1998:

kg/l lb/gal

1)	Interiors		
	A)	Baked	
		i) Color coat	0.49* (4.1)*
		ii) Primer	0.46* (3.8)*
	B)	Air dried	
		i) Color coat	0.38* (3.2)*
		ii) Primer	0.42* (3.5)*
2)	Exteriors (flexible and non-flexible)		
	A)	Baked	
		i) Primer	0.60* (5.0)*
		ii) Primer non-flexible	0.54* (4.5)*
		iii) Clear coat	0.52* (4.3)*
		iv) Color coat	0.55* (4.6)*
	B)	Air dried	
		i) Primer	0.66* (5.5)*
		ii) Clear coat	0.54* (4.5)*
		iii) Color coat (red & black)	0.67* (5.6)*
		iv) Color coat (others)	0.61* (5.1)*
3)	Specialty		
	A)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats, texture basecoats	0.66* (5.5)*
	B)	Black coatings, reflective argent coatings, air bag cover coatings, and soft coatings	0.71* (5.9)*
	C)	Gloss reducers, vacuum metallizing	0.77* (6.4)*

topcoats, and texture topcoats

D)	Stencil coatings, adhesion primers, ink pad coatings, electrostatic prep coatings, and resist coatings	0.82*	(6.8)*
E)	Head lamp lens coatings	0.89*	(7.4)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) shall apply to this category of coating.

n)	Prior to May 1, 2012: Plastic Parts Coating: Business Machine	kg/l	lb/gal
1)	Primer	0.14*	(1.2)*
2)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
3)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28*	(2.3)*
4)	Electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings	0.48*	(4.0)*
5)	Specialty Coatings		
A)	Soft coat	0.52*	(4.3)*
B)	Plating resist	0.71*	(5.9)*
C)	Plating sensitizer	0.85*	(7.1)*

BOARD NOTE: On and after May 1, 2012, the limitations in Section 219.204(q) shall apply to this category of coating.

- o) Flat Wood Paneling Coatings. On and after August 1, 2010, flat wood paneling coatings must ~~shall~~ comply with one of the following limitations:
- 1) 0.25 kg VOM/l of coatings (2.1 lb VOM/gal coatings); or
 - 2) 0.35 kg VOM/l solids (2.9 lb VOM/gal solids).

BOARD NOTE: The Board has omitted subsection (p) and adopted a subsection (q) in order to preserve consistent labeling with similar requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.

q) Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coatings and Plastic Parts and Products Coatings On and After May 1, 2012. On and after May 1, 2012, the owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal or plastic parts coating line ~~must shall~~ comply with the limitations in ~~this~~ subsection (q). The limitations in ~~this~~ subsection (q) ~~do shall~~ not apply to aerosol coating products, powder coatings, or primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants used in ammunition manufacturing. Primer sealants and ejection cartridge sealants ~~are shall instead be~~ regulated under Subpart TT ~~of this Part~~.

1) Metal Parts and Products. For purposes of ~~this~~ subsection (q)(1), "corrosion resistant basecoat" means a water-borne epoxy coating applied via an electrodeposition process to a metal surface prior to spray coating, for the purpose of enhancing corrosion resistance. The limitations in ~~this~~ subsection (q)(1) ~~do shall~~ not apply to stencil coats, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating. The limitations in Section 219.219; ~~however, shall~~ apply to these coatings unless specifically excluded ~~in Section 219.219~~.

		kg VOM/ coating solids applied	lb VOM/gal coating solids applied
A)	General one component coating		
	i) Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component coating		
	i) Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
C)	Camouflage coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)	Electric-insulating varnish	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

E)	Etching filler	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Extreme high-gloss coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
G)	Extreme performance coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
H)	Heat-resistant coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
I)	High performance architectural Coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
J)	High temperature coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
K)	Metallic coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
L)	Military specification coating		
	i) Air dried	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)

	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
M)	Mold-seal coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
N)	Pan backing coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
O)	Prefabricated architectural coating: multi-component		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
P)	Prefabricated architectural coating: one-component		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
Q)	Pretreatment coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
R)	Repair coats and touch-up coatings		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.01)	
S)	Silicone release coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
T)	Solar-absorbent coating		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)

	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
U)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
V)	Drum coating, new, exterior	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)
W)	Drum coating, new, interior	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
X)	Drum coating, reconditioned,	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
Y)	Drum coating, reconditioned, interior	0.50 (4.2)	1.17 (9.78)
Z)	Ammunition sealants		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
AA)	Electrical switchgear compartment coatings		
	i) Air dried	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
	ii) Baked	0.36 (3.0)	0.61 (5.06)
BB)	All other coatings		
	i) Air dried	0.40 (3.3)	0.73 (5.98)
	ii) Baked: primer/topcoat	0.34 (2.8)	0.54 (4.52)

- 2) Plastic Parts and Products: Miscellaneous. For purposes of this subsection (q)(2), miscellaneous plastic parts and products are plastic parts and

products that are not subject to subsection (q)(3), (q)(4), (q)(5), or (q)(6) of this Section. The limitations in subsection (q)(2) ~~do shall~~ not apply to touch-up and repair coatings; stencil coats applied on clear or transparent substrates; clear or translucent coatings; coatings applied at a paint manufacturing facility while conducting performance tests on the coatings; any individual coating category used in volumes less than 189.2 liters (50 gallons) in any one calendar year, if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 756.9 liters (200 gallons) per calendar year per source and substitute compliant coatings are not available; reflective coatings applied to highway cones; mask coatings that are less than 0.5 mm thick (dried) if the area coated is less than 25 square inches; electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI) shielding coatings; and heparin-benzalkonium chloride (HBAC)-containing coatings applied to medical devices if the total usage of all such coatings does not exceed 378.4 liters (100 gallons) per calendar year per source. The limitations in Section 219.219, ~~however, shall~~ apply to such coatings unless specifically excluded. ~~in Section 219.219.)~~

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) coatings
A)	General one component coating	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (3.35)
B)	General multi-component	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
C)	Electric dissipating coatings and shock-free coatings	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
D)	Extreme performance (2-pack coatings)	0.42 (3.5)	0.08 (6.67)
E)	Metallic coating	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
F)	Military specification coating		
	i) 1-pack coatings	0.28 (2.3)	0.54 (4.52)
	ii) 2-pack coatings	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
G)	Mold-seal coating	0.76	5.24

		(6.3)	(43.7)
H)	Multi-colored coating	0.68 (5.7)	3.04 (25.3)
I)	Optical coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
J)	Vacuum-metalizing coating	0.80 (6.7)	8.96 (74.7)
3)	Plastic Parts and Products Automotive/Transportation		
		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	High bake coatings – interior and exterior parts		
i)	Flexible primer	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)
ii)	Non-flexible primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
iii)	Basecoats	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
iv)	Clear coat	0.48 (4.0)	1.05 (8.76)
v)	Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.52 (4.3)	1.24 (10.34)
B)	Low bake/air dried coatings – exterior parts		
i)	Primers	0.58 (4.8)	1.66 (13.80)
ii)	Basecoat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
iii)	Clear coats	0.54 (4.5)	1.39 (11.58)

	iv)	Non-basecoat/clear coat	0.60 (5.0)	1.87 (15.59)
C)		Low bake/air dried coatings – interior parts		
	i)	Color coat	0.38 (3.2)	0.67 (5.66)
	ii)	Primer	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.67)
D)		Touchup and repair coatings	0.62 (5.2)	2.13 (17.72)
E)		Specialty		
	i)	Vacuum metallizing basecoats	0.66 (5.5)	2.62 (21.8)
	ii)	Vacuum metallizing topcoats	0.77 (6.4)	6.06 (49.1)
F)		Red, yellow, and black coatings: Subject coating lines must shall comply with a limit determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in subsections (q)(3)(A) through (q)(3)(C) of this Section by 1.15.		

- 4) Plastic Parts and Products: Business Machine. The limitations of this subsection (q)(4) ~~do shall~~ not apply to vacuum metallizing coatings, gloss reducers, texture topcoats, adhesion primers, electrostatic preparation coatings, stencil coats, and resist coats other than plating resist coats. The limitations in Section 219.219, ~~however, shall~~ apply to such coatings unless specifically excluded in Section 219.219.

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Primers	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
B)	Topcoat	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)

C)	Color coat (texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
D)	Color coat (non-texture coat)	0.28 (2.3)	0.40 (4.80)
E)	Texture coats other than color texture coats	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
F)	EMI/RFI shielding coatings	0.48 (4.0)	1.05 (8.76)
G)	Fog coat	0.26 (2.2)	0.38 (3.14)
H)	Touchup and repair	0.35 (2.9)	0.57 (4.80)
5)	Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings		
		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings	kg/l (lb/gal) solids
A)	Extreme high gloss coating – topcoat	0.60 (5.0)	1.88 (15.6)
B)	High gloss coating – topcoat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
C)	Pretreatment wash primer	0.78 (6.5)	6.67 (55.6)
D)	Finish primer surfacer		
	<u>i)</u> Prior to January 1, 2014	0.60 (5.0)	1.88 (15.6)
	<u>ii)</u> On and after January 1, 2014	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
E)	High build primer/surfacer	0.34 (2.8)	0.55 (4.6)
F)	Aluminum substrate antifoulant	0.56	1.53

	Coating	(4.7)	(12.8)
G)	Other substrate antifoulant coating	0.40 (3.3)	0.73 (5.8)
H)	Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)
I)	All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	0.42 (3.5)	0.80 (6.7)

6) Motor Vehicle Materials

		kg/l (lb/gal) coatings
A)	Cavity wax	0.65 (5.42)
B)	Sealer	0.65 (5.42)
C)	Deadener	0.65 (5.42)
D)	Gasket/gasket sealing material	0.20 (1.67)
E)	Underbody coating	0.65 (5.42)
F)	Trunk interior coating	0.65 (5.42)
G)	Bedliner	0.20 (1.67)
H)	Lubricating wax/compound	0.70 (5.84)

r) Aerospace Facilities. On and after January 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must comply with the coating limitations in subsection (r). The limitations in subsection (r) do not apply to the following activities where coating of aerospace components and vehicles may take place: research and development, quality control, laboratory testing, and electronic parts and

assemblies (except for coating of completed assemblies). The limitations in subsection (r) also do not apply to aerospace facility operations involving space vehicles or rework operations performed on antique aerospace vehicles or components. The coating limitations in subsection (r)(2) do not apply to aerosol coatings, Department of Defense classified coatings, or to the use of separate formulations of aerospace specialty coatings in volumes of less than 50 gallons per year, subject to a maximum exemption of 200 gallons for all such formulations applied annually.

1) VOM Content Limitations for Primers, Topcoats, and Chemical Milling Maskants

	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
A) <u>Aerospace primer</u>	<u>0.350</u>	<u>(2.9)</u>
B) <u>Primer for general aviation rework facility</u>	<u>0.540</u>	<u>(4.5)</u>
C) <u>Exterior primer for large commercial aircraft (components or fully assembled)</u>	<u>0.650</u>	<u>(5.4)</u>
D) <u>Topcoat</u>	<u>0.420</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>
E) <u>Topcoat for general aviation rework facility</u>	<u>0.540</u>	<u>(4.5)</u>
F) <u>Self-priming topcoat for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.420</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>
G) <u>Self-priming topcoat for general aviation rework facility</u>	<u>0.540</u>	<u>(4.5)</u>
H) <u>Chemical milling maskant, type I</u>	<u>0.622</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>
I) <u>Chemical milling maskant, type II</u>	<u>0.160</u>	<u>(1.3)</u>

2) VOM Content Limitations for Aerospace Specialty Coatings

	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
A) <u>Ablative coating</u>	<u>0.600</u>	<u>(5.0)</u>
B) <u>Adhesion promoter for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.890</u>	<u>(7.4)</u>

C)	<u>Adhesive bonding primer cured above 250 degrees Fahrenheit</u>	<u>1.030</u>	<u>(8.6)</u>
D)	<u>Adhesive bonding primer cured at or below 250 degrees Fahrenheit</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
E)	<u>Aerospace flexible primer</u>	<u>0.640</u>	<u>(5.3)</u>
F)	<u>Aerospace pretreatment coating</u>	<u>0.780</u>	<u>(6.5)</u>
G)	<u>Antichafe coating</u>	<u>0.660</u>	<u>(5.5)</u>
H)	<u>Bearing coating</u>	<u>0.620</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>
I)	<u>Bonding maskant</u>	<u>1.230</u>	<u>(10.3)</u>
J)	<u>Caulking and smoothing compounds</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
K)	<u>Chemical agent-resistant coating</u>	<u>0.550</u>	<u>(4.6)</u>
L)	<u>Clear coating for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.720</u>	<u>(6.0)</u>
M)	<u>Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer</u>	<u>0.650</u>	<u>(5.4)</u>
N)	<u>Commercial interior adhesive</u>	<u>0.750</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>
O)	<u>Compatible substrate primer</u>	<u>0.780</u>	<u>(6.5)</u>
P)	<u>Corrosion prevention system</u>	<u>0.710</u>	<u>(5.9)</u>
Q)	<u>Critical use and line sealer maskant</u>	<u>1.020</u>	<u>(8.5)</u>
R)	<u>Cryogenic flexible primer</u>	<u>0.650</u>	<u>(5.4)</u>
S)	<u>Cryoprotective coating</u>	<u>0.600</u>	<u>(5.0)</u>
T)	<u>Cyanoacrylate adhesive</u>	<u>1.020</u>	<u>(8.5)</u>
U)	<u>Dry lubricative material for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.870</u>	<u>(7.3)</u>

<u>V)</u>	<u>Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference coating</u>	<u>0.800</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>
<u>W)</u>	<u>Elevated temperature Skydrol-resistant commercial primer</u>	<u>0.740</u>	<u>(6.2)</u>
<u>X)</u>	<u>Epoxy-polyamide topcoat</u>	<u>0.660</u>	<u>(5.5)</u>
<u>Y)</u>	<u>Extrudable, rollable, or brushable sealant for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.280</u>	<u>(2.3)</u>
<u>Z)</u>	<u>Fire-resistant interior coating</u>	<u>0.800</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>
<u>AA)</u>	<u>Flight test coatings: missile or single use aircraft</u>	<u>0.420</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>
<u>BB)</u>	<u>Flight test coatings: all other</u>	<u>0.840</u>	<u>(7.0)</u>
<u>CC)</u>	<u>Fuel tank adhesive for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.620</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>
<u>DD)</u>	<u>Fuel tank coating for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.720</u>	<u>(6.0)</u>
<u>EE)</u>	<u>High temperature coating</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>FF)</u>	<u>Insulation covering</u>	<u>0.740</u>	<u>(6.2)</u>
<u>GG)</u>	<u>Intermediate release coating</u>	<u>0.750</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>
<u>HH)</u>	<u>Lacquer</u>	<u>0.830</u>	<u>(6.9)</u>
<u>II)</u>	<u>Metalized epoxy coating</u>	<u>0.740</u>	<u>(6.2)</u>
<u>JJ)</u>	<u>Mold release coating for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.780</u>	<u>(6.5)</u>
<u>KK)</u>	<u>Nonstructural adhesive for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.360</u>	<u>(3.0)</u>
<u>LL)</u>	<u>Optical anti-reflective coating</u>	<u>0.750</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>
<u>MM)</u>	<u>Part marking aerospace coating</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>NN)</u>	<u>Radiation-effect or electric</u>		

	<u>coating</u>	<u>0.800</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>
<u>OO)</u>	<u>Rain erosion-resistant coating</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>PP)</u>	<u>Rocket motor bonding adhesive</u>	<u>0.890</u>	<u>(7.4)</u>
<u>QQ)</u>	<u>Rocket motor nozzle coating</u>	<u>0.660</u>	<u>(5.5)</u>
<u>RR)</u>	<u>Rubber-based adhesive</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>SS)</u>	<u>Scale inhibitor</u>	<u>0.870</u>	<u>(7.3)</u>
<u>TT)</u>	<u>Screen print ink for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.840</u>	<u>(7.0)</u>
<u>UU)</u>	<u>Seal coat maskant</u>	<u>1.230</u>	<u>(10.3)</u>
<u>VV)</u>	<u>Sprayable sealant for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.600</u>	<u>(5.0)</u>
<u>WW)</u>	<u>Silicone insulation material</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>XX)</u>	<u>Solid film lubricant</u>	<u>0.870</u>	<u>(7.3)</u>
<u>YY)</u>	<u>Specialized function coating</u>	<u>0.890</u>	<u>(7.4)</u>
<u>ZZ)</u>	<u>Structural autoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.060</u>	<u>(0.5)</u>
<u>AAA)</u>	<u>Structural nonautoclavable adhesive for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>
<u>BBB)</u>	<u>Temporary protective coating for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.320</u>	<u>(2.7)</u>
<u>CCC)</u>	<u>Thermal control coating for aerospace applications</u>	<u>0.800</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>
<u>DDD)</u>	<u>Wet fastener installation coating</u>	<u>0.670</u>	<u>(5.6)</u>
<u>EEE)</u>	<u>Wing coating</u>	<u>0.850</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.205 Daily-Weighted Average Limitations

~~An~~ No owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of this Section must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), ~~or (j), or (k)~~ of this Section (depending upon the category of coating) through the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(d) ~~of this Subpart~~:

- a) An ~~No~~ owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the limitations from among Section 219.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), (i), or (o) ~~of this Subpart~~ must not shall apply coatings on any such coating line, during any day, whose daily-weighted average VOM content exceeds the emission limitation to which the coatings are subject.

- b) Prior to May 1, 2012, an ~~no~~ owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~ must not shall apply coatings to miscellaneous metal parts or products on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
 - 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~ during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must shall not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator must shall have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.

- c) An ~~No~~ owner or operator of a can coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ must not shall operate the subject coating line using a coating with a VOM content in excess of the limitations specified in Section 219.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ unless all of the following requirements are met:
 - 1) An alternative daily emission limitation for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must shall be determined according to subsection (c)(2) ~~of this Section~~. Actual daily emissions must shall never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and must shall be calculated by use of the following equation.

$$E_b = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i$$

where:

- E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);
- i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;
- n = Total number of coatings applied in the can coating operation, i.e., all can coating lines at the source;
- V_i = Volume of each coating applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);
- C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

- 2) The alternative daily emission limitation (A_d) must ~~shall~~ be determined for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, on a daily basis as follows:

$$A_d = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i L_i \frac{(D_i - C_i)}{(D_i - L_i)}$$

where:

- A_d = The VOM emissions allowed for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);
- i = Subscript denoting a specific coating applied;
- n = Total number of surface coatings applied in the can coating operation;
- C_i = The VOM content of each surface coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);
- D_i = The density of VOM in each coating applied. For the

purposes of calculating Ad, the density is 0.882kg VOM/l VOM (7.36 lbs VOM/gal VOM);

V_i = Volume of each surface coating applied for the day in units of l (gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);

L_i = The VOM emission limitation for each surface coating applied as specified in Section 219.204(b) of this Subpart in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM).

- d) ~~An~~ No owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~ must not shall apply coatings to heavy off-highway vehicle products on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal), the daily-weighted average VOM content must shall not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator must shall have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.
- e) ~~An~~ No owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~ must not shall apply coatings to wood furniture on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~, in addition to the requirements specified in the note to Section 219.204(l)(1) ~~of this Subpart~~, are met.
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must shall not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or

- 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(l)(1) or (l)(3) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~must shall~~ have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.
- f) Prior to May 1, 2012, ~~an no~~ owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(m) or (n) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~must not shall~~ apply coatings to business machine or automotive/transportation plastic parts on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (f)(1) or (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(m) or (n) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~must shall~~ not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(m) or (n) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~must shall~~ have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy) must be satisfied.
- g) ~~An No~~ owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~ ~~must not shall~~ apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (g)(1) or (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~must shall~~ not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~must shall~~ have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy) must be satisfied.

- h) ~~An~~ No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(h) ~~of this Subpart must not shall~~ apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must shall not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(h) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator must shall have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy) must be satisfied.
- i) On and after May 1, 2011, ~~an~~ no owner or operator of a paper coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c) ~~of this Subpart must not shall~~ apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (i)(1) or (i)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:
- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(c) during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.40 kg/kg solids (0.08 kg/kg coatings)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must shall not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(c) during the same day, the owner or operator must shall have a site-specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy), 51 Fed. Reg. 43814 (December 4, 1986), must be satisfied.
- j) On and after May 1, 2012, ~~an~~ no owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts or products coating line, pleasure craft surface coating line, or motor vehicle materials coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart must not shall~~ apply coatings on the subject coating line unless the requirements of subsection (j)(1) or (j)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met:

- 1) For each coating line that applies multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content ~~must shall~~ not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used; or
 - 2) For each coating line that applies coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, during the same day, the owner or operator ~~must shall~~ have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy) must be satisfied.
- k) An owner or operator of an aerospace facility subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(r) must not apply coatings at the subject facility unless the requirements of subsection (k)(1) or (k)(2) are met:
- 1) For each averaging plan that involves multiple coatings, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(r), during the same day (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), the daily-weighted average VOM content must not exceed the coating VOM content limit corresponding to the category of coating used;
 - 2) For each averaging plan that involves coatings subject to more than one numerical emission limitation in Section 219.204(r), during the same day, the owner or operator must have a site specific proposal approved by the Agency and approved by USEPA as a SIP revision. To receive approval, the requirements of USEPA's Emissions Trading Policy Statement (and related policy) must be satisfied.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.207 Alternative Emission Limitations

- a) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, except coating lines subject to Section 219.204(q)(6), may comply with this Section, rather than with Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~, if a capture system and control device are operated at all times the coating line is in operation and the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), ~~or (m), or (n) of this Section~~ (depending upon the source category) through the applicable coating analysis and capture system and control device efficiency test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section

219.211(e) of this Subpart; and the control device is equipped with the applicable monitoring equipment specified in Section 219.105(d) of this Part and the monitoring equipment is installed, calibrated, operated and maintained according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use. A capture system and control device, which does not demonstrate compliance with subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), ~~or (m), or (n)~~ of this Section may be used as an alternative to compliance with Section 219.204 of this Subpart only if the alternative is approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision.

b) Alternative Add-On Control Methodologies

- 1) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provides 81 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency; or
- 2) The system used to control VOM from the coating line is demonstrated to have an overall efficiency sufficient to limit VOM emissions to no more than what is allowed under Section 219.204 of this Subpart. Use of any control system other than an afterburner, carbon adsorption, condensation, or absorption scrubber system can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. The use of transfer efficiency credits can be allowed only if approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision. Baseline transfer efficiencies and transfer efficiency test methods must be approved by the Agency and the USEPA. Such overall efficiency is to be determined as follows:
 - A) Obtain the emission limitation from the appropriate subsection in Section 219.204 of this Subpart;
 - B) Unless complying with an emission limitation in Section 219.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, calculate "S" according to the equation in Section 219.206 of this Subpart. For coating lines subject to an emission limitation in Section 219.204 that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, "S" is equal to such emission limitation;
 - C) Calculate the overall efficiency required according to Section 219.105(e) of this Part. For the purposes of calculating this value, according to the equation in Section 219.105(e)(2) of this Part, VOM_1 is equal to the value of "S" as determined in subsection (b)(2)(B) of this Section. If the coating line is subject to an emission limitation in Section 219.204 of this Subpart that is already expressed in terms of weight of VOM per volume of solids, VOM_1 is equal to that emission limitation.

- c) ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a coating line subject to only one of the emission limitations from among Section 219.204(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(E), (a)(2)(F), (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), or (i) ~~of this Subpart~~ and equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met. ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a coating line subject to Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ and equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the coating line unless the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with such limitation in accordance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B), as applicable.
- d) ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(j) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- e) ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a heavy off-highway vehicle products coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(k) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- f) ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.67 kg/l (5.6 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met. If compliance is achieved by meeting the requirements in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, then the provisions in the note to Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ must also be met.
- g) ~~An~~ ~~No~~ owner or operator of a can coating line equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (g)(1) or (g)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- 1) An alternative daily emission limitation for the can coating operation, i.e., for all of the can coating lines at the source, must shall be determined according to Section 219.205(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~. Actual daily emissions

must not shall never exceed the alternative daily emission limitation and must shall be calculated by use of the following equation:

$$E_d = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i (1 - F_i)$$

where:

- E_d = Actual VOM emissions for the day in units of kg/day (lbs/day);
- I = Subscript denoting the specific coating applied;
- N = Total number of surface coatings as applied in the can coating operation;
- V_i = Volume of each coating as applied for the day in units of l/day (gal/day) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM);
- C_i = The VOM content of each coating as applied in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal) of coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM); and
- F_i = Fraction, by weight, of VOM emissions from the surface coating, reduced or prevented from being emitted to the ambient air. This is the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device.

2) The coating line is equipped with a capture system and control device that provide 75 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line and the control device has a 90 percent efficiency.

- h) ~~An~~ No owner or operator of a plastic parts coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(m) or (n) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.
- i) Prior to May 1, 2011, ~~an~~ no owner or operator of a metal furniture coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(g) ~~of this Subpart~~

(e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

- j) Prior to May 1, 2011, an no owner or operator of a large appliance coating line that applies one or more coatings during the same day, all of which are subject to the same numerical emission limitation within Section 219.204(h) ~~of this Subpart~~ (e.g., all coatings used on the line are subject to 0.34 kg/l (2.8 lbs/gal)), and that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless the requirements in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~ are met.

- k) On and after May 1, 2011, an no owner or operator of a paper coating line, metal furniture coating line, or large appliance coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless either:
 - 1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or
 - 2) The owner or operator complies with the applicable limitation ~~set forth in Section 219.204 of this Subpart~~ by utilizing a combination of low-VOM coatings and a capture system and control device.

- l) An No owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless either:
 - 1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or
 - 2) The owner or operator of the flat wood paneling coating line complies with all requirements set forth in subsection (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~.

- m) On and after May 1, 2011, an no owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating line, plastic parts and products coating line, or pleasure craft surface coating line that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not shall operate the subject coating line unless:
 - 1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the coating line; or
 - 2) The owner or operator of the coating line complies with all requirements ~~set forth in subsection (b)(2) of this Section~~.

- n) An owner or operator of an aerospace facility that is equipped with a capture system and control device must not operate the subject aerospace coating operation unless:
- 1) The capture system and control device provide at least 90 percent reduction in the overall emissions of VOM from the aerospace coating operation; or
 - 2) The owner or operator of the aerospace coating operation complies with all requirements set forth in subsection (b)(2).

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.208 Exemptions From Emission Limitations

- a) Exemptions for all coating categories except wood furniture coating and aerospace facilities. The limitations of this Subpart ~~do shall~~ not apply to coating lines within a source, that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 219.204 (because they belong to the same coating category, e.g., can coating), provided that combined actual emissions of VOM from all lines at the source subject to that subsection never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before the application of capture systems and control devices. (For example, can coating lines within a source would not be subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ if the combined actual emissions of VOM from the can coating lines never exceed 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before the application of capture systems and control devices.) Prior to May 2012, volatile organic material emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines must be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. On and after May 1, 2012, VOM emissions from heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines must shall be combined with VOM emissions from miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines and plastic parts and products coating lines to determine applicability. Any owner or operator of a coating source must shall comply with the applicable coating analysis test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105(a) ~~of this Part~~ and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in Section 219.211(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ if total VOM emissions from the subject coating lines are always less than or equal to 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) before the application of capture systems and control devices and, therefore, are not subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~. Once a category of coating lines at a source is subject to the limitations in Section 219.204 ~~of this Part~~ the coating lines are always subject to the limitations in Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~.
- b) Applicability for wood furniture coating

- 1) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines if the source contains process emission units, not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Subpart~~), H (excluding Section 219.405 ~~of this Part~~), Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z or BB ~~of this Part~~, which as a group both:
 - A) Have a maximum theoretical emissions of 91 Mg (100 tons) or more per calendar year of VOM if no air pollution control equipment were used, and
 - B) Are not limited to less than 91 Mg (100 tons) of VOM per calendar year if no air pollution control equipment were used, through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.

- 2) The limitations of this Subpart ~~shall~~ apply to a source's wood furniture coating lines, on and after March 15, 1996, if the source contains process emission units, which as a group, have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per calendar year and have not limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable operating permit or SIP revision, and that:
 - A) Are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F (excluding Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Subpart~~), H, Q, R, S, T (excluding Section 219.486 ~~of this Part~~), V, X, Y, Z or BB ~~of this Part~~; and
 - B) Are not included in any of the following categories: synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation, SOCMI reactors, plastic parts coating (business machines), plastic parts coating (other), offset lithography, industrial wastewater, autobody refinishing, SOCMI batch processing, volatile organic liquid storage tanks and clean-up solvents operations.

- 3) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) ~~of this Section~~, the limitations of Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Subpart~~ shall continue to apply to any wood furniture coating line which was ever subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(1) ~~of this Subpart~~.

- 4) For the purposes of subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, an emission unit ~~is~~ shall ~~be~~ considered to be regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limitations of that Subpart. An emission unit is not considered regulated by a Subpart if it is not subject to the limits of that Subpart, e.g., the emission unit is covered by an exemption in the Subpart or the applicability criteria of the Subpart are not met.

- 5) Any owner or operator of a wood furniture coating line to which the limitations of this Subpart are not applicable due to the criteria in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ must shall, upon request by the Agency or the USEPA, submit records to the Agency and the USEPA within 30 calendar days from the date of the request that document that the coating line is exempt from the limitations of this Subpart.
- c) On and after March 15, 1996, the limitations of this Subpart do shall not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 219.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (q)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~; provided that the source-wide volume of such coatings used does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12 month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings must shall be consistent with subsection (d) ~~of this Section~~.
 - d) Prior to May 1, 2012, the limitations of this Subpart do shall not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described by Section 219.204(j), (m), and (n) ~~of this Subpart~~, provided that the source-wide volume of the coatings used does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings must shall be consistent with subsection (e) ~~of this Section~~.
 - e) On and after March 15, 1996, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines using touch-up and repair coatings that are exempted from the limitations of Section 219.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), (j), (m), (n), and (q)(5) ~~of this Subpart~~ because of the provisions of subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~ must shall:
 - 1) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume used of each touch-up and repair coating, as applied on each coating line, per eight-hour period and per month;
 - 2) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source records of such calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for each eight-hour period;
 - 3) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source records of such calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for the month and the rolling 12 month period;
 - 4) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled under pursuant to subsections (e)(1) and (e)(2) ~~of this Section~~ on or before January 31 of the following year;

- 5) Maintain at the source for a minimum period of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (e) and make such records available to the Agency upon request;
- 6) Notify the Agency in writing if the use of touch-up and repair coatings at the source ever exceeds a volume of 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12 month period within 30 days after any such exceedance. Such notification must ~~shall~~ include a copy of any records of such exceedance; and
- 7) "Touch-up and repair coatings" means, for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 219.208, any coating used to cover minor scratches and nicks that occur during manufacturing and assembly processes.

f) Applicability for aerospace facilities

- 1) Except as provided in subsection (f)(6), the requirements of this Subpart apply to an aerospace facility's aerospace coating operations and cleaning operations on and after January 1, 2021, if the source contains process emission units, which as a group have a potential to emit 22.7 Mg (25 tons) or more of VOM per calendar year and have not limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable permit or SIP revision.
- 2) If a source ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (f)(1), the requirements of this Subpart continue to apply to any aerospace facility which was ever subject to the requirements of this Subpart.
- 3) The limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) do not apply to touch-up coatings at aerospace facilities, provided that the combined source-wide volume of the coatings that do not comply with the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used at an aerospace facility does not exceed 2.85 l (3 quarts) per 24-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up coatings must be consistent with Section 219.211 (j)(2).
- 4) The requirements in Section 219.211(k) apply to an aerospace facility's aerospace coating operations and cleaning operations on and after January 1, 2021, if the source contains process emission units, which as a group, have a potential to emit less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year or have limited emissions to less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of VOM per calendar year through production or capacity limitations contained in a federally enforceable operating permit or SIP revision.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.211 Recordkeeping and Reporting

- a) The VOM content of each coating and the efficiency of each capture system and control device must shall be determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in Section 219.105 ~~of this Part~~ to establish the records required under this Section.
- b) Any owner or operator of a coating line that is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 219.208(a) or (b) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall comply with the following:
- 1) For sources exempt from Section 219.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, by a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ must shall certify to the Agency that the coating line or group of coating lines is exempt under the provisions of Section 219.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~. Such certification must shall include:
- A) A declaration that the coating line is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 219.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~; and
- B) Calculations that demonstrate that the combined VOM emissions from the coating line and all other coating lines in the same category never exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) per day before the application of capture systems and control devices. The following equation must shall be used to calculate total VOM emissions:

$$T_e = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (A_i B_i)_j$$

where:

- T_e = Total VOM emissions from coating lines each day before the application of capture systems and control devices in units of kg/day (lbs/day);
- m = Number of coating lines at the source that otherwise would be subject to the same subsection of Section 219.104 of this Part (because they belong to the same category, e.g., can coating);
- j = Subscript denoting an individual coating line;

- n = Number of different coatings as applied each day on each coating line;
- i = Subscript denoting an individual coating;
- A_i = Weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of kg VOM/l (lbs VOM/gal); and
- B_i = Volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line in units of l/day (gal/day). The instrument or method by which the owner or operator accurately measured or calculated the volume of each coating as applied on each coating line each day must shall be described in the certification to the Agency.

2) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, by March 15, 1998, or upon initial start-up, the owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines referenced in subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~ must shall certify to the Agency that the source is exempt under the provisions of Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~. Such certification must shall include:

- A) A declaration that the source is exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~; and
- B) Calculations that demonstrate that the source meets the criteria of exemption because of Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~.

3) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~, on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of lines referenced in this subsection must shall collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:

- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and

- B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.
- 4) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~, on and after March 15, 1998, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines referenced in this subsection (b) must shall collect and record all of the following information for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:
- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line; and
 - B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied on each coating line on a monthly basis.
- 5) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a coating line or group of coating lines exempted from the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 219.208(a) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall notify the Agency of any record showing that total VOM emissions from the coating line or group of coating lines exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) in any day before the application of capture systems and control devices by sending a copy of such record to the Agency within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.
- 6) On and after March 15, 1998, any owner or operator of a source exempt from the limitations of Section 219.204(l) ~~of this Subpart~~ because of Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall notify the Agency if the source's VOM emissions exceed the limitations of Section 219.208(b) ~~of this Subpart~~ by sending a copy of calculations showing such an exceedance within 30 days after the change occurs.
- c) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ other than Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), ~~or (a)(2)(D), or (r)~~ of this Subpart and complying by means of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall comply with the following:
- 1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance from an existing subject coating line from Section 219.205, Section 219.207, Section 219.215, or Section 219.216 ~~of this Subpart~~ to Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~; the owner or operator of a subject coating line must shall certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with

Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification must ~~shall~~ include:

- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;
- B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;
- C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(1)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;
- D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line;
- E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line and the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line;
- F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating as applied each day on each coating line;
- G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and the solids turnover ratio of the EDP operation, with supporting calculations;
- H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, and the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis;

- I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.
- 2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 of ~~this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must shall collect and record all of the following information each day, unless otherwise specified, for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:
- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line;
 - B) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line;
 - C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line and certified product data sheets for each coating;
 - D) On and after March 15, 1998, for wood furniture coating spray booths subject to the limitation of Section 219.204(l)(4)(A) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each strippable spray booth coating as applied each day on each spray booth and certified product data sheets for each coating;
 - E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;
 - F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or 219.204(h)(2) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating;
 - G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line;

- H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line, certified product data sheets for each coating, and the solid turnover ratio for the EDP operation, calculated on a calendar monthly basis, with supporting calculations;
 - I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(E), the weight of VOM per volume and volume of each coating used in the final repair coat operation, the weight of VOM per volume of the final repair coat as applied, calculated on an occurrence weighted average basis, and certified product data sheets for each coating;
 - J) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line, and certified product data sheets for each coating.
- 3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must ~~shall~~ notify the Agency in the following instances:
- A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation.
 - B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance from Section 219.204 to Section 219.205 or Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must ~~shall~~ comply with all requirements of subsection (d)(1) or (e)(1), as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance from Section 219.204 to Section 219.205 or Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must ~~shall~~ comply with all requirements of subsection (d) or (e) ~~of this Section~~, as applicable.
- d) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ and complying by means of Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
- 1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing subject coating line from Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 to Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart~~; the owner or operator of the subject

coating line ~~must~~ shall certify to the Agency that the coating line will be in compliance with Section 219.205 on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification ~~must~~ shall include:

- A) The name and identification number of each coating line which will comply by means of Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart~~.
- B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.
- C) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.
- D) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
- E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
- F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
- G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.
- H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids, as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.
- I) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.

- J) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
 - K) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~.
 - L) An example of the format in which the records required in subsection (d)(2) ~~of this Section~~ will be kept.
- 2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must ~~shall~~ collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:
- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line.
 - B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds that are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.
 - C) On and after March 15, 1998, for coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(l)(2)(A) or (B) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
 - D) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(2)(A) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
 - E) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(c)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per weight of solids (or the weight of VOM per weight of coatings, as applicable) in each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
 - F) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(g)(2) or (h)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating (or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable) as applied each day on each coating line.
 - G) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(o) ~~of this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of coatings or solids,

as applicable, for each coating, as applied each day on each coating line.

- H) For coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(q) of ~~this Subpart~~, the weight of VOM per volume of each coating, or the weight of VOM per volume of solids in each coating, as applicable, as applied each day on each coating line.
 - I) The daily-weighted average VOM content of all coatings as applied on each coating line as defined in Section 219.104 of ~~this Part~~.
- 3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 of ~~this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must ~~shall~~ notify the Agency in the following instances:
- A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.205 of ~~this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation.
 - B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.205 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 of ~~this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must ~~shall~~ comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (e)(1) of ~~this Section~~, as applicable. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.205 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.207 of ~~this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must ~~shall~~ comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (e) of ~~this Section~~, as applicable.
- e) Any owner or operator of a coating line subject to the limitations of Section 219.207 and complying by means of Section 219.207(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (k), (l), (m), or (n) of ~~this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
- 1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 of ~~this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating line, or upon changing the method of compliance for an existing coating line from Section 219.204 or Section 219.205 to Section 219.207 of ~~this Subpart~~, the owner or operator of the subject coating line must ~~shall~~ perform all tests and submit to the Agency the results of all tests and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the subject coating line will be in compliance with Section 219.207 of ~~this Subpart~~ on and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 of ~~this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date.
 - 2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 of ~~this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating

line ~~must shall~~ collect and record all of the following information each day for each coating line and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:

- A) The weight of VOM per volume of coating solids as applied each day on each coating line, if complying with ~~pursuant to~~ Section 219.207(b)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~.
 - B) Control device monitoring data.
 - C) A log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment and the associated coating line.
 - D) A maintenance log for the capture system, control device and monitoring equipment detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.
- 3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating line must shall notify the Agency in the following instances:
- A) Any record showing violation of Section 219.207 ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation.
 - B) At least 30 calendar days before changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.207 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must shall comply with all requirements of subsection (c)(1) or (d)(1) ~~of this Section~~, respectively. Upon changing the method of compliance with this Subpart from Section 219.207 to Section 219.204 or Section 219.205 ~~of this Subpart~~, the owner or operator must shall comply with all requirements of subsection (c) or (d) ~~of this Section~~, respectively.
- f) Any owner or operator of a primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation, or combined primer surfacer and topcoat operation, subject to the limitations of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall comply with the following:
- 1) By a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or upon initial start-up of a new coating operation, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must shall certify to the Agency that the operation will be in compliance with Section 219.204 ~~of this Subpart~~ on and after a date

consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date. The certification must ~~shall~~ include:

- A) The name and identification number of each coating operation that will comply by means of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B),(a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ and the name and identification number of each coating line in each coating operation.
 - B) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating line in the coating operation.
 - C) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating line.
 - D) The transfer efficiency and control efficiency measured for each coating line.
 - E) Test reports, including raw data and calculations documenting the testing performed to measure transfer efficiency and control efficiency.
 - F) The instrument or method by which the owner or operator will accurately measure or calculate the volume of each coating as applied each day on each coating line.
 - G) The method by which the owner or operator will create and maintain records each day as required in subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~.
 - H) An example format for presenting the records required in subsection (f)(2) ~~of this Section~~.
- 2) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must ~~shall~~ collect and record all of the following information each day for each topcoat or primer surfacer coating operation and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years:
- A) All information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the topcoat protocol referenced in Section 219.105(b)(1)(B) and to calculate the daily-weighted average VOM emissions from the coating operations in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in accordance with the proposal submitted, and approved under

~~pursuant to~~ Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ including:

- i) The name and identification number of each coating as applied on each coating operation.
 - ii) The weight of VOM per volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied each day on each coating operation.
 - B) If a control device or devices are used to control VOM emissions, control device monitoring data; a log of operating time for the capture system, control device, monitoring equipment and the associated coating operation; and a maintenance log for the capture system, control device and monitoring equipment, detailing all routine and non-routine maintenance performed including dates and duration of any outages.
- 3) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~ or on and after the initial start-up date, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must shall determine and record the daily VOM emissions in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids deposited in accordance with the proposal submitted and approved ~~under pursuant to~~ Section 219.204 (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ within 10 days from the end of the month and maintain this information at the source for a period of three years.
- 4) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator of a subject coating operation must shall notify the Agency in the following instances:
- A) Any record showing a violation of Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(D) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall be reported by sending a copy of such record to the Agency within 15 days from the end of the month in which the violation occurred.
 - B) The owner or operator must shall notify the Agency of any change to the operation at least 30 days before the change is effected. The Agency must shall determine whether or not compliance testing is required. If the Agency determines that compliance testing is required, then the owner or operator must shall submit a testing proposal to the Agency within 30 days and test within 30 days after the approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA.

- g) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106(c) ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 219.218 ~~of this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
- 1) By May 1, 2011, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.218 ~~of this Subpart~~;
 - 2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.218 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation; and
 - 3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (g) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.
- h) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106 ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 219.219 ~~of this Subpart~~, except aerospace facilities, must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
- 1) By May 1, 2012, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes:
 - A) A description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.219 ~~of this Subpart~~;
 - B) For sources subject to Section 219.219(a)(6), the work practices plan specified in that Section;
 - C) For sources subject to Section 219.219(b)(6), the application methods used to apply coatings on the subject coating line;
 - 2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.219 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting the violation to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation; and
 - 3) Maintain at the source all records required by this subsection (h) for a minimum of three years from the date the document was created and make those records available to the Agency upon request.

- i) On and after a date consistent with Section 219.106(d) ~~of this Part~~, or on and after the initial start-up date, whichever is later, the owner or operator of a flat wood paneling coating line subject to the requirements in Section 219.217 ~~of this Subpart~~ must ~~shall~~ comply with the following:
 - 1) By August 1, 2010, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, submit a certification to the Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements in Section 219.217(c) and (d) ~~of this Subpart~~; and
 - 2) Notify the Agency of any violation of Section 219.217 ~~of this Subpart~~ by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting such violation to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation.
 - 3)
- j) On and after January 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility subject to the requirements of this Subpart under Section 219.208(f)(1) must comply with the following:
 - 1) Each owner or operator using coatings listed in Section 219.204(r) must:
 - A) Maintain a current list of coatings in use with category and VOM content as applied; and
 - B) Record coating usage on an annual basis.
 - 2) Each owner or operator using touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) must:
 - A) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume used of each touch-up coating that does not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2), as applied in each aerospace coating operation, per 24-hour period and per month;
 - B) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source records of such calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used source-wide for each 24-hour period;
 - C) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source records of such calculations, of the combined volume of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) used source-wide for the month and the rolling 12-month period;

- D) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled under subsections (j)(2)(A), (j)(2)(B), and (j)(2)(C) on or before January 31 of the following year;
 - E) Maintain at the source for a minimum period of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (j)(2) and make such records available to the Agency upon request; and
 - F) Notify the Agency in writing if the combined use of touch-up coatings that do not meet the limitations of Section 219.204(r)(2) at the source ever exceeds a volume of 2.85 l (3 quarts) per 24-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling 12-month period within 30 days after any such exceedance. Such notification must include a copy of any records of such exceedance.
- 3) Each owner or operator using cleaning solvents required in Section 219.219(e) or (g) must:
- A) For aqueous and semiaqueous hand-wipe cleaning solvents, maintain a list of materials used with corresponding water contents;
 - B) For vapor pressure compliant hand-wipe cleaning solvents:
 - i) Maintain a current list of cleaning solvents in use with their respective vapor pressures or, for blended solvents, VOM composite vapor pressures.
 - ii) Record cleaning solvent usage on an annual basis; and
 - C) For cleaning solvents with a vapor pressure greater than 45 mm Hg used in exempt hand-wipe cleaning operations:
 - i) Maintain a list of exempt hand-wipe cleaning processes.
 - ii) Record cleaning solvent usage on an annual basis.
- 4) Each owner or operator using control equipment under Section 219.207(n), must meet all applicable testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of Section 219.105(c), (d), and (e).
- 5) By January 1, 2021, or upon initial start-up, whichever is later, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must submit a certification to the

Agency that includes a description of the practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 219.219(e) and (g).

- 6) Each owner and operator of an aerospace facility must notify the Agency of any violation of this Part by providing a description of the violation and copies of records documenting such violation to the Agency within 30 days following the occurrence of the violation.

k) Exempt Aerospace Facilities

- 1) For aerospace facilities that are exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1), by January 1, 2021, or upon initial start-up, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must certify to the Agency that the source is exempt under such provisions. Such certification must include:
- A) A declaration that the source is exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1); and
 - B) Calculations that demonstrate that the source meets the criteria for exemption.
- 2) For sources exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1), on and after January 1, 2021, the owner or operator of an aerospace facility must collect and record all of the following information for each aerospace coating operation and cleaning operation, as applicable, and maintain the information at the source for a period of three years. The owner or operator must, upon request by the Agency or the USEPA, submit the information to the Agency and the USEPA within 30 calendar days from the date of the request, along with any other documentation necessary to demonstrate that the aerospace facility is exempt from the requirements of this Subpart:
- A) The name and identification number of each coating as applied and cleaning solvent used; and
 - B) The weight of VOM per volume and the volume of each coating (minus water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM) as applied and cleaning solvent used on a monthly basis.
- 3) On and after January 1, 2021, any owner or operator of an aerospace facility exempt under Section 219.208(f)(1) must notify the Agency if the source's VOM emissions exceed the criteria in Section 219.208(f)(1) by sending a copy of calculations showing such an exceedance within 30 days after the exceedance occurs.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 219.219 Work Practice Standards for Aerospace Facilities, Automobile and Light Duty Truck Assembly Coatings, and Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings

- a) Every owner or operator of a coating line subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(a)(2) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall:
- 1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;
 - 2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing those materials;
 - 3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials;
 - 4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, and coating-related waste materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;
 - 5) Minimize VOM emissions from cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment;
 - 6) Develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize VOM emissions from cleaning and from purging of equipment associated with coating lines subject to the limitations in Section 219.204(a)(2). The plan must shall specify practices and procedures that the source will follow to ensure that VOM emissions from the operations listed in this subsection (a)(6) are minimized. If the owner or operator of the subject coating line has already implemented a work practice plan for the coating line under pursuant to Subpart III of 40 CFR 63, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 ~~of this Part~~, the owner or operator may revise the plan as necessary to comply with this Section.
 - A) Vehicle body wiping;
 - B) Coating line purging;
 - C) Flushing of coating systems;
 - D) Cleaning of spray booth grates, walls, and equipment; and
 - F) Cleaning of external spray booth areas.

- b) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~of this Section~~, every owner or operator of a coating line described in Section 219.204(q) ~~of this Subpart~~ must shall:
- 1) Store all VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, cleaning materials, and used shop towels in closed containers;
 - 2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials;
 - 3) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;
 - 4) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;
 - 5) Minimize VOC emissions from cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers; and
 - 6) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:
 - A) Electrostatic spray;
 - B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;
 - C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(C), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;
 - D) Roll coating;
 - E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (b)(6)(E), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;
 - F) Airless spray;
 - G) Air-assisted airless spray; or

- H) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.
- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) ~~of this Section~~, the application method limitations in subsection (b)(6) do shall not apply to the following:
- 1) Coating lines complying with Section 219.207(m)(1);
 - 2) For metal parts and products coating operations: touch-up coatings, repair coatings, textured finishes, stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid-film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, magnetic data storage disk coatings, and plastic extruded onto metal parts to form a coating;
 - 3) For pleasure craft surface coating operations: extreme high gloss coatings;
 - 4) For plastic parts and products coating operations: airbrush operations using 18.9 liters (5 gallons) or less of coating per year.
 - 5) For ammunition sealant operations: cap sealants and mouth waterproofing sealants.
- d) Subsections (e) and (g) do not apply to the following activities where cleaning of aerospace components and vehicles may take place: research and development, quality control, laboratory testing, and cleaning of electronic parts and assemblies (except for cleaning of completed assemblies). Subsections (e) and (g) also do not apply to aerospace facility operations involving space vehicles or rework operations performed on antique aerospace vehicles or components. Subsections (e) and (g) also do not apply to aqueous cleaning solvents.
- e) Except as provided in subsections (d) and (f), every owner or operator of an aerospace facility must:
- 1) Ensure that all fresh and used cleaning solvents, except semi-aqueous cleaning solvents, used in solvent cleaning operations are stored in containers that must be kept closed at all times except when filling or emptying;
 - 2) Ensure that mixing and storage containers used for VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials;

- 3) Ensure that cloth and paper, or other absorbent applicators, moistened with cleaning solvents are stored in closed containers (cotton-tipped swabs used for very small cleaning operations are exempt);
- 4) Minimize spills of VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials;
- 5) Convey VOM-containing coatings, thinners, coating-related waste materials, and cleaning materials from one location to another in closed containers or pipes;
- 6) Minimize VOM emissions from cleaning of application, storage, mixing, and conveying equipment by ensuring that equipment cleaning is performed without atomizing the cleaning solvent and all spent solvent is captured in closed containers; and
- 7) Apply all coatings using one or more of the following application methods:
 - A) Electrostatic spray;
 - B) High volume low pressure (HVLP) spray;
 - C) Flow coating. For the purposes of this subsection (e)(7)(C), flow coating means a non-atomized technique of applying coating to a substrate with a fluid nozzle with no air supplied to the nozzle;
 - D) Roll coating;
 - E) Dip coating, including electrodeposition. For purposes of this subsection (e)(7)(E), electrodeposition means a water-borne dip coating process in which opposite electrical charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate due to the electrochemical potential difference that is created;
 - F) Brush coating;
 - G) Cotton-tipped swab application; or
 - H) Another coating application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equal to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying, if the method is approved in writing by the Agency.
- f) The application method limitations in subsection (e)(7) do not apply to the following:

- 1) Any situation that normally requires the use of an airbrush or an extension on the spray gun to properly reach limited access spaces;
- 2) The application of aerospace specialty coatings;
- 3) The application of coatings that contain fillers that adversely affect atomization with HVLP spray guns and that the Agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods specified in subsection (e)(7) above;
- 4) The application of coatings that normally have a dried film thickness of less than 0.0013 centimeter (0.0005 inch) and that the Agency has determined cannot be applied by any of the application methods specified in subsection (e)(7) above;
- 5) The use of airbrush application methods for stenciling, lettering, and other identification markings;
- 6) The use of hand-held spray can application methods; and
- 7) Application of touch-up and repair coatings.

g) Cleaning Operations at Aerospace Facilities

- 1) Hand-wipe cleaning at aerospace facilities. Hand-wipe cleaning (excluding cleaning of spray gun equipment performed in accordance with subsection (g)(3)) must use cleaning solvents that meet the definition of aqueous cleaning solvent or have a composite vapor pressure of 45 mm Hg (24.1 in. H₂O) or less at 20°C (68°F).
- 2) The following cleaning operations are exempt from the requirements of subsection (g)(1):
 - A) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of components of breathing oxygen systems that are exposed to the breathing oxygen;
 - B) Cleaning during the manufacture, assembly, installation, maintenance, or testing of parts, subassemblies, or assemblies that are exposed to strong oxidizers or reducers (e.g., nitrogen tetroxide, liquid oxygen, hydrazine);
 - C) Cleaning and surface activation prior to adhesive bonding;
 - D) Cleaning of electronics parts and assemblies containing electronics parts;

- E) Cleaning of aircraft fluid systems and ground support equipment fluid systems that are exposed to the fluid, including air-to-air heat exchangers and hydraulic fluid systems;
 - F) Cleaning of fuel cells, fuel tanks, and confined spaces;
 - G) Surface cleaning of solar cells, coated optics, and thermal control surfaces;
 - H) Cleaning during fabrication, assembly, installation, and maintenance of upholstery, curtains, carpet, and other textile materials used on the interior of the aircraft;
 - I) Cleaning of metallic and nonmetallic materials used in honeycomb cores during the manufacture or maintenance of these cores, and cleaning of the completed cores used in the manufacture of aerospace vehicles or components;
 - J) Cleaning of aircraft transparencies, polycarbonate, or glass substrates;
 - K) Cleaning and solvent usage associated with research and development, quality control, or laboratory testing;
 - L) Cleaning operations, using nonflammable liquids, conducted within 5 feet of energized electrical systems. Energized electrical systems means any AC or DC electrical circuit on an assembled aircraft once electrical power is connected, including interior passenger and cargo areas, wheel wells and tail sections; and
 - M) Cleaning operations identified as essential uses under the Montreal Protocol for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency Administrator has allocated essential use allowances or exemptions in 40 CFR 82.4.
- 3) Spray gun cleaning at aerospace facilities. Spray gun cleaning, in which spray guns are used for the application of coatings or any other materials that require the spray guns to be cleaned, must be cleaned by one or more of the following methods:
- A) Enclosed system.
 - i) Clean the spray gun in an enclosed system that is closed at all times except when inserting or removing the spray gun. Cleaning must consist of forcing solvent through the gun.

- ii) Each owner or operator using an enclosed spray gun cleaner must visually inspect the seals and all other potential sources of leaks at least once per month. Each inspection must occur while the spray gun cleaner is in operation. If leaks are found in the enclosed system, the enclosed cleaner must be shut down until the leak is repaired or its use is permanently discontinued.

- B) Nonatomized cleaning. Clean the spray gun by placing cleaning solvent in the pressure pot and forcing it through the gun with the atomizing cap in place. Atomizing air must not be used. Direct the cleaning solvent from the spray gun into a vat, drum, or other waste container that is closed when not in use.

- C) Disassembled spray gun cleaning. Disassemble the spray gun and clean the components by hand in a vat, which must remain closed at all times except when in use. Alternatively, soak the components in a vat, which must remain closed during the soaking period and when not inserting or removing components.

- D) Atomizing cleaning. Clean the spray gun by forcing the cleaning solvent through the gun and direct the resulting atomized spray into a waste container that is fitted with a device designed to capture the atomized cleaning solvent emissions.

- 4) Flush cleaning at aerospace facilities. For cleaning solvents used in flush cleaning of parts, assemblies, and coating line components, the used cleaning solvent (except for semiaqueous cleaning solvents) must be emptied into an enclosed container or collection system that is kept closed when not in use or captured with wipers provided they comply with the housekeeping requirements of (e)(1) through (3). Aqueous cleaning solvents are exempt from these requirements.

(Source: Amended at 45 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)