

If the attached state proposed regulations are adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board according to the schedule set forth in Exhibit C of the settlement agreement resolving Wisconsin v. Reilly lawsuit U.S. EPA's intent is to approve these state proposed regulations as a SIP revision in lieu of federal promulgation of these RACT rules.

The Exhibit C schedule referred to above is set forth below in its entirety:

EXHIBIT C

<u>Action</u>	<u>Deadline</u>
Illinois EPA proposals filed	9-30-89
Illinois Pollution Control Board decides EcIS question and publishes first notice	12-22-89
Pollution Control Board holds hearing and publishes second notice	3-16-90
JCAR completes action and PCB adopts final rule	5-25-89

While the proposal does not state whether the Wisconsin court has ruled on the acceptability of the proposed settlement, the Board must proceed in this matter as if these deadlines do in fact apply in this proceeding, as the above schedule affords the Board less than seven months to complete this rulemaking.

The Board will not repeat the summary of the proposed changes in the Agency's September 29, 1989 statement of reasons. However, as the Agency has grouped its rules by the SIP deficiency to which they respond, there is no readily apparent overview of the sections and sources to which this rulemaking potentially applies.

The potentially affected sources include solvent cleaning operations, coating operations, major sources in urban areas which are non-attainment for ozone, printing and publishing operations, synthetic organic chemical and polymer manufacturers, synthetic organic chemicals and polymer manufacturers, petroleum refiners, dry cleaners, paint and ink manufacturers, miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing processes, miscellaneous formulation manufacturing processes and miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing processes.

BOARD REVISIONS AND COMMENTS

The Board will not comment on each of the minor revisions made throughout these rules. Generally, these include amendment of references to various other sections or subsections within a section, back references to incorporation by reference sections, addition of appropriate source notes,

insertions of references to kg/day as well as lbs/day, and similar changes which are matters of form or correction of obvious typographical errors only. There are, however, some areas in which the Board has made what could amount to substantive language changes, or has questions as to whether the Agency language which the Board has proposed for first notice is reflective of the Agency's intent. These sections will be commented on. Rather than grouping these changes by SIP deficiencies, the Board will address sections in numerical order. The Agency and other participants may wish to direct particular attention to these sections, concerning which comment is particularly invited.

The Board notes that it has not followed its usual practice of "modernizing" portions of the rules which the Agency has not proposed to change. The Board has not done so because intermingling of "federally required" changes and other changes in this proceeding could raise legal uncertainties about the use of Section 28.2 procedures. Proposals for changes other than those proposed by the Agency must be put over into another docket.

PART 211 DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 211.122 Definitions

"Alternative Test Method"

The proposed "alternative test method" definition has been deleted, being too vague to meet APA standards. In the one section in which this term appears, Section 215.929, a reference has been inserted to 40 CFR 60.2, which contains procedures for alternative test method demonstrations.

"Vinyl Coating"

The proposed definition for vinyl coating uses the undefined terms "organisol" and "plastisol". The Board requests the Agency to consider proposing definitions for these terms.

"Volatile Organic Material Content"

In the last line, the Board has inserted the word "coating" before the last word, "material".

PART 215 ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS

Section 215.105 Incorporation by Reference

Throughout this Part, when individual sections reference material which has been incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, the section contains the date of the material. For example, in Section 215.102(a), the reference is to "40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988)". As a general matter, the Board prefers to have the date appear only once, in the incorporation by reference Section (215.105), to avoid having to update several individual sections whenever the incorporation section is updated. This can cause problems if an individual section is missed and is not updated. This is a problem which has occurred here. In Section 215.105, the 40 CFR 60 reference has been updated from the 1986 edition to the 1988 edition. Section 215.432 references the

1986 edition, a reference which the Agency did not propose to correct to 1988, an omission which the Board believes was inadvertent.

The Board also notes that various sections reference 40 CFR 60 Appendix A (July 12, 1988). The Board finds no CFR amendments of that date, assumes that the correct date is July 1, and has made the correction.

The Board has retained the date references in the individual sections as the Agency has proposed, but requests the Agency to comment as to whether such references can be deleted to avoid future problems.

In Section 215.105 itself, the Agency proposed incorporation of an undated ASTM test method, ASTM D-4457. The reference has been corrected to ASTM D-4457-85. In subsection (g), the Board has incorporated all of 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1988), rather than simply Appendix A.

Section 215.128 Measurement of Seal Gaps.

The Agency proposal had numbered this Section as "215.218", a typographical error which has been corrected.

Section 215.186 Compliance Dates

In this Section, and other as well, the Agency proposed compliance dates which read "_____ (date of adoption) and "_____ (one year from date of adoption)." This is an unacceptable format. The Board's options were to insert a date certain, or to insert the phrase "the effective date of this Section." A Section is effective only upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of an APA correct file copy. The sheer mechanics of preparation and mailing the file copy dictate that the effective date is after the date of adoption.

The Board has chosen to insert "May 25, 1990" as the date of adoption, as it is the last date for adoption as provided in the Wisconsin settlement schedule. In the event this rulemaking should proceed significantly ahead of schedule, the Board would propose to revise the date at second notice. Comment is requested on this approach.

Section 215.206 Exemptions From Emission Limitations

The Board has retained the Agency language in this Section. However, the Board finds the language of subsections b) and d) somewhat unclear, and questions whether the Agency's intent is better expressed by the following language:

if a source "is or was ever subject to the requirements of this subpart, the requirements of the subpart will continue to apply to the [source] notwithstanding a reduction in emissions ~~to~~ ~~below~~ ~~the~~ ~~exemption~~ ~~level~~ ~~in~~ ~~subsection~~ (a).

This question also applies to Section 215.602.

Sections 215.409 and 215.467 Testing Methods for VOM Content

The Board has retained these sections as proposed by the Agency. The Board believes however, that it may be more efficient to move the content of these sections to Section 215.208. Comment is requested.

Section 215.421 General Requirements
Section 215.445 Leaks: General Requirements

Each of these sections specifies use of a particular leak measurement method, but only Section 215.421 specified a measurement distance. Section 215.445(b) has been modified to conform with Section 215.421(b). However, the Board questions whether it would not be preferable to delete Section 215.421(b) as unnecessary.

Section 215.409 and 215.467 Testing Methods for VOM Content

The Board questions why the content of these Sections has not been placed in Section 215.208.

CONDUCT OF THIS PROCEEDING

The timeframe for action in this proceeding as specified in the Wisconsin settlement agreement are exceedingly tight. To achieve the goal of state adoption of RACT corrections by May 25, 1990, the Board presently believes it must take action pursuant to the following tentative timetable:

October 23-27	Special Board Meeting for EcIS determination
November-December, 1989	Completion of merit hearings
January, 1990	Post-hearing Comment period; EcIS hearing if Board requests EcIS
February, 1990	Board deliberation and preparation of second notice Opinion and Order
March 8, 1990	Adoption of second notice at regular Board Meeting
May 24, 1990	Adoption of Final Order

The Board observes that the above schedule contemplates that if the Board requests an EcIS, the Board would request its submittal by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources within approximately 60 days. While Section 28.2 by its terms allows DENR 6 months in which to prepare an EcIS, the Wisconsin settlement does not, since it allows only seven months for completion of the rulemaking. The Board further notes that DENR has previously prepared many RACT rule EcISes, portions of which may be relevant to this proceeding. If, after analysis of comments, the Board finds that additional assistance from DENR would be helpful, the Board may well specify limited areas of inquiry.

The Board directs its Hearing Officer in this matter to take all necessary steps to manage this proceeding consistent with this schedule, including but not limited to expeditious scheduling of hearing, required pre-filing of testimony and questions, continuation of hearing on the record on a day-to-day basis if necessary to complete all hearings in December, and receipt of expedited transcripts. As this is not a proceeding whose conclusion can be delayed due to late appearance by affected sources, the Board would appreciate any assistance that the environmental bar, industry and trade associations, and environmental groups can give in making known to their clients and members that this proceeding must, and will, be handled in an expedited manner.

ORDER

The Board hereby proposes the following rules for first notice publication in the Illinois Register:

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

PART 201
PERMITS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBPART C: PROHIBITIONS

Section	
201.141	Prohibition of Air Pollution
201.142	Construction Permit Required
201.143	Operating Permits for New Sources
201.144	Operating Permits for Existing Sources
201.146	Exemptions from Permit Requirement
201.147	Former Permits
201.148	Operation Without Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule
201.149	Operation During Malfunction, Breakdown or Startups
201.150	Circumvention
201.151	Design of Effluent Exhaust Systems

Section 201.146 Exemptions from Permit Requirements

No permit is required for the following classes of equipment:

- a) Air contaminant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers or combustion shutoffs;
- b) Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;

- c) Fuel burning emissions sources for indirect systems and for heating and reheating furnace systems used exclusively for residential or commercial establishments using gas and/or fuel oil exclusively with a total capacity of less than 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr) input;
- d) Fuel burning emission sources other than those listed in subsection (c) for indirect heating systems with a total capacity of less than 293 kW (1 mmbtu/hr) input;
- e) Mobile internal combustion and jet engines, marine installation and locomotives;
- f) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis;
- g) Painting operations at a plant, which plant uses using not in excess of 18,925 l (5,000 gal) of paint (including thinner) per year; except coating lines subject to the requirements of 215 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subparts F and PP;
- h) Any emission source acquired exclusively for domestic use, except that a permit shall be required for any incinerator and for any burning emission source using solid fuel with a total capacity of 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr) input or more;
- i) Stationary internal combustion engines of less than 1118 kW (1500 horsepower);
- j) Stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;
- k) Safety devices designed to protect life and limb, provided that safety devices associated with an emission source shall be included within the permit for such emission source;
- l) Storage tanks for liquids for retail dispensing except for storage tanks located at gasoline dispensing facilities that are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583;
- m) All printing operations using less than 2839 l (750 gal) of organic solvents per year;
- n) Storage tanks of organic liquids with a capacity of less than 18,925 l (5000 gal) except for storage tanks located at gasoline dispensing facilities that are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583;
- o) Flanged and threaded pipe connections, vessel manways and process valves capable of discharging specified air contaminants to the atmosphere;
- p) Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory testing and analyses;

- q) All storage tanks of Illinois crude oil with capacity of less than 151,400 l (40,000 gal) located on oil field sites;
- r) All organic material-water single or multiple compartment effluent water separator facilities for Illinois crude oil of vapor pressure of less than 35.4 kPa absolute (5 psia);
- s) Grain handling operations, exclusive of grain-drying operations, with an annual grain through-put not exceeding 300,000 bushels.;
- t) Grain-drying operations with a total grain-drying capacity not exceeding 750 bushels per hour for 5% moisture extraction at manufacturer's rated capacity, using the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers incorporated by reference in Section 201.104.;
- u) Portable grain-handling equipment and one-turn storage space;
- v) Cold cleaning degreasers;
- w) Coin-operated dry cleaning operations; and
- x) Dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene.

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

PART 211

SUBPART B: DEFINITIONS

Section

211.121 Other Definitions
211.122 Definitions

Section 211.122 Definitions

"Automobile or Light Duty Truck Refinishing": the repainting of used automobiles or light duty trucks.

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

"Coating": For purposes of these rules, a coating includes a material applied to a substrate for decorative, protective or other functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to paints, varnishes, sealers, adhesives, diluents and thinners.

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

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

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

"Fabric Coating": the coating of a textile substrate., including operations where the coating impregnates the substrate.

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

"Paper Coating": the application of a coating material to paper or pressure sensitive tapes, regardless of substrate, including web coatings on plastic fibers and decorative coatings on metal foil. Such applications include operations where the coating impregnates the substrate.

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

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

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

"Transfer Efficiency": the weight or volume ratio of the amount of coating solids adhering to the material being coated divided by the weight or volume deposited onto a part or product to the total amount of coating solids delivered to the coating applicator and multiplied by 100 to equal a percentage used.

"Vinyl Coating": the application of a topcoat or printing to vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets; provided, however, that the application of an organisol or plastisol is not vinyl coating.

"Volatile Organic Material Content": the emissions of volatile organic material which would result from the exposure of a coating, printing ink, fountain solution, tire spray, dry cleaning waste or other similar material to the air, including any drying or curing, in the absence of any control equipment. VOMC is typically expressed as Kg VOM/liter (lb VOM/gallon) of coating or coating solids, or Kg VOM/Kg (lb VOM/lb) of material.

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

PART 215
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
215.100	Introduction
215.101	Clean-up and Disposal Operations
215.102	Testing Methods
215.103	Abbreviations and Conversion Factors
215.104	Definitions
215.105	Incorporations by Reference
215.106	Afterburners
215.107	Determination of Applicability

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING
OPERATIONS

Section	
215.121	Storage Containers
215.122	Loading Operations
215.123	Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks
215.124	External Floating Roofs
215.125	Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.126	Compliance Plan
215.127	Emissions Testing
<u>215.128</u>	<u>Measurement of Seal Gaps</u>

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section	
215.181	Solvent Cleaning in General
215.182	Cold Cleaning
215.183	Open Top Vapor Degreasing
215.184	Conveyorized Degreasing
215.185	Compliance Plan

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section	
215.202	Compliance Schedules
215.204	Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Plants
215.205	Alternative Emission Limitations
215.206	Exemptions from Emission Limitations
215.207	Compliance by Aggregation of Emission Sources
215.208	Testing Methods for <u>Solvent Volatile Organic Material</u> Content
215.209	Exemption from General Rule on Use of Organic Material

- 215.210 Alternative Compliance Schedule
- 215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
- 215.212 Compliance Plan
- 215.213 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan

SUBPART H: SPECIAL LIMITATIONS FOR SOURCES IN MAJOR URBANIZED
AREAS WHICH ARE NONATTAINMENT FOR OZONE

- Section
- 215.240 Applicability
 - 215.241 External Floating Roofs
 - 215.245 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing
 - 215.249 Compliance Dates

SUBPART P: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

- Section
- 215.401 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing
 - 215.402 Exemptions
 - 215.403 Applicability of Subpart K
 - 215.404 Testing and Monitoring (Repealed)
 - 215.405 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
 - 215.406 Alternative Compliance Plan
 - 215.407 Compliance Plan
 - 215.408 Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing
 - 215.409 Testing Methods of Volatile Organic Material Content
 - 215.410 Emissions Testing

SUBPART Q: LEAKS FROM SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND
POLYMER MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

- Section
- 215.420 Applicability
 - 215.421 General Requirements
 - 215.422 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks
 - 215.423 Inspection Program for Leaks
 - 215.424 Repairing Leaks
 - 215.425 Recordkeeping for Leaks
 - 215.426 Report for Leaks
 - 215.427 Alternative Program for Leaks
 - 215.428 Compliance Dates
 - 215.429 Compliance Plan
 - 215.430 General Requirements
 - 215.431 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks
 - 215.432 Inspection Program for Leaks
 - 215.433 Repairing Leaks
 - 215.434 Recordkeeping for Leaks
 - 215.435 Report for Leaks
 - 215.436 Alternative Program for Leaks
 - 215.437 Open-Ended Valves
 - 215.438 Standards for Control Devices
 - 215.439 Compliance Date

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT

MATERIALS

Section	
215.441	Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal
215.442	Vacuum Producing Systems
215.443	Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator
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215.445	Leaks General Requirements
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215.447	Monitoring Program for Leaks
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Section	
215.461	Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires
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Section	
215.581	Bulk Gasoline Plants
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215.584	Gasoline Delivery Vessels
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Section	
215.601	Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners
215.602	Exemptions
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215.604	Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.605	Compliance Plan
215.606	Exception to Compliance Plan <u>(Repealed)</u>
215.607	Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners
215.608	Operating Practices for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners
215.609	Program for Inspection and Repair of Leaks
215.610	<u>Testing and Monitoring Compliance Procedures</u>
215.611	Exemption for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners
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215.614	<u>Test Method for Volatile Organic Material Content of Wastes</u>

215.615 Emission Testing

SUBPART AA: PAINT AND INK MANUFACTURING

Section

- 215.620 Applicability
- 215.621 Exemption for Waterbase Material and Heatset Offset Ink
- 215.623 Permit Conditions
- 215.624 Open-top Mills, Tanks, Vats or Vessels
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- 215.626 Storage Tanks
- 215.628 Leaks
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- 215.636 Compliance Date

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

Section

- 215.875 Applicability of Subpart BB
- 215.877 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants
- 215.879 Compliance Date
- 215.881 Compliance Plan
- 215.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan
- 215.886 Emissions Testing and Monitoring

SUBPART PP: MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section

- 215.920 Applicability
- 215.923 Permit Conditions
- 215.926 Control Requirements
- 215.928 Testing
- 215.929 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

SUBPART QQ: MISCELLANEOUS FORMULATION MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section

- 215.940 Applicability
- 215.943 Permit Conditions
- 215.946 Control Requirements
- 215.948 Testing

SUBPART RR: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

Section

- 215.960 Applicability
- 215.963 Permit Conditions
- 215.966 Control Requirements
- 215.968 Testing

Section 215.102 Testing Methods

- a) The total organic material concentrations in an effluent stream shall be measured by a flame ionization detector, or by other methods approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) according to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.
- a) Volatile organic material or organic material concentrations in a stream is measured by Method 18, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compounds incorporated by reference in 215.105 except as follows. ASTM D-4457 may be used for halogenated organic compounds. Method 25, 25A or 25B, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in 215.105 may be substituted for Method 18 provided the source owner or operator submits calibration data and other proof that this method provides the information in the emission units of the applicable standard. The volumetric flow rate and gas velocity is determined in accordance with Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3 and 4, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in 215.105.
- b) Measurement of Vapor Pressures
- 1) For a single-component, the actual vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials) Method D-2789-83 (Approved 1983), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source 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 (1986-1987), Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, John A. Dean, editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1985).
 - 2) For a mixture, the actual vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D-2879-83 (Approved 1983), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, or the vapor pressure may be taken as either:
 - A) If the vapor pressure of the volatile organic liquid is specified in the applicable rule, the lesser of the sum of the actual vapor pressure of each component or each volatile organic material component, as determined in accordance with Section 215.102(b)(1), weighted by its mole fraction; or
 - B) If the vapor pressure of the organic material or volatile organic material is specified in the applicable rule, the sum of the actual vapor pressure of each such component as determined in accordance with Section 215.102(b)(1) weighted by its mole fraction.

Section 215.104 Definitions

"Furniture Coating Application Line": The combination of coating application equipment, flash-off area, spray booths, ovens, conveyors, and other equipment operated in a predetermined sequence for purpose of

applying coating materials to wood furniture.

Section 215.105 Incorporation by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference:

- a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103:
 - 1) ASTM D 1644-59 Method A
 - 2) ASTM D 1475-60
 - 3) ASTM D 2369-73
 - 4) ASTM D 2879-83 (Approved 1983)
 - 5) ASTM D 323-82 (Approved 1982)
 - 6) ASTM D 86-82 (Approved 1982)
 - 7) ASTM E 260-73 (Approved 1973), E 168-67 (Reapproved 1977), E 169-63 (Reapproved 1981), E 20 (Approved 1985)
 - 8) ASTM D 97-66
 - 9) ASTM D 1946-67
 - 10) ASTM D 2382-76
 - 11) ASTM D 2504-83
 - 12) ASTM D 2382-83
 - 13) ASTM D-4457-85
- b) Federal Standard 141a, Method 4082.1.
- c) National Fire Codes, National Fire Prevention Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269 (1979).
- d) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026, Appendix A.
- e) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051 Appendix A and Appendix B (December 1978).
- f) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972
- g) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A ~~(1986)~~ (July 1, 1988).
- h) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-

450/2-78-041.

(BOARD NOTE: The incorporations by reference listed above contain no later amendments or editions.)

Section 215.122 Loading Operations

- a) No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading facility having through-put of greater than 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck or trailer unless such loading facility is equipped with submerged loading pipes or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Agency according to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 submerged fill.
- b) No person shall cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 946 l (250 gal), unless such tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe or an equivalent device approved by the Agency according to the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, submerged fill or unless such tank is a pressure tank as described in Section 215.121(a) or is fitted with a recovery system as described in Section 215.121(b)(2).
- c) Exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitations of this Section shall only apply to the loading of volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3°K (70°F).

Section 215.124 External Floating Roofs

- a) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 215.123(b), no owner or operator of a stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof shall cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:
 - 1) The tank has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted secondary seal) or any other device which controls volatile organic material emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a rim mounted secondary seal;
 - 2) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:
 - A) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and
 - B) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter (1.0 square inches per foot of tank diameter), as

determined by methods or procedures approved by the Agency;

- 3) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;
 - 4) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;
 - 5) Inspections are conducted prior to May 1 of each year to insure compliance with Section 215.124(a);
 - 6) The secondary seal gap is measured prior to May 1 of each year; in accordance with methods or procedures approved by the Agency;
 - 7) Records of the types of volatile petroleum liquid stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, the results of the inspections and the results of the secondary seal gap measurements are maintained and available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made;
 - 8) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with Section 215.124(a), at his own expense, demonstrates compliance by methods or procedures approved by the Agency; and
 - 9) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with Sections 215.123 and 215.124 notifies the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.
- b) The requirements of Section 215.124(a) Subsection (a) shall not does not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:
- 1) Exempted under Section 215.123(a)(2) through 215.123(a)(6);
 - 2) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);
 - 3) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, or a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at 294.3° K (70° F) is stored; or
 - 4) Used to store crude oil.

Section 215.127 Emissions Testing

- a) Any tests of organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of an organic material emission source required to comply with this Subpart shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct an organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.128 Measurement of Seal Gaps

- a) Any measurements of secondary seal gaps shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb (July 1, 1988).
- b) A person planning to conduct a measurement of seal gaps to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned performance of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.181 Solvent Cleaning in General

In Counties, other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair or Will the requirements of Sections 215.182 through 215.184 shall not apply:

- a) To sources whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 6.8 kg (15 lbs) in any one day, nor 1.4 kg (3 lbs) in any one hour; or
- b) To sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance, provided that:
 - 1) The operation of the sources is not an integral part of the production process;
 - 2) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kg (800 lbs) in any calendar month; and,
 - 3) The exemption is approved in writing by the Agency.

Section 215.206 Exemptions from Emission Limitations

- a) In Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair or Will County, the limitations of this Subpart do not apply to the following individual coating lines if such coating lines at the plant as a group would emit less than 6.806 kg/day (15

lbs/day) volatile organic material, if no control equipment were used (For example, for can coating lines subject to Section 215.204(b), individual can coating lines within a plant would not be subject to the limitations of this Subpart if the combined actual emissions of volatile organic material from the can coating lines as a group do not exceed 6.806 kg/day (15 lb/day) before add-on controls.):

- 1) Automobile or light duty truck coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(a);
 - 2) Can coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(b);
 - 3) Paper coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.201(c);
 - 4) Coil coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(d);
 - 5) Fabric coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(e);
 - 6) Vinyl coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(f);
 - 7) Metal furniture coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(g);
 - 8) Large appliance coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(h);
 - 9) Magnet wire coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(i); or
 - 10) Miscellaneous metal parts and products coating lines, and heavy off-highway vehicle products coating lines subject to the limitations of Section 215.204(j) or (k).
- b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair or Will County, if a coating line is ever subject to the requirements of this Subpart, the requirements of the Subpart will continue to apply to the coating line notwithstanding a reduction in emissions so as to qualify for exemption.
- a)c) In Counties other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Will, the limitations of this Subpart shall not apply to:
- 1) Coating plants whose emissions of volatile organic material as limited by the operating permit will not exceed 22.7 Mg/year (25 T/year), in the absence of air pollution control equipment; or.
 - 2) Sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or

determination of product quality and commercial acceptance provided that:

- A) The operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process;
 - B) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kg (800 lbs) in any calendar month; and,
 - C) The exemption is approved in writing by the Agency.
- 3) Interior body spray coating material for three-piece steel cans used by National Can Corporation at its Rockford can manufacturing plant in Loves Park, Illinois, provided that:
- A) The emission of volatile organic material from the interior body spray coating line shall not exceed 0.70 kg/l (5.8 lb/gal) of coating material, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator; and
 - B) The emission of volatile organic material shall comply with the provisions of Section 215.204 by use of the internal offset provisions of Section 215.207 computed on a weekly weighted average basis.

d)

- 1) The limitations of this Subpart do not apply to wood furniture coating plants whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 22.7 Mg/year (25T/year) actual emissions, in the absence of air pollution control equipment.
- 2) Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair or Will County, if a wood furniture coating line is or has ever been subject to the requirements of this Subpart, the requirements of the Subpart will continue to apply to the wood furniture coating line notwithstanding a reduction in emissions below the exemption level in subsection (d)(1).

b)e) The limitations of Section 215.204(j) shall not apply to the Waukegan, -- Illinois, facilities of the Outboard Marine Corporation, so long as the emissions of volatile organic material related to the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products at those facilities do not exceed 35 tons per year.

e)f) Notwithstanding the limitations of Section 215.204(k)(2), the John Deere Harvester-Moline Works of Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois, shall not cause or permit the emission of volatile organic material from its existing green and yellow flocoating operations to exceed a weekly average of 6.2 lb/gal.

Section 215.208 Testing Methods for ~~Solvent~~ Volatile Organic Material
Content

a) The following methods of analyzing the solvent content of coatings, as revised from time to time, or any other equivalent procedure approved by the Agency, shall be used as applicable:

- 1) ASTM D 1644 59 Method A
- 2) ASTM D 1475 60
- 3) ASTM D 2269 73
- 4) Federal Standard 141a, Method 4082.1

The VOM content of coatings shall be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105 except for glues and adhesive coatings, two component reactive coatings forming volatile reaction products, coatings requiring energy other than heat to initiate curing, and coatings requiring high temperature catalysis for curing, providing the person proposing testing of the material submits to the Agency proof that the Method 24 results would not be representative and proof that a proposed alternative test methods gives representative, accurate test results. For printing inks, the volatile organic material content shall be determined by Method 24A, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988).

b) Transfer efficiency shall be determined by a method, procedure or standard approved by the USEPA, under the applicable new source performance standard or until such time as USEPA has approved and published such a method, procedure or standard, by any appropriate method, procedure or standard approved by the Agency.

Section 215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.204(j), (k) (1), (m) shall comply with those sections in accordance with the following dates:

- 1) For Section 215.204(j) and (k)(2) Extreme performance prime coat and Final repair coat - air dried, by December 31, 1983.
- 2) For Section 215.204(k)(1) and (m), by December 31, 1987
- 3) For Section 215.204(k)(2) Extreme performance top coat - air dried, in accordance with Section 215.210.
- 4) For Section 215.204(l), by December 31, 1985.

b) If an emission source is not located in one of the nonattainment counties or counties contiguous to nonattainment counties listed below, the owner or operator of the emission source shall comply with the requirements of Section 215.204(j) (k) or (l) no later than December 31, 1987:

Bond	Madison
Clinton	McHenry
Cook	Monroe
DeKalb	Montgomery
DuPage	Morgan
Franklin	Pope
Greene	Randolph
Jackson	Saline
Jersey	Sagamon
Johnson	St. Clair
Kane	Union
Kendall	Washington
Lake	Will
Macoupin	Williamson

(~~Board note~~ BOARD NOTE: Counties are designated as attainment or nonattainment for ozone by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The USEPA noted in its redesignation rulemaking, that it will publish a rulemaking notice on Williamson County's attainment status. (45 Fed. Reg. 21949, May 16, 1983.) Should Williamson Count be redesignated as attainment prior to October 31, 1985, it and the counties contiguous to it will be considered deleted from the above list.)

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this rule, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would other-wise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) shall comply with the requirements of Section 215.204(j), (k) or (l) within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.
- d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), for coating lines subject to this Subpart which were not subject of this Subpart prior to May 25, 1990, the owners and operators of such coating lines shall comply with the requirements of this Subpart by May 25, 1991. For purposes of Section 201.146(g), Exemptions from Permit Requirements, such coating lines shall not be considered subject to Subpart F until May 25, 1991.

Section 215.241 External Floating Roofs

The requirements of subsection 215.124(a) shall not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

- a) Exempted under Section 215.123(a)(2) through (a)(6);
- b) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);
- c) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a

liquid-mounted foam seal, or a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at 294.3°K (70°F) is stored; or

- d) Used to store crude oil with a pour point of 50°F or higher as determined by ASTM Standard D97-66 incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.404 Testing and Monitoring (Repealed)

- a) Upon a reasonable request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source subject to this Subpart shall at his own expense demonstrate compliance by methods or procedures approved by the Agency.
- b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.409 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

The volatile organic material content of fountain solution and all coatings shall be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. The volatile organic material content of printing inks shall be determined by Method 24A, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.410 Emissions Testing

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source required to comply with the limits of this Subpart shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.421 General Requirements

- a) The owner or operator of a plant which has more than 1,500 components in gas or light liquid service, which components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix D, shall conduct leak inspection and repair programs in accordance with this Subpart for that equipment component containing

more than 10 percent volatile organic material as determined by ASTM method E-260, E-168, and E-169, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. A component shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component. The provisions of this Subpart are not applicable if the products listed in Appendix D are made from natural fatty acids for the production of hexadecyl alcohol.

- b) A component shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component as determined by Method 21, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.432 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.430 through, 215.439, shall for the purposes of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program utilizing the test methods specified in USEPA Reference Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (~~1986~~)(1988), incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, consistent with the following provisions:

- a) Test annually those components operated near extreme temperature or pressure such that they would be unsafe to routinely monitor, and those components located for which monitoring would require the elevation of monitoring personnel more than two meters above permanent worker access structures or support surfaces;
- b) Test quarterly all other pressure relief valves in gas service, pumps in light liquid service, valves in light liquid service and in gas service, and compressors.
- c) If less than or equal to 2 percent of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service tested pursuant to subsection (b) are found not to leak for 5 consecutive quarters, no leak tests shall be required for three consecutive quarters. Thereafter, leak tests shall resume for the next quarter. If that test shows less than or equal to 2 percent of the valves in light liquid service and in gas service are leaking, then no tests are required for the next 3 quarters. If more than 2 percent are leaking, then tests are required for the next 5 quarters.
- d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly.
- e) Test immediately any pump seal in light liquid service from which liquids are observed dripping.
- f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere.
- g) Routine instrument monitoring of valves which are not externally regulated, flanges, and components in heavy liquid service, is not

required. However, any valve which is not externally regulated, flange, or component in heavy liquid service that is found to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell or sound shall be repaired as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the leak is found.

- h) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.
- i) Within 1 hour of its detection, a weatherproof, readily visible tag, in bright colors such as red or yellow, bearing an identification number and the date on which the leak was detected must be affixed on the leaking component and remain in place until the leaking component is repaired.
- j) Any component that is in vacuum service or any pressure relief device connected to an operating flare header or to a vapor recovery device is exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section.

Section 215.445 Leaks: General Requirements

- a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall:
 - a)1) Develop a monitoring program plan consistent with the provisions of Section 215.446;
 - b)2) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with the provisions of Section 215.447;
 - e)3) Conduct all tests for leaks in accordance with Method 21, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.
 - e)4) Record all leaking components which have a volatile organic material concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm consistent with the provisions of Section 215.448;
 - d)5) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted pursuant to Section 215.446;
 - e)6) Repair and retest the leaking components as soon as possible within 22 days after the leak is found, but no later than June 1 for the purposes of Section 215.447(a)(1), unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround; and
 - f)7) Report to the Agency consistent with the provisions of Section 215.449.
- b) A component shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component as determined by Method 21, 40 C.F.R. 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks

- a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Section 215.445 shall, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:
- 1) Test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pump seals, pipeline valves, process drains and compressor seals by methods and procedures approved by the Agency not earlier than March 1 or later than June 1 of each year;
 - 2) Again test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service and compressor seals by methods and procedures approved by the Agency not earlier than June 1 or later than August 1 of each year;
 - 3) Observe visually all pump seals weekly;
 - 4) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;
 - 5) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and
 - 6) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.
- b) The requirement of subsection (a) do not apply to:
- 1) Inaccessible valves, storage tank valves and pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from the monitoring requirements in Subsection (a); or
 - 2) Inaccessible valves, provided such valves are tested at least once in each calendar year and the owner or operator of such refinery submits and annual notice to the Agency for such exemption identifying such valves, explaining in detail why such valves are not accessible, and stating the testing provisions which will be followed for such valves.
- c) The Agency may require more frequent monitoring than would otherwise be required by Subsection (a) for components which are demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

Section 215.464 Emissions Testing and Monitoring

- a) Upon a request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with Sections 215.461 through 215.464 shall, at his own expense, demonstrate compliance by methods or procedures approved by the Agency.
- b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission

test shall notify the Agency of the intent to test not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the test so the Agency may at its option observe the test.

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source required to comply with a limit of Sections 215.461 through 215.464 shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.467 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

The volatile organic material content for all VOM emitting materials except printing inks shall be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants

- a) Subject to subsection(e), no person may cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant unless:
 - 1) The delivery vessel and the stationary storage tank are each equipped with a vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d)(4);
 - 2) Each vapor collection system is operating;
 - 3) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker pursuant to the requirements of Section 215.584(b) or (d);
 - 4) The pressure relief valve(s) on the stationary storage tank and the delivery vessel are set to release at no less than 0.7 psi or the highest pressure allowed by state or local fire codes or the guidelines of the National Fire Prevention Association; and
 - 5) The stationary storage tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe.
- b) Subject to subsection(f), no person may cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant into a delivery vessel unless:
 - 1) The requirements set forth in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) are met; and

- 2) Equipment is available at the bulk gasoline plant to provide for the submerged filling of the delivery vessel or the delivery vessel is equipped for bottom loading.
- c) Subject to subsection(e), each owner of a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant shall:
- 1) Equip each stationary storage tank with a vapor control system that meets the requirements of subsection (a) or (b), whichever is applicable;
 - 2) Provide instructions to the operator of the bulk gasoline plant describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and
 - 3) Repair, replace or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.
- d) Subject to subsection(e), each operator of a bulk gasoline plant shall:
- 1) Maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance with the owner's instructions;
 - 2) Promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; and
 - 3) Maintain gauges, meters or other specified testing devices in proper working order;
 - 4) Operate the bulk plant vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:
 - A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water, as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and
 - B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B incorporated by reference in Section 215.105; and
 - C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

- 5) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the bulk plant vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with 215.581(d)(4)(A); and
 - 6) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A) or (B).
- e) The requirements of subsections (a), (c) and (d) shall do not apply to:
- 1) Any stationary storage tank with a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or
 - 2) Any bulk gasoline plant whose ~~annual~~ daily gasoline throughput is less than 350,000 gallons ~~as averaged over the preceding three calendar years~~ on a thirty day rolling average.
- f) The requirements of subsection (b) shall ~~only~~ apply only to bulk gasoline plants:
- 1) That have an ~~annual~~ daily gasoline throughput greater than or equal to ~~1,000,000~~ 4,000 gallons, ~~as averaged over the preceding three calendar years;~~ and on a thirty day rolling average.
 - 2) That either distribute gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of section 215.583(a)(2) or that are located in the following counties: Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will, or Winnebago.
- g) ~~Bulk gasoline plants were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are summarized in Appendix G.~~
- g) For bulk gasoline plants subject to this Subpart which were not subject to this Subpart prior to May 25, 1990, the owners and operators of such bulk gasoline plants shall comply with the requirements of this Subpart by May 25, 1991.
- h) Notwithstanding subsections (e) or (f), if a bulk gasoline plant is ever subject to the requirements of this Subpart, the requirements of this subpart will continue to apply to the bulk gasoline plant notwithstanding a reduction in emissions so as to qualify for exemption.

Section 215.582 Bulk Gasoline Terminals

- a) No person may ~~shall~~ cause or allow the transfer of gasoline into any

delivery vessel from any bulk gasoline terminal unless:

- 1) The bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system that limits emission of volatile organic material to 80 mg/l (0.00067 lbs/gal) of gasoline loaded;
 - 2) The vapor control system is operating and all vapors displaced in the loading of gasoline to the delivery vessel are vented only to the vapor control system;
 - 3) There is no liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use;
 - 4) All loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and
 - 5) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker pursuant to the requirements of Section 215.584(b) or (d); or, if the terminal is driver-loaded, the terminal owner or operator shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section when terminal access authorization is limited to those owners and/or operators of delivery vessels who have provided a current certification as required by Section 215.584(c)(3).
- b) Emissions of organic material from bulk gasoline terminals shall be determined by the procedure described in EPA-450/2-77-026, Appendix A, as revised from time to time, or by any other equivalent procedure approved by the Agency.
- b)e) Bulk gasoline terminals were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are summarized in Appendix C.
- c)d) The operator of a bulk gasoline terminal shall:
- 1) Operate the terminal vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:
 - A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and
 - B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B; and
 - C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.

- 2) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the terminal vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with 215.582(d)(1)(A); and
- 3) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(1)(A) or (B).

Section 215.584 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

- a) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor control by use of vapor collection equipment:
 - 1) Shall have a vapor space connection that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;
 - 2) Shall have its hatches closed at all times during loading or unloading operations, unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;
 - 3) Shall not internally exceed a gauge pressure of 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water;
 - 4) Shall be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operations;
 - 5) Shall not be refilled in Illinois at other than:
 - A) A bulk gasoline terminal that complies with the requirements of Section 215.582 or
 - B) A bulk gasoline plant that complies with the requirements of Section 215.581(b)(1) and (2).
 - 6) Shall be tested annually in accordance with the pressure-vacuum test procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix A, Method 27, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Each vessel must be repaired and retested with 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, when it fails to sustain:
 - A) A pressure drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes; and
 - B) A vacuum drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes.
- b) Any delivery vessel meeting the requirements of Subsection (a) shall

have a sticker affixed to the tank adjacent to the tank manufacturer's data plate which contains the tester's name, the tank identification number and the date of the test. The sticker shall be in a form prescribed by the Agency, and shall be displayed no later than December 31, 1987.

- c) The owner or operator of a delivery vessel shall:
 - 1) Maintain copies of any test required under Subsection (a)(6) for a period of 3 years;
 - 2) Provide copies of these tests to the Agency upon request; and
 - 3) Provide annual test result certification to bulk gasoline plants and terminals where the delivery vessel is loaded.
- d) Any delivery vessel which has undergone and passed a test in another state which has a USEPA-approved leak testing and certification program will satisfy the requirements of Subsection (a). Delivery vessels must display a sticker, decal or stencil approved by the state where tested or comply with the requirements of Subsection (b). All such stickers, decals or stencils shall be displayed no later than December 31, 1987.

Section 215.585 Emissions Testing

- a) Any tests of organic material emissions from bulk gasoline terminals, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the Test Methods and Procedures for the Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals, 40 CFR 60.503 (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emission source subject to this Subpart shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct an organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.601 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners

The owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility which uses perchloroethylene shall:

- a) Vent the entire dryer exhaust through a properly designed and

functioning carbon adsorption system; or equally effective control device; and

- b) Emit no more than 100 ppmv of volatile organic material from the dryer control device before dilution, or achieve a 90 percent average or greater reduction before dilution; and
- c) Immediately repair all components found to be leaking liquid volatile organic material; and
- d) Cook or treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains 25 kg (55 lb) or less of volatile organic material per 100 kg (220 lb) of wet waste material; and
- e) Reduce the volatile organic material from all solvent stills to 60 kg (132 lb) or less per 100 kg (220 lb) of wet waste material; and
- f) Drain all filtration cartridges in the filter housing or other sealed container for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridges; and
- g) Dry all drained filtration cartridges in equipment connected to an emission reduction system or in a manner that will eliminate emission of volatile organic material to the atmosphere a carbon absorption system meeting the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

Section 215.602 Exemptions

The provisions of Section 215.601 are not applicable to perchloroethylene dry cleaning operations which are coin operated or to dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 113.6 liters per calendar month (30 gallons per month) (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene. If a perchloroethylene dry cleaning operation is ever subject to the requirements of this Subpart, the requirements of the Subpart will continue to apply to the operation notwithstanding a reduction in emissions so as to qualify for exemption.

Section 215.603 Testing and Monitoring Leaks

- a) Compliance with Section 215.601(a), (f) and (g) shall be determined by a visual inspection;
- b) Compliance with Section 215.601(c) The presence of leaks shall be determined for purposes of Section 215.601 (c) by a visual inspection of the following: hose connections, unions, couplings and valves; machine door gaskets and seatings; filter head gasket and seating; pumps; base tanks and storage containers; water separators; filter sludge recovery; distillation unit; diverter valves; saturated lint from lint baskets; and cartridge filters; and
- e) Compliance with Section 215.601(b), (d) and (e) shall be determined

by methods or procedures approved by the Agency.

Section 215.606 Exception to Compliance Plan (Repealed)

Coin-operated dry cleaning operations and dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule.

Section 215.610 Testing and Monitoring Compliance Procedures

- a) Compliance with Sections 215.607(b)(2), 215.608 and 215.609 shall be determined by visual inspection; and
- b) Compliance with Sections 215.607(a)(2) and (b)(1) shall be determined by methods described in EPA-450/3-82-009 (1982) and does not include any later amendments or editions.
- c) If a control device is used to comply with Section 215.607(a)(1), then compliance shall be determined using 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 25 (1984) and does not include any later amendments or editions.

Section 215.614 Testing Method for Volatile Organic Material Content of Wastes

The volatile organic material content of wastes shall be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105.

Section 215.615 Emissions Testing

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material emissions source subject to this Subpart shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.620 Applicability

- a) This Subpart shall apply to the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair and Will.
- b) This Subpart shall apply to all paint and ink manufacturing plants which:
 - 1) include process emission sources not subject to Subparts B, E, F, N, P (excluding Section 215.408), Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y or Z of this Part, and which process emission sources as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used, or
 - 2) produce more than 2,000,000 gallons per year of paints or ink formulations, which contain less than 10 percent, by weight, water, and ink formulations not containing as the primary solvents water, Mangle oil, or glycol.
- c) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

Section 215.626 Storage Tanks

- a) The owner or operator shall equip tanks storing volatile organic liquid with a vapor pressure greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at 20C (68F) with pressure/vacuum conservation vents set as a minimum at +/-0.2 kPa (0.029 psi). These vents shall be operated at all times.
- b) Stationary volatile organic liquid storage containers with a capacity greater than 946 liters (250 gallons) shall be equipped with a submerged-fill pipe or bottom fill, which shall be operated at all times.

Section 215.636 Compliance Dates

- a) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart shall comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.
- b) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart which were not subject to this Subpart prior to May 25, 1990 shall comply with its requirements by May 25, 1991.

Section 215.886 Emissions Testing and Monitoring

- a) Upon a reasonable request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a polystyrene plant subject to this Subpart shall at his own expense demonstrate compliance by use of the following method: 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 25 - Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon (1984). The incorporation by reference

contains no later amendments or editions.

- b.) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the agency may observe the test.
- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests conducted to determine control equipment efficiency or control device destruction efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a polystyrene plant subject to this Subpart shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.920 Applicability

- a) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair and Will.
- b) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to a plant's miscellaneous fabricated product manufacturing process emission sources which are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources, not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P (excluding Section 215.408), Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z, which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used.
- c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), the requirements of this Subpart shall continue to apply to a miscellaneous fabricated products manufacturing process emission source which was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.926.
- d) No limits under this Subpart shall apply to:
 - 1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 1.0 ton per year if the total emissions from such sources not complying with Section 215.926 does not exceed 5.0 tons per year, and.

- 2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or Best Available Control Technology, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (1987) or Section 9.4 of the Act. The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 52.21 (1987). This incorporation includes no subsequent amendments or editions.
- e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source shall be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources, emitting VOM, had sufficient size, throughput or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption contained in that Subpart. An emission source is not considered regulated by a Subpart if its emissions are below the applicability cutoff level or if the emission source is covered by an exemption.
- f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

Section 215.926 Control Requirements

- a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material shall operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart shall be:
 - 1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or
 - 2) For coating lines, volatile organic material emissions not to exceed 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating materials as applied, excluding water and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of volatile organic material, on a daily basis. Owners and operators complying with this subsection are not required to comply with Section 215.301; or
 - 3) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained pursuant to Subpart I.
- b) Compliance dates shall be as follows:
 - 1) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart shall comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.
 - 2) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart

which were not subject of his Subpart prior to May 25, 1990 shall comply with its requirements by May 25, 1991.

Section 215.928 Testing

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests to determine control equipment efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with this Subpart, shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.929 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

The volatile organic material content of coatings shall be determined by Method 24, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.105 except for: glues and adhesive coatings; two component reactive coatings forming volatile reaction products; coatings requiring energy other than heat to initiate curing; and, coatings requiring high temperature catalysis for curing; providing the person proposing testing of the material submits to the Agency proof that Method 24 results would not be representative and proof that a proposed alternative test method gives representative, accurate test results. For printing inks, the volatile organic material content shall be determined by Method 24A, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (July 1, 1988) incorporated by reference in Section 215.104.

Section 215.940 Applicability

- a) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair and Will.
- b) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to a plant's miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission sources, which are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources, not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P (excluding Section 215.408), Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z, which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control

equipment were used.

- c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), the requirements of this Subpart shall continue to apply to a miscellaneous formulation manufacturing process emission source which was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.946.
- d) No limits under this Subpart shall apply to:
 - 1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 2.5 tons per year if the total emissions from such sources not complying with Section 215.946 does not exceed 5.0 tons per year, and.
 - 2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or Best Available Control Technology, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (1987) or Section 9.4 of the Act. The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 52.21 (1987). This incorporation includes no subsequent amendments or editions.
- e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source shall be is considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources, emitting VOM, had sufficient size, throughput or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption contained in that Subpart. An emission source is not considered regulated by a Subpart if its emissions are below the applicability cutoff level or if the emission source is covered by an exemption.
- f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

Section 215.946 Control Requirements

- a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material shall operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart shall be is:
 - 1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or
 - 2) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained pursuant to Subpart I.

- b) Compliance dates are as follows:
- 1) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart shall comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.
 - 2) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this subpart which were not subject to this Subpart prior to May 25, 1990 shall comply with its requirements by May 25, 1991.

Section 215.9-3 Testing

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests to determine control equipment efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with this Subpart, shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

Section 215.960 Applicability

- a) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair and Will.
- b) The requirements of this Subpart shall apply to a plant's miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission sources which are not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P, Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z if the plant is subject to this Subpart. A plant is subject to this Subpart if it contains process emission sources, not regulated by Subparts B, E, F, N, P (excluding Section 215.408), Q, R, S, U, V, X, Y, or Z, which as a group would emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic material if no air pollution control equipment were used.
- c) If a plant ceases to fulfill the criteria of subsection (b), the requirements of this Subpart shall continue to apply to a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process emission source which was subject to and met the control requirements of Section 215.966.
- d) No limits under this Subpart shall apply to:

- 1) Emission sources with emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere less than or equal to 1.0 ton per year if the total emissions from such sources not complying with Section 215.966 does not exceed 5.0 tons per year, and
 - 2) Emission sources whose emissions of volatile organic material are subject to limits in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230 or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 231; or the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203; or Best Available Control Technology, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (1987) or Section 9.4 of the Act. The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 52.21 (1987). This incorporation includes no subsequent amendments or editions.
- e) For the purposes of this Subpart, an emission source shall be considered regulated by a Subpart if it is subject to the limits of that Subpart, or it would be subject to the limits of that Subpart if the emission sources, emitting VOM, had sufficient size, throughput or emissions, or if the emission source did not meet a specific exemption contained in that Subpart. An emission source is not considered regulated by a Subpart if its emissions are below the applicability cutoff level or if the emission source is covered by an exemption.
- f) For the purposes of this Subpart, uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions are the emissions of volatile organic material which would result if no air pollution control equipment were used.

Section 215.966 Control Requirements

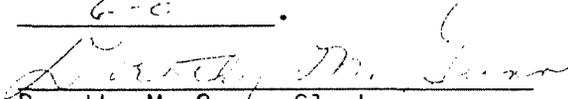
- a) Every owner or operator of an emission source of volatile organic material shall operate in compliance with RACT, which for emission sources subject to this Subpart shall be:
 - 1) Emission capture and control techniques which achieve an overall reduction in uncontrolled volatile organic material emissions of at least 81%; or
 - 2) An adjusted RACT emissions limitation obtained pursuant to Subpart I.
- b) Compliance dates shall be as follows:
 - 1) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart shall comply with its requirements by April 1, 1989.
 - 2) Owners and operators of emission sources subject to this Subpart which were not subject to the Subpart prior to May 25, 1990 shall comply with its requirements by May 25, 1991.

Section 215.968 Testing

- a) Any tests of volatile organic material emissions, including tests to determine control equipment efficiency, shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in Section 215.102.
- b) Upon a request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with this Subpart, shall conduct emissions testing, at his own expense, to demonstrate compliance.
- c) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Order was adopted on the 5th day of October, 1988 by a vote of 6-0.


Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board