

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

August 4, 2005

IN THE MATTER OF:)
)
PETITION OF SCA TISSUE NORTH) AS 05-04
AMERICA, L.L.C.FOR AN ADJUSTED) (Adjusted Standard – Air)
STANDARD FROM: 35 Ill. Adm. Code)
218.301 and 218.302(c))

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by G.T. Girard):

On February 4, 2005, SCA Tissue of North America L.L.C. (SCA Tissue) filed a petition for an adjusted standard pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/28.1 (2004)). SCA Tissue requests an adjusted standard from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301 and 218.302(c) of the Board rules concerning the emission of volatile organic materials (VOM). SCA Tissue is seeking the adjusted standard for the facility located at 13101 South Pulaski Road, Alsip, Cook County.

The Board’s responsibility in this matter arises from the Act (415 ILCS 5/1 *et seq.* (2004)). The Board is charged to “determine, define and implement the environmental control standards applicable in the State of Illinois” (415 ILCS 5/5(b) (2004)), and to “grant . . . an adjusted standard for persons who can justify such an adjustment” (415 ILCS 5/28/1(a) (2004)). More generally, the Board’s responsibility in this matter is based on the checks and balances integral to Illinois environmental governance: the Board is charged with the rulemaking and principal adjudicatory functions, and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) is responsible for carrying out the principal administrative duties.

Based on the record in this proceeding the Board finds that SCA Tissue has justified the issuance of an adjusted standard for the Alsip facility. The Board therefore grants the adjusted standard as requested and with the conditions suggested by the Agency.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On February 4, 2005, SCA Tissue filed a petition for an adjusted standard (Pet.) and a motion to incorporate documents (Mot.) from *In re* Petition of SCA Tissue North America, L.L.C. for an Adjusted Standard from: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301 And 218.302(c), AS 05-1 (AS 05-1). Mot. at 1. SCA Tissue filed AS 05-1 on October 12, 2004. *Id.* On December 2, 2004, the Board dismissed the petition in AS 05-1 because SCA Tissue had failed to publish notice of the adjusted standard petition pursuant to Section 28.1(d)(1) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28.1(d)(1) (2004)). *In re* Petition of SCA Tissue North America, L.L.C. for an Adjusted Standard from: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301 And 218.302(c), AS 05-1 (Dec. 2, 2004). On March 3, 2005, the Board accepted the instant petition for adjusted standard and granted the motion to incorporate the petition from AS 05-1.

On March 24, 2005, the Agency filed a recommendation (Ag. Rec.) supporting the granting of the adjusted standard and suggesting the inclusion of certain conditions. On May 17, 2005, hearing (Tr.) was held before Board Hearing Officer Bradley Halloran. SCA Tissue indicated acceptance of the conditions recommended by the Agency at hearing. Tr. at 15.

ADJUSTED STANDARD PROCEDURE

In both a general rulemaking and a site-specific rulemaking, the Board is required to take the following factors into consideration: the existing physical conditions; the character of the area involved, including the character of the surrounding land uses; zoning classifications; the nature of the receiving body of water; and the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of measuring or reducing a particular type of pollution. 415 ILCS 5/27(a) (2004). The general procedures that govern an adjusted standard proceeding are found at Section 28.1 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28.1 (2004)) and the Board's procedural rules at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104. Section 28.1 of the Act (414 ILCS 5/28.1 (2004)) also requires that the adjusted standard procedure be consistent with Section 27(a) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/27(a) (2004)).

SCA Tissue seeks an adjusted standard from rules of general applicability at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301 and 218.302(c). SCA Tissue is seeking an adjusted standard from a rule of general applicability that does not include a level of justification for the adjusted standard. Therefore, in determining whether an adjusted standard should be granted from a rule of general applicability, the Board must consider, and SCA Tissue has the burden to prove, the factors at Section 28.1(c) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28.1(c) (2004)):

- 1) factors relating to that petitioner are substantially and significantly different from the factors relied upon by the Board in adopting the general regulation applicable to the petitioner;
- 2) the existence of those factors justifies an adjusted standard;
- 3) the requested standard will not result in environmental or health effects substantially and significantly more adverse than the effects considered by the Board in adopting the rule of general applicability; and
- 4) the adjusted standard is consistent with any applicable federal law. 415 ILCS 5/28.1 (2004).

FACILITY AND PROCESS DESCRIPTION

SCA Tissue's facility was constructed in 1988-1989 by the Chicago Tissue Company, L.P. f/k/a FSC Paper Company and now known as XCTC, L.P.. Pet. at 2. The facility was designed to recycle magazine stock into consumer-grade tissue products. *Id.* Ownership of the facility was transferred in 1995 and again in 1999. In 1999, Georgia-Pacific Corporation became the owner. Pet. 2-3. Georgia-Pacific Corporation sold the facility to SCA Tissue in 2001. Pet. at 3.

The facility employs approximately 68 individuals. Exh. 1 at 2. The facility currently manufactures tissue and toweling products from recycled wastepaper at a rate of approximately 200 tons per day of product. Pet. at 3. The wastepaper received by the facility requires pulping, cleaning, de-inking, and bleaching to produce clean fiber for papermaking. *Id.* The fiber stock is fed between two rapidly moving wires on the paper machine and as the paper moves through the machine, water is drained, pressed and evaporated from the sheet. *Id.* At the end of the machine, the product is continuously wound on large rolls, and this is the facility's final product. *Id.*

The pulping process converts the wastepaper into a fiber slurry or pulp for use on the paper machine. Pet. at 3. The major steps in the pulping process are pulping, contaminant removal, de-inking, bleaching, and storage. *Id.* The pulp undergoes a series of cleaning and screening steps to remove increasingly finer contaminants, and the reject streams are further processed to recover usable fiber before being conveyed to the reject system. Pet. at 4. After this process is complete, the pulp is ready to be introduced into the paper machines. *Id.*

The paper machine forming section is where the formation of the sheet occurs. Dilute pulp is distributed across the convergence gap of two fast moving wires of the twin wire press which creates a wire web. Sheet formation is nearly instantaneous and is followed by a dewatering process. Pet. at 5. The sheet is then transferred to a fast moving felt. Pet. at 5-6.

Pulp made by the processing of recycled paper from magazines and other similar wastepaper contains glue from labels and other glued-on materials. Residual glue results in "stickies" that adhere to the two tissue forming wire webs. Pet. at 6. The "stickies" remain attached to the wire web and felt rolls and can leave holes in the sheet with each rotation of the wires. *Id.* This can result in a degraded product and represents a significant operational constraint. *Id.* The paper machine wires are therefore cleaned periodically. *Id.*

The cleaning process to remove the "stickies" involves the spraying of solvent on the wire web to wash away the glue and paper material. Pet. at 6. The solvent used is the source of VOM emissions addressed in this adjusted standard request. Since 1990, the cleaning process has been refined to the extent that the Agency has formally determined that the process constitutes "lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) and complies with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Supbart TT. Pet. at 6.

SCA Tissue and the prior operators of the facility have taken extensive steps to reach LAER at the facility. Pet. at 12. In 1991, the process of continuous, unmetered spraying of cleaning solvent for 10 to 25 minutes was replaced with a three-step process. *Id.* The three-step process involves application of the solvent, a soaking phase, and then power wash. *Id.* This process limits the release of solvents to a two to five minute spray period. *Id.* This three-step process must be repeated only infrequently. *Id.*

In 1991, the facility also changed the pulp detacifier and wire polymer application equipment to reduce "stickie" build up on the wires and thus reduce the number of cleanings required. Pet. at 12. These changes reduced the emissions of VOM by 30 to 80 percent for each cleaning cycle due to less solvent usage. Pet. at 13.

Additional process and equipment modifications were made in the late 1990s to further reduce the amount of solvent used during cleanings. Pet. at 13. Engineered changes included redesigning centrifuge screens to reduce slot size to physically remove more “stickies” from the pulp. *Id.* This change increased the removal of “stickies” by 80 percent, resulting in the need for even fewer cleanings. *Id.* The second change in the late 1990s was to replace the solvent spray nozzles with a reconfigured design to reduce solvent overspray. *Id.* The solvent was also changed to a low-VOM solvent. Pet. at 14; Attach. G. SCA also evaluated other measures as a part of the program to control “stickies” including alternative solvents, low impact pulping, and chemical products to keep small “stickies” from agglomerating into larger more troublesome “stickies”. Pet at Attach. H; Exh. 1 at 4.

These changes in the 1990s effectively reduced VOM emissions from 9.9 pounds per machine dried tons (MDT) in 1990 to 0.6 pounds per MDT in 2000. Pet. at 14; Attach. G. An overall 93 percent VOM reduction has occurred in the facility’s wire cleaning process since the early 1990s. Pet. at 14; Attach. G. VOM emissions during a cleaning cycle in 2004 were typically around 80 pounds VOM per hour. In 2001, total emissions from the solvent cleaning process were estimated at 25 tons per year. Exh. 1 at 7.

SCA Tissue and its predecessors have looked at five different potential add-on emission control technologies during the LAER process: Catalytic Regenerative and Recuperative Incineration, Thermal Regenerative and Recuperative Incineration, and Carbon Adsorption. . Pet. at 14-15; Attach B at 23-28. Cost estimates were developed based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)’s *Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard, Control Cost Manual* (EPA 453/B-96-001, 5th Ed. (Feb. 1996). *Id.* The costs for add-on control range from \$45,706 per ton of VOC controlled to as high as \$703,191 per ton of VOC controlled. Pet. at 15.

REQUESTED RELIEF

SCA Tissue proposes that rather than using add-on control methods for VOMs, that SCA Tissue continue to implement the process and operational changes that have resulted in a 93 percent reduction in VOM emissions. Pet. at 19. SCA Tissue proposes the following language for the Board’s order:

Process and operational changes resulting in a reduction by 93 percent from uncontrolled emissions of VOM from the wire cleaning process shall constitute compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.302(c) at SCA Tissue, N.A., LLC., located at 13101 South Pulaski Road in the Village of Alsip, Cook County, Illinois 60803. *Id.*

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

SCA Tissue seeks an adjusted standard from the Board’s air rules for the emission of VOMs from the Alsip facility. Specifically, SCA Tissue seeks relief from Sections 218.301 and 218.302 (35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301 and 218.302). Section 218.301 provides:

No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission unit, except as provided in Sections 218.302, 218.303, 218.304 of this Part and the following exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitation of this Subpart shall apply only to photochemically reactive material. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.301.

Section 218.302 provides:

Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by Section 218.301 of this Part are allowable if such emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

- a) Flame, thermal or catalytic incineration so as either to reduce such emissions to 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16) or less, or to convert 85 percent of the hydrocarbons to carbon dioxide and water; or,
- b) A vapor recovery system which adsorbs and/or condenses at least 85 percent of the total uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere; or,
- c) Any other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.302.

AGENCY RECOMMENDATION

The Agency recommends that the Board grant the adjusted standard with conditions enunciated in the recommendation. Ag. Rec. at 1. The Agency indicates that the issue of the facility exceeding the limits set forth in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G arose in the context of a formal enforcement action. Ag. Rec. at 3. The Agency has “traditionally” interpreted the provisions of Subpart G as “foreclosing the use of process-related emission units or modification for achieving the requisite” emission reductions. Ag. Rec. at 9.

Specifically, the Agency points out that Section 218.301 establishes a general emission limitation of 8 lbs/hr of VOM emissions for sources using organic material in the Chicago non-attainment area. Ag. Rec. at 8. Section 218.302 provides three compliance options that a source may use as an alternative to the 8 lbs/hr limit. *Id.* The provisions of Section 218.302 limit the compliance alternatives to the use of certain types of air pollution control equipment. *Id.* The Agency indicates that Section 218.302(c) allows the use of “any other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency” capable of reducing the uncontrolled emissions by 85 percent. Ag. Rec. at 8-9.

SCA Tissue suggested that the emission reductions achieved through process changes could be construed to meet the requirements of Section 218.302(c); however, the Agency

disagreed. Ag. Rec. at 4. The Agency “encouraged” SCA Tissue to seek this adjusted standard. *Id.* The Agency has no knowledge of other paper recycling manufactures in Illinois being affected by the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G in the same or similar manner as SCA Tissue. *Id.*

The Agency suggests that the adjusted standard include conditions that would require SCA Tissue to continue to explore alternative process, equipment, raw material, and solvent changes to achieve lower VOM reductions. Ag. Rec. at 17-18. The Agency also recommends that the adjusted standard be limited to the air emissions activities existing at the time the adjusted standard is granted. *Id.*

DISCUSSION

SCA Tissue and the Agency have addressed each of the factors in Section 28.1 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28.1 (2004)) to support the request for the adjusted standard. The following paragraphs will summarize the information provided by SCA Tissue and the Agency. The Board’s analysis and finding will follow.

Substantially Different Factors

In adjusted standard proceeding, where the rule of general applicability does not contain a level of justification, the petitioner must prove that substantially and significantly different factors exist which justify the adjusted standard. 415 ILCS 5/28.1(c)(2) (2004). SCA Tissue and the Agency have addressed this factor and the following discussion will summarize the information provided. Then the Board will discuss the factor.

SCA Tissue

SCA Tissue explains that determining what factors the Board considered when adopting 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G is difficult given that the Board adopted the rules over 30 years ago. Pet. at 21. However, based on case law and “common sense” the factors primarily relied upon by the Board involved concerns about ozone formation, according to SCA Tissue. *Id.*

SCA Tissue asserts that a review of the operations at the facility establish that the main purpose of Subpart G will not be furthered by a strict application of the rule to SCA Tissue. Pet. at 21. SCA Tissue advances two reasons for this assertion. First, SCA Tissue meets the 85 percent reduction standard set forth in Section 218.302(c) and thus approval of the adjusted standard will not cause a violation of the ozone air quality standards. *Id.* Second, SCA Tissue has technology and controls in place to avoid odor nuisance. Pet. at 21-22.

SCA Tissue notes that the Board, when adopting Subpart G in 1971, may have anticipated that facilities would have no problem complying by utilizing equipment already available and in place at the facilities. Pet. at 22. However, SCA Tissue argues that the Board could not have contemplated all the circumstances where organic material would be emitted as technology advanced; and there is no indication that Board considered facts peculiar to paper manufacturing in adopting Subpart G. *Id.* SCA Tissue states that “stickies” are a barrier to

producing recycled tissue rolls and the solvent cleaning operations are the only demonstrated technology for reducing the problem. *Id.*

Lastly, SCA Tissue argues that there is no indication that the Board considered pollution prevention in adopting Section 218.302. Pet. at 22. SCA Tissue states that with advancing technology, relatively new products have allowed SCA Tissue to reduce VOM emissions. *Id.* These reduced emissions allow for compliance with the 85 percent reduction provisions in a manner not anticipated even ten years ago. *Id.*

Agency

The Agency states that several factors make SCA Tissue's present situation substantially and significantly different from those considered by the Board in adopting Subpart G. Ag. Rec. at 13. First, the Agency notes that SCA Tissue's use of recycled paper creates a serious impediment to the production process. *Id.* The Agency believes that the use of recycled paper should be encouraged, but the use creates the "stickies" which must be cleaned from the manufacturing equipment using solvents with a VOM level that exceeds the 8 lbs/hr limit. *Id.* Second, SCA Tissue's significant progress in emission reductions by way of process modifications and material substitutions is particularly unusual. Ag. Rec. at 14.

The Agency also does not dispute SCA Tissue's position regarding the advances made in pollution prevention technologies that could not have been foreseen. Ag. Rec. at 15. The Agency also agrees that the proposed adjusted standard will not impair compliance with ozone standards or the prohibition of odor nuisance. *Id.*

Board Discussion

SCA Tissue is in the unique position of having reduced overall emission rates substantially, but cannot comply with a 8 lbs/hr limit because of the unique aspects of the process. In reality, SCA Tissue and the predecessor owners have reduced emissions by well over the 85 percent reduction required in Section 218.302. But have done so without using add-on pollution control equipment. The Board's rule did anticipate that facilities might not be able to meet the 8 lbs/hr emission rate and provide for exceptions to that emission rate. However, the Board's rules speak to the use of add-on pollution controls and not the pollution prevention techniques used by SCA Tissue. Further, the prospect of add-on controls would cost at a minimum \$45,706 per ton of VOC controlled (*see* Pet. at 15).

In addition to these factors, SCA Tissue is using recycled paper, which directly leads to the problems SCA Tissue has in meeting the air emission standards. Clearly the use of recycled paper is to be encouraged. Based on the information provided by SCA Tissue, the Board finds that the factors relating to SCA Tissue are substantially and significantly different than the factors considered by the Board in adopting Subpart G. Therefore the Board finds that this factor supports the granting of an adjusted standard.

Justification

In adjusted standard proceeding, where the rule of general applicability does not contain a level of justification, the petitioner must prove that the factors relating to the request for an adjusted standard that are substantially and significantly different than the factors examined by the Board in adoption the rule of general applicability justify the granting of the adjusted standard. 415 ILCS 5/28.1(c)(2) (2004). SCA Tissue and the Agency have addressed this factor and the following discussion will summarize the information provided. Then the Board will discuss the factor.

SCA Tissue

SCA Tissue has investigated numerous compliance alternatives that have proven neither economically feasible nor technically reasonable (*see infra* 4). Pet. at 22. The absence of a technically reasonable or economically feasible alternative and the Board not considering the factors specifically relating to paper manufacturing, justify granting the adjusted standard, according to SCA Tissue. *Id.*

Agency

The Agency believes that the requested adjusted standard is fully justified. Pet. at 13. The Agency agrees that the factors relating to SCA Tissue are substantially and significantly different from the factors relied upon by the Board in adopting Subpart G.

Board Discussion

The Board finds that the existence of substantially and significantly different factors relating to SCA Tissue's process and facility, plus the fact that add-on controls are not economically reasonable or technically feasible, justifies issuance of the requested adjusted standard. Therefore, the Board finds that this factor supports the granting of an adjusted standard.

Environmental Effect

In adjusted standard proceeding, where the rule of general applicability does not contain a level of justification, the petitioner must prove that the environmental effects of the requested adjusted standard are not substantially more adverse than the environmental effects examined by the Board in adoption the rule of general applicability. 415 ILCS 5/28.1(c)(3) (2004). SCA Tissue and the Agency have addressed this factor and the following discussion will summarize the information provided. Then the Board will discuss the factor.

SCA Tissue

SCA Tissue maintains that the proposed adjusted standard will have little if any adverse effect on the environment. Pet. at 23. SCA Tissue points out that the emissions from the facility were reduced by changing the process for cleaning and lowering the VOMs in the cleaning solutions (*see infra* 3-4). Pet. at 23. SCA Tissue argues that the emissions from the facility technically meet the standard for 85 percent reduction and therefore do not cause or contribute to

any adverse environmental or health effects. *Id.* SCA Tissue asserts that the reduction of emissions achieved will result in a qualitative benefit to the environment. *Id.*

Agency

The Agency “does not dispute” SCA Tissue’s assertion regarding the environmental impact of the adjusted standard. Ag. Rec. at 16. Further, the Agency does not foresee any adverse impacts associated with the adjusted standard.

Board Discussion

The Board finds that there will be no additional adverse environmental effect if the adjusted standard is granted. As stated above, SCA Tissue recycles waste paper, which is beneficial for the environment. SCA Tissue has also substantially reduced VOM emissions from the facility. The Board finds that this factor supports the granting of the adjusted standard.

Consistency with Federal Law

In an adjusted standard proceeding, where the rule of general applicability does not contain a level of justification, the petitioner must prove that the requested adjusted standard is consistent with federal law. 415 ILCS 5/28.1(c)(3) (2004). SCA Tissue and the Agency agree that the requested adjusted standard is consistent with federal law for the reasons discussed below. The Board’s discussion will follow.

SCA Tissue

SCA Tissue states that the proposed adjusted standard is consistent with federal law as there is no equivalent federal law prohibiting the use of process related controls to reduce VOM emissions by paper manufacturers below the 85 percent alternative standard. Pet. at 24. SCA Tissue is proposing to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G, just using a different method, thus the adjusted standard is consistent with federal law. *Id.*

Agency

The Agency states that the Board may grant the proposed adjusted standard consistent with Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7410), which grants states the authority to promulgate a plan for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of air quality standards. Ag. Rec. at 16. The Agency maintains that by following the adjusted standard procedures, the Board is exercising the authority granted to the states by the Clean Air Act. *Id.* The Agency will submit the adjusted standard, if adopted by the Board, to the USEPA as a revision to the state implementation plan. *Id.*

Board Discussion

The Board is persuaded by the information provided by the parties that the requested adjusted standard is consistent with federal law. Clearly, the Board has the authority under the

Clean Air Act to implement a plan to protect air quality in the state. Further, the granting of this adjusted standard does not excuse SCA Tissue from emission control, but rather allows SCA Tissue an alternative way of measuring the reduction of VOM emissions. Therefore, the Board finds that SCA Tissue has proven that the requested adjusted standard is consistent with federal law. The Board further finds that this factor supports the granting of an adjusted standard.

CONCLUSION

SCA Tissue has requested an adjusted standard from the Board's rules concerning emission of VOMs from SCA Tissue's facility in Alsip, Cook County. SCA Tissue has reduced the emissions of VOM from the facility by more than 90 percent since the early nineties by making process and product changes at the facility. However, SCA Tissue is able to meet the hourly standard in Section 218.301 of the Board's rules because of the use of cleaning solvents. SCA Tissue seeks an adjusted standard from Section 218.302 to allow SCA Tissue to demonstrate compliance by using the process and product changes made since the early 1990s. The Agency recommends that the Board grant the adjusted standard.

The Board finds that SCA Tissue has demonstrated the factors relating to SCA Tissue are substantially and significantly different than those factors considered by the Board in adopting 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G. Also, the Board finds that the adjusted standard is consistent with federal law and will result in no more adverse environmental effects than 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.Subpart G. The Board finds that these factors justify the issuance of the adjusted standard and the Board grants SCA Tissue the relief requested with conditions as recommended by the Agency.

ORDER

The Board grants SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. an adjusted standard from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.302 as follows:

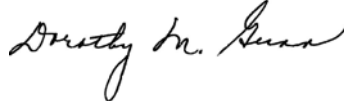
1. Process and operational changes resulting in a reduction by 93 percent from uncontrolled emissions of VOM from the paper machine wire cleaning process shall constitute compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.302(c) at SCA Tissue, N.A., LLC., located at 13101 South Pulaski Road in the Village of Alsip, Cook County, Illinois 60803.
2. The adjusted standard relief applies only to the air emissions activities, as the activities exist as of August 4, 2005.
3. SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. must continue to evaluate the "stickies" control program and investigate process, equipment, raw material, and solvent changes that would achieve lower VOM or photochemically-reactive emissions. Where practicable, SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. must substitute currently-used cleaning solvents with available substitutes as long as such substitution does not result in a net increase in VOM emissions. SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. must agree to conduct any emissions testing as may be requested by the Illinois

Environmental Protection Agency in this regard. A written report must be prepared on an annual basis that summarizes any testing of process, equipment, raw material, or solvent changes, as well as any actual changes, that were implemented by SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. to lower VOM or photochemically-reactive emissions. The report must be prepared by SCA Tissue North America L.L.C. and submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Bureau of Air, Compliance and Enforcement Section to the attention of Ms. Julie Armitage.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Section 41(a) of the Environmental Protection Act provides that final Board orders may be appealed directly to the Illinois Appellate Court within 35 days after the Board serves the order. 415 ILCS 5/31(a) (2004)); *see also* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.300(d)(2), 101.906, 102.706. Illinois Supreme Court Rule 335 establishes filing requirements that apply when the Illinois Appellate Court, by statute, directly reviews administrative orders. 172 Ill. 2d R. 335. The Board's procedural rules provide that motions for the Board to reconsider or modify its final orders may be filed with the Board within 35 days after the order is received. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.520; *see also* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.902, 102.700, 102.702.

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on August 4, 2005, by a vote of 5-0.



Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board