

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
April 9, 1976

IN THE MATTER OF)
)
AMENDMENTS TO AIR POLLUTION) R75-4
EPISODE REGULATIONS)
)

CONCURRING OPINION (by Mr. Dumelle):

My reasons for concurring in this action are a concern over the lack of effective action below the 0.30 ppm level and the bypassing of the public comment procedure set out in the Board Procedural Rules.

The new episode regulation, here adopted, puts off meaningful action to reduce ozone levels from both mobile and stationary sources to the 0.30 ppm level. A qualified medical expert, Dr. John Knelson, Director of the Human Studies Laboratory of the National Environmental Research Center of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency puts 0.25 ppm as a level causing health effects in healthy persons. His statement, prepared for the U.S. Senate hearings on April 22, 1975, is as follows:

...experimental, occupational, and epidemiologic studies of healthy males and females exposed to ozone or ambient photochemical oxidants have found that as little as one to two hours of exposure to 500-600 ug/m³ (0.25-0.30 ppm) of ozone or photochemical oxidants causes cough, chest discomfort, substernal soreness, and impaired pulmonary function in these people.
(Ex. 25, p. I-3)

By this regulation, we are not triggering meaningful controls until the 0.30 ppm Red Alert level is reached which is then after all the health effects described by Dr. Knelson above have been incurred. I agree that the parking lot closure technique is of doubtful efficacy. It has never been tested anywhere on a regional scale. It may be administratively unfeasible to put into effect. Even if effective,

the public may negate a parking lot closure by continued auto use.

But we do have the stationary source controls. I would have placed these into the Yellow Alert (0.17 ppm) actions to somewhat reduce the chances of hitting the medically critical 0.25 ppm level attested to above.

My second main objection to this regulation lies in the bypassing of the public comment period. The Agency proposal of December 11, 1975 was published on December 16, 1975 in Environmental Register No. 115. It contained no provision for an Advisory at 0.07 ppm (here enacted), had a watch level at 0.10 ppm (here dropped), and a Yellow Alert level of 0.15 ppm (here changed to 0.17 ppm). Given these changes from the published proposal and the intense public interest in this proceeding I would have made the Board's final draft available for public comment and possible further revision.

The Board's Procedural Rules clearly provide that revisions to proposed regulations must have a 21-day public comment period on the revisions. This comment period is different and in addition to the comment period following the closing of hearings (see Rule 211).

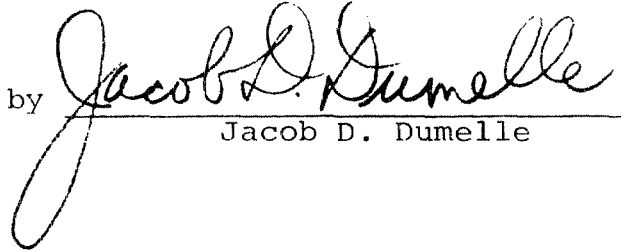
The majority of the Board has now said in this proceeding that the "health emergency" amendment to the Environmental Protection Act permits such adoption without public comment on the revisions. As one who participated in the formation of amendments to Senate Bill 805 I can say that this certainly was not their intent. The "health emergency" provision was put in to avoid lengthy delays, perhaps of a year or more, if detailed economic impact studies had to be prepared and examined in public hearings. The amendments were not devised to bypass a 21-day public comment period on revised regulations.

However, the present regulation correctly tightens the Emergency level from 0.6 ppm to 0.5 ppm and the Red Alert from 0.4 ppm to 0.3 ppm. These downward revisions are recognition of the toxicity of ozone and I agree with them and concur in this proceeding.

Finally, I can only repeat the Board's emphasis of the need now for a strong, continuous ozone precursor control program. In R75-3, decided September 29, 1975 (18 PCB 627-680),

the Board asked the Institute and Agency to undertake just such studies. These studies must be begun now if ozone is to be reduced in 1977.

Submitted by



Jacob D. Dumelle

I, Christan L. Moffett, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify the above Concurring Opinion was submitted on the 19th day of April, 1976.



Christan L. Moffett, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
RULES AND REGULATIONS

Ch. 2: AIR POLLUTION

PART IV: EPISODES

Rule 401: DEFINITIONS

ALL TERMS DEFINED IN PART I AND PART II OF THIS CHAPTER WHICH APPEAR IN PART IV OF THIS CHAPTER HAVE THE DEFINITIONS SPECIFIED BY RULE 101 OF PART I OF THIS CHAPTER AND BY RULE 201 OF PART II OF THIS CHAPTER.

Air Stagnation Advisory: A special bulletin issued by the National Weather Service entitled "Air Stagnation Advisory", which is used to warn air pollution control agencies that stagnant atmospheric conditions are expected which could cause increased concentrations of air contaminants near the ground.

btu: British Thermal Unit.

COH: Coefficient of Haze (per 1,000 linear feet). Particulate matter as measured by the automatic paper tape sampler method and reported as COH's. When particulate matter is recorded on a weight per unit volume basis, the conversion 1 COH=125 micrograms per cubic meter shall be employed.

Director: The Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Episode: The period of time at a location in which an air pollution Watch, Yellow Alert, Red Alert, or Emergency has been declared.

Fleet Vehicle: Any one of three or more vehicles operated for the transportation of persons or property in the furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, for-hire or not-for-hire.

Indirect Source: Any building, facility, plant, auditorium or other structure or combination thereof, or any street, road, or highway or airport, which causes or contributes to air pollution through the attraction of mobile air pollution emission sources.

Level: The magnitude of pollution (expressed as average concentration, COH, or product) during a specified time period.

Low Sulfur Fuel: Any fuel containing 1.0% or less sulfur by weight.

Parking Lots: Parking lots shall include all lots, areas, buildings, or facilities or portions of lots, areas, buildings or facilities whose primary purpose is for the temporary parking of motor vehicles.

Product: The arithmetic product of the average sulfur dioxide concentration in parts per million (ppm) during a specified time period and the average particulate concentration in COH's during that same specified time period.

Rule 402: GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Responsibility of the Agency

The Director or his designated representative has sole authority for the declaration of episode stages under these rules. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has primary responsibility for the conduct of air pollution episode operations including but not limited to air contaminant monitoring, source surveillance, and enforcement activities during air pollution episodes which affect any portion of the State of Illinois. The Agency shall notify any local agency assigned a significant episode control role in the Illinois Air Pollution Implementation Plan prior to the initiation, alteration, or termination of any episode stage or control strategy in the jurisdictional area of any such local agency.

(b) Determination of Required Actions

To the maximum degree practicable, emission control actions taken pursuant to these rules shall be consistent with the extent of any air pollution Alert or Emergency.

- (1) When the existence of any episode stage is caused by one or more specific emission sources, the Agency shall require emission control action steps applicable only to such source or sources to be taken.
- (2) When the existence of any episode stage is caused by one or more specific air contaminants, action shall be taken to reduce the concentration of such contaminant or contaminants.
- (3) When motor vehicle emission control actions are required, the Agency shall promptly declare the applicable episode stage and phase actions so as to allow reasonable notice and preparation for effective vehicle control actions.

(c) Determination of Atmospheric Conditions

When determining expected atmospheric conditions, the Agency shall consider all available meteorological information, including but not limited to official National Weather Service observations, analyses, forecasts, and advisories, as well as meteorological data and reports from other sources. Atmospheric conditions shall include but not be limited to stagnation areas, weather fronts, pressure systems, inversions, precipitation and wind patterns and variations in solar insolation, temperature and atmospheric stability.

(d) Determination of Expected Contaminant Emissions

When determining expected contaminant emissions, the Agency shall consider all available emission information including but not limited to emission inventories for stationary sources, pertinent emissions summaries, motor vehicle traffic patterns, and known or estimated seasonal, daily, or hourly variations in emission rates or traffic patterns.

(e) Monitoring

- (1) Monitoring stations used to determine Advisory, Watch, Alert, or Emergency levels shall be located according to Federal guidelines for establishment of air quality surveillance networks and shall use measurement methods or equivalent methods as officially authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (2) Whenever any monitoring station registers air contaminant concentrations in excess of Watch or Alert levels, proper operation of the sampling equipment at such stations shall be verified by the Agency or local agency cooperating with the Agency before the concentrations are used to declare any Advisory, Watch, Alert, or Emergency stage.

(f) Determination of Areas Affected

- (1) An Advisory or Watch shall be declared for the entire Illinois portion of any Air Quality Control Region if any part of such Region meets the Advisory or Watch criteria. When atmospheric conditions and contaminant emissions in a Region are such as to cause the Advisory or Watch criteria to be met in another Region, an Advisory or Watch shall be declared for both Regions.

(2) An Alert or Emergency shall be declared for only those portions of an Advisory or Watch area which meet the applicable criteria of Rule 405 of this Part or cause such criteria to be met elsewhere. When such criteria have been met, sectors of the Advisory or Watch area requiring Alert or Emergency actions shall be defined depending upon expected atmospheric conditions, contaminant emissions, and dispersion analyses. Alerts or Emergencies shall then be declared for one or more of these sectors.

(g) Failure to Comply with Episode Requirements

Failure to comply with an approved Episode Action Plan, required actions listed in Tables 1-2 of this Part, or the reasonable orders of the Director or his designated representative during any Alert or Emergency shall expose any person to the penalty provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. In all cases, the reasonable orders of the Director or his designated representative shall take precedence over Episode Action Plans or required actions listed in Tables 1-2 of this Part, provided, however, that such orders shall not exceed that which is authorized by these rules or by the Act.

(h) Sealing of Offenders

To the extent allowed by the Act, the Agency may seal any facility, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or equipment operated in violation of this Part during any Alert or Emergency or otherwise contributing to an immediate danger to health.

Rule 403: LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Local air pollution control agencies shall cooperate with the Agency in monitoring, surveillance, and enforcement activities to the extent of their capabilities during any air pollution episode. This cooperation shall meet the following specific conditions:

(a) Operation of Monitoring Equipment

At any time other than during an episode, local agencies with real-time monitoring equipment shall operate all such monitoring equipment at a minimum level necessary to determine whether any level of air contaminants specified in this Part has been reached.

(b) Reporting Levels to Agency

Such local agencies shall report to the Agency Emergency Action Center within thirty (30) minutes by either telephone or telemetry when any Advisory, Watch, Alert, or Emergency level specified in this Part has been reached as indicated on their air monitoring equipment.

(c) Operation of Telemetry Equipment

Local agencies with air contaminant sampling networks connected by telemetry with the headquarters of the Agency shall conduct their operations in such a manner as to provide valid data to the Agency.

(d) Agency Representatives at Local Agency Control Centers

In regions where local agencies are participating with the Agency in episode control activities, one or more Agency representatives may station themselves at the control center of the local agency during an air pollution episode. The Agency representatives shall have authority to cause data to be transmitted by telephone or other rapid form of communication to Agency headquarters and after consultation with said local agency to require the initiation, alteration, or termination of control strategy by persons required to take action under this Part as directed by the Director.

(e) Local Agency Episode Operations Plan

Local agencies participating with the Agency in episode control activities shall file for approval with the Agency an episode operations plan which describes procedures for obtaining and processing Episode Action Plans, monitoring air contaminant levels during routine and episode operations, alerting the public, governmental officials, emission sources and other interested parties of episode stages, and performing surveillance and enforcement activities during episodes.

Rule 404: AIR POLLUTION EPISODE ACTION PLANS

(a) Requirement for Plans

Within 180 days following the effective date of this Part, all persons responsible for the operation of a facility of a type set forth in Paragraph (b) of this Rule 404 shall have on file with the Agency written Episode Action Plans (hereafter called Plans), consistent with safe operating procedures, for reducing the levels of air contaminants during Yellow Alerts, Red Alerts,

and Emergencies. These Plans shall be designed to reduce air contaminants in accordance with the provisions of these rules and shall be on forms designed by the Agency. Further guidelines interpreting these requirements may be developed by the Agency and shall be filed with the Index Division of the Office of the Secretary of State.

(b) Facilities for which Action Plans are Required

- (1) Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuels.
- (2) Facilities having fuel combustion emission sources with a total rated heat input in excess of 10 million btu/hr burning coal or fuel oil, other than those sources exempted from permit requirements by Rule 102(i)(3) of Part I of this Chapter.
- (3) Facilities emitting more than 100 tons per year or 550 pounds per operating day of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, organic material, or of any other air contaminant designated by the Agency as harmful to human health.
- (4) Governmental or commercial installations established primarily for the burning of refuse.
- (5) Parking lots located in major metropolitan areas having spaces for more than 200 vehicles; except for those lots predominantly serving residences, medical facilities, rail, bus, and air transportation terminals, grocery stores and pharmacies, lots provided by employers primarily for their employees, and comparable lots as designated by the Agency.
- (6) Fleet vehicle operations of 50 or more vehicles in a major metropolitan area except those used for delivery of grocery, pharmaceutical and medical products.
- (7) Local, State, and federal government agencies employing more than 100 employees in a major metropolitan area.
- (8) State, county, and municipal offices which have responsibility for road repair in a major metropolitan area.
- (9) Other governmental, industrial, or commercial establishments or activities classified by the Agency as significant direct or indirect sources of air contaminant emissions.

(c) Submission of Plans

- (1) Plans required by this Rule shall be submitted to:
 - (A) The Agency for facilities in Illinois located outside of Cook County.
 - (B) The Cook County Department of Environmental Control for facilities located in Cook County and outside of the City of Chicago.
 - (C) The Chicago Department of Environmental Control for facilities located within the City of Chicago.
- (2) At any time after the effective date of this Part, without regard to the 180-day limitation of Rule 404(a), the Agency may request Plans from all persons required to submit Plans or a local agency specified above may request Plans from persons required to submit Plans to such local agency. In such cases, Plans shall be submitted to the requesting agency within 30 days after receipt of written notification that such Plans must be submitted.
- (3) If any person required to submit a Plan or revise a Plan fails to submit a Plan or revise a Plan satisfactory to the Agency, the Agency may file a formal complaint with the Board pursuant to applicable portions of the Act.
- (4) Facilities having operational changes invalidating Plans shall within thirty (30) days of such changes submit a new Plan for Agency approval.

(d) Contents of Plans

- (1) Plans shall list all significant sources of air contaminants within the facility; shall describe the manner in which contaminant emissions will be reduced during Yellow Alert, Red Alert, and Emergency; and shall specify the approximate magnitude of the reduction of emissions that will be achieved.
- (2) Plans for all electric power generating stations and for all facilities located in the Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis (Illinois) Major Metropolitan Areas having fuel combustion emission sources required to take action

during Yellow Alert to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions shall specify either the means whereby a supply of low sulfur fuel adequate for at least four days operation will be assured, or an emissions reduction plan to lower sulfur dioxide emissions to those which would be discharged if a switch to such fuel were effected.

- (3) Plans for parking lots shall list the major facilities serviced by the lot, the total parking capacity and the estimated average number of vehicles utilizing the lot each day. Plans shall describe the manner in which an orderly curtailment of parking will be effected on the first day and closure on the second calendar day of the applicable alert, including a method by which unauthorized use of the lot will be prevented. If the lot services grocery stores, pharmacies, medical offices, or clinics, or other essential facilities as designated by the Agency, procedures for allowing use of the lot to employees and patrons of such facilities shall be included in the Plan.
- (4) Plans for fleet vehicle operations shall include the numbers and types of vehicles in the fleet and the estimated average number of vehicle miles operated in the major metropolitan area to which the Plan applies. Plans shall describe the manner in which an orderly curtailment of operations will be effected on the first day and cessation on the second calendar day of the applicable alert. If fleet vehicle operations include delivery of food, medicine, or perishable goods or emergency or necessary maintenance services of any kind, Plans shall include procedures for exempting such services from curtailment and cessation.
- (5) Plans for government agencies shall include types of services rendered, number and location of employees engaged in such services, and the estimated number of employees driving to offices or driving in performance of the services. Plans shall include the methods by which orderly cessations of non-essential services will be effected to meet the requirements of Tables 1-2 of this part. Where government agencies are engaged in essential services, Plans shall indicate the nature and magnitude of the services and procedures to exempt such services from cessation during any Alert or Emergency.

(e) Processing Procedures

- (1) Local Agencies designated to receive and evaluate Episode Action Plans required by this Rule shall file such Plans with the Agency within 30 days following their receipt.
- (2) If any Plan does not conform with or effectively implement the requirements of this Part, the Agency shall disapprove the Plan, state the reasons for disapproval, and require the Plan to be revised.
- (3) During Alerts or Emergencies, Plans required by this Part shall be made available at the facility in question to any person authorized to carry out the provisions of this Part.

Rule 405(a): CRITERIA FOR DECLARING EPISODE STAGES

Watch, Alert, and Emergency Levels

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Advisory	Watch	Yellow Alert	Red Alert	Emergency
Sulfur dioxide (ppm)	2-hour	-	0.30	-	-	-
	4-hour	-	-	0.30	0.35	0.40
Particulate Matter	2-hour	-	5.0	-	-	-
	24-hour	-	-	3.0	5.0	7.0
Product (SO ₂ x particulate Matter)	2-hour	-	1.0	-	-	-
	4-hour	-	-	1.0	2.0	2.4
	24-hour	-	-	0.20	0.80	1.20
Carbon Monoxide (ppm)	2-hour	-	30	-	-	-
	8-hour	-	-	15	30	40
Ozone (ppm)	2-hour	.07	-	-	-	-
	1-hour	-	-	0.17	0.30	0.50
Nitrogen dioxide (ppm)	2-hour	-	0.40	-	-	-
	1-hour	-	-	0.60	1.20	1.60
	24-hour	-	-	0.15	0.30	0.40

(b) Requirements for Declaring an Advisory or a Watch

The Director or his designated representative shall declare an air pollution Watch or in the case of ozone, an Advisory whenever:

- (1) An Air Stagnation Advisory is received for any area within the State, or
- (2) Any Advisory, Watch or Yellow Alert level is equaled or exceeded at any monitoring station: and

- (3a) Atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to remain at or above the Watch or Yellow Alert level for twenty-four (24) or more hours; or
- (3b) For ozone, atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at an Advisory, or Yellow Alert level on the following calendar day.

(c) Requirements for Declaring a Yellow Alert

The Director or his designated representative shall declare a Yellow Alert whenever:

- (1) Any Yellow Alert level is equaled or exceeded at any monitoring station; and
- (2) An air pollution Advisory or Watch has been in effect for four (4) hours in the area for which the Yellow Alert is to be declared; and
- (3a) Atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to remain at or above the Yellow Alert level for twelve (12) or more hours; or
- (3b) For ozone, atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at a Yellow Alert level on the following calendar day.

(d) Requirements for Declaring a Red Alert

The Director or his designated representative shall declare a Red Alert whenever:

- (1) Any Red Alert level is equaled or exceeded or any Yellow Alert level has been equaled or exceeded continuously for the preceding twenty-four (24) hour period at any monitoring station; and
- (2) A Yellow Alert has been in effect for four (4) hours in the area for which the Red Alert is to be declared; and
- (3a) Atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to persist for twelve (12) or more hours; or

(3b) For ozone, atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at a Red Alert level on the following calendar day.

(e) Requirements for Declaring an Emergency

The Director or his designated representative shall declare an Emergency whenever:

- (1) Any Emergency level is equaled or exceeded or any Red Alert level has been equaled or exceeded continuously for the preceding twenty-four (24) hour period at any monitoring station; and
- (2) A Red Alert has been in effect for twelve (12) hours in the area for which the Emergency is to be declared; and
- (3a) Atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to persist or increase for twelve (12) or more hours; or
- (3b) For ozone, atmospheric conditions, or expected contaminant emissions, are such that concentrations can reasonably be expected to reoccur at an Emergency level on the following calendar day.

(f) Requirements for Terminating Watch, Alert, and Emergency Stages

The Director or his designated representative shall terminate any Watch, Alert, or Emergency stage when the applicable level specified in Rule 405(a) of this Part no longer prevails and when in his judgement atmospheric conditions and expected contaminant emissions are such as to warrant discontinuance or lowering of that Watch, Alert, or Emergency stage.

Rule 406: DECLARATION OF STAGES

(a) Public, Facilities, and Governmental Offices Notified

Whenever an Advisory, a Watch, Alert, or Emergency stage is declared or terminated, the Agency or local agency designated by the Agency shall notify:

- (1) Concerned personnel of the Agency and of federal, local, and other State agencies;
- (2) Facilities required to make preparations or take actions

of major emission reducing consequence;

- (3) The public by radio, television, and other means of rapid communication.

(b) Contents of Episode Stage Notifications

Notifications shall contain: time and date of issuance, the names of agencies or persons responsible for issuance, and the beginning and expected ending time of any Watch, Alert, or Emergency stage. Alert and Emergency notifications shall also contain details about the pollutant(s) for which notification is made, such as maximum pollutant levels reached and predicted, geographical areas affected, specific pollution-reducing instructions to the public and to direct or indirect sources of air contaminants, as well as advice to persons who may be affected by the elevated pollution levels.

Rule 407: ACTIONS DURING EPISODE STAGES

(a) Watch and Advisory Actions

When an air pollution Advisory or Watch is in effect, the Agency and local agencies designated by the Agency shall:

- (1) Coordinate their activities and place their operational staffs in a state of increased readiness except that in the event of an Advisory the Agency need not monitor on a 24-hour basis.
- (2) Promptly verify the operation of their air monitoring instrument networks and monitor data from such instrument networks during all periods when there is reasonable likelihood of Yellow Alert levels occurring;
- (3) Evaluate atmospheric conditions and contaminant emissions data and monitor changes in such conditions and data during all periods when there is reasonable likelihood of Yellow Alert levels occurring.

(b) Yellow Alert, Red Alert, and Emergency Actions

When a Yellow Alert, Red Alert, or Emergency is in effect, personnel of the Agency, local agencies designated by the Agency, direct and indirect emission sources, and such other persons as are required to take actions according to this Part shall take all actions required of them in Tables 1-2 insofar as such

actions are applicable to the declared episode stage and contaminant or product for which the episode stage has been declared.

- (1) Actions by local agencies designated by the Agency shall be in accordance with their episode operations Plan if such Plan has been approved by the Agency.
- (2) Actions by direct or indirect sources of emissions shall be in accordance with their Episode Action Plan if such Plan has been approved by the Agency.

-15-
REQUIRED EMISSION REDUCTION ACTIONS

- O Z O N E -

TABLE 1

	YELLOW ALERT	RED ALERT	EMERGENCY
1. General	All Advisory Actions continue. Government officials, public and submitters of Action Plans notified.	All Advisory and Yellow Alert actions continue. Government officials, public, and submitters of Action Plans notified.	All Advisory, Yellow Alert, and Red Alert actions continue. Government officials, public, and submitters of Action Plans notified.
2. Vehicles Parking Lots Road Repairs	Public requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles.	Fleet vehicles, other than mass transit vehicles and vehicles used for the delivery of grocery and pharmaceutical products, essential fuel, for emergency medical services and for such comparable uses as designated by the Agency, immediately curtail operations to the greatest extent possible in or into the area affected by the Red Alert and cease operations on the second calendar day of the Alert. Parking lots for more than 200 vehicles, except for lots predominately serving residences, grocery stores, medical facilities, rail, bus and air transportation terminals, lots provided by employers primarily for employees, and comparable lots as designated by the Agency shall immediately curtail operations and close on the second calendar of the Alert. Road repair and maintenance not necessary for immediate safety and which, if suspended, will expedite the flow of vehicular traffic is prohibited.	Motor vehicle operation in or into the area affected by the Emergency is prohibited except for essential uses such as police, fire, and health services, and comparable uses designated by the Illinois Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan. All aircraft flights leaving the area of the Emergency are forbidden except for reasons of public health or safety.
3. Manufacturing and other facilities having process Emission Sources	Facilities engaged in manufacturing review operations and Action Plans, inspect emission control devices, determine areas of delayable operations; and from such steps revise operations so as to cause greatest feasible reduction in emissions short of adversely affecting normal production.	All facilities with process or fuel combustion emission sources emitting a total of more than 100 tons per year or 550 pounds per operating day of organic material or of nitrogen oxides, and all other facilities not in compliance with the organic material and nitrogen oxides emissions standards of Part 2 of this Chapter, curtail all such sources to the greatest extent possible short of causing injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, or an increase in emissions.	All operations curtailed to the greatest extent possible short of causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment.
4. Electric Power Generators and Users	Electric Power generating stations burning fossil fuels requested to reduce emissions in and into the affected area to the greatest extent practicable by adjusting operations system wide or by any other means approved by the Agency. Public requested to avoid unnecessary use of electricity.	Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuels required to take all Yellow Alert Actions and in addition discontinue power generation for economy sales and service to interruptable customers, and maximize purchase of available power. Unnecessary use of electricity, such as for decorative or advertising purposes is prohibited.	Electric power generating stations burning fossil fuel continue Yellow Alert and Red Alert actions and, in addition, effect the maximum feasible reduction of emissions by reducing voltage 2.5% system wide, purchase all available emergency power, and requesting large customers (500 kw) to reduce their electric demand or by any other means approved by the Agency.
5. Offices, Buildings, and other Commercial & Service Operations	Public requested to limit space heating to 65°F; air conditioning to 80°F.	Public, industrial and commercial space heating limited to 65°F, air conditioning to 80°F except for hospitals and for other buildings approved by the Agency. Governmental agencies except those needed to administer essential programs close. Schools close except elementary schools, which close at the end of the normal school day and do not reopen until the Alert is terminated. The loading of more than 250 gallons of volatile organic material into any stationary tank, railroad tankcar, tank truck, or tank trailer is prohibited except where an integral part of an industrial operation allowed during Red Alert.	All facilities or activities listed below immediately cease operations; Mining & Quarrying, contract construction work, wholesale trade establishments, retail trade stores except those dealing primarily in the sale of food or pharmaceuticals, real estate agencies, insurance offices and similar businesses, laundries, cleaners and dryers, beauty and barber shops and photographic studios. Amusement & recreational service establishments such as motion picture theaters, automobile repair and automobile service garages. Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies, printing and duplicating services, rental agencies and commercial testing laboratories.
6. Refuse Burners	Governmental or commercial installations established primarily for the burning of refuse shall postpone delayable incinerations, all other incineration and all open burning prohibited.	All incineration prohibited.	

Required Emission Reduction Actions*

- SULFUR DIOXIDE, PARTICULATE, PRODUCT, NITROGEN DIOXIDE, AND CARBON MONOXIDE -

YELLOW ALERT	RED ALERT	EMERGENCY
(1) The Agency shall notify the public by radio and/or television that a Yellow Alert is in effect; that the public is required to take action in accordance with these regulations; that the public is requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles and of electricity; and that persons suffering from respiratory or heart conditions should take appropriate precautions.	(1) All actions required during the Yellow Alert shall be continued.	(1) All actions required during the Yellow Alert and Red Alert shall be continued.
(2) Electric power generating stations shall effect the maximum feasible reduction of emissions by utilizing fuels which have low ash content and less than 1.0% sulfur by weight (1.5% in the case of fuel oil), provided, however, that emissions from such stations shall not exceed the applicable emission standards and limitations of Rule 204 of Part II of this Chapter; by limiting soot blowing and boiler lancing, where essential, to periods of maximum atmospheric turbulence; by diverting power generation to stations outside the area for which the Alert is in effect; or by any other means approved by the Agency. Such actions will be in accordance with the Yellow Alert Plan if such plan has been approved for that station.	(2) The Agency shall notify the public by radio and/or television that a Red Alert is in effect; that the public is required to take action in accordance with these regulations; that the public is requested to avoid the unnecessary use of automobiles and of electricity; and that persons suffering from respiratory or heart conditions should take appropriate precautions.	(2) The unnecessary use of electricity, such as for decorative or amusement purposes, is prohibited. (3) The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for essential uses such as police, fire and health services, delivery of food or essential fuel, waste collection, utility or pollution control emergency repairs, and such comparable uses as may be designated by authorized Highway and Law Enforcement Officials in accordance with the Illinois Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan.
(3) Facilities having fuel combustion emission sources with a total rated capacity in excess of 10 million btu/hr and burning coal and/or fuel oil shall reduce emissions by utilizing fuel which have low ash content and less than 1.0% sulfur weight (1.5% in the case of fuel oil) provided, however, that emissions from such facilities shall not exceed the applicable emission standards and limitations of Rule 204 of Part II of this Chapter; by limiting soot blowing and boiler lancing, where essential, to periods of high atmospheric turbulence; or by any other means approved by the Agency. If fuels of low ash and sulfur content are not available, such facilities with the exception of residences, hospitals, and other essential facilities as designated by the Agency, shall curtail fuel burning to the maximum degree consistent with avoiding injury to persons or severe damage to property. Such actions will be in accordance with the Yellow Alert Plan if such plan has been approved for that facility.	(3) All incineration and all open burning are prohibited. Certain burning of explosive or pathological wastes may be exempted from these restrictions by the Agency in writing upon specific written application.	(4) All aircraft flights leaving the area of the Emergency are forbidden except for reasons of public health or safety as approved by the Agency in advance.
(4) Facilities engaged in manufacturing required to submit Yellow Alert plans shall curtail or defer production and allied operations to the extent necessary to avoid emissions in excess of those which would be discharged if the facility were operated in accord with the limitations prescribed by the regulations limiting emissions, insofar as such reductions can be achieved without creating injury to persons or severe damage to property. Such reductions shall be made notwithstanding any variance or program of delayed compliance with the regulations, and shall be in accord with the Yellow Alert plan if such plan has been approved for that facility.	(4) Facilities engaged in manufacturing and required to submit Red Alert Plans shall curtail any production, including the generation of process steam, which emits contaminants into the atmosphere, to the greatest extent possible without causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment. Such action shall be in accordance with the Red Alert Plan if such plan has been approved for that facility.	(5) Buildings shall be maintained at temperatures no greater than 65°F except for hospitals and for other buildings approved by the Agency for reasons of health or severe damage to property.
(5) All open burning and all incineration except as provided below are prohibited. Certain burning of explosive or pathological wastes may be exempted from this restriction by the Agency in writing upon specific written application.		(6) All manufacturing activities shall be curtailed to the greatest extent possible without causing injury to persons or severe damage to equipment.
(6) Incinerators meeting the emission standards and limitations of this Chapter may be operated only during the hours of maximum atmospheric turbulence as designated by the Agency.		(7) All facilities or activities listed below shall immediately cease operations: Mining and quarrying, contract construction work, and wholesale trade establishments. Schools, except elementary schools which shall close at the end of the normal school day and not re-open until the Emergency is terminated. Government agencies except those needed to administer air pollution alert programs and other essential agencies determined by Agency to be vital for public safety and welfare. Retail trade stores except those dealing primarily in the sale of food or pharmaceuticals. Real estate agencies, insurance offices and similar business. Laundries, cleaners and dryers, beauty and barber shops and photographic studios. Amusement and recreational service establishments such as motion picture theaters. Automobile repair and automobile service garages. Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collecting agencies, printing and duplicating services, rental agencies, and commercial testing laboratories.

* During each stage only those actions which cause a reduction of emissions of contaminants for which such stage has been declared are required. c. f. Rules 402 and 407 b

Rule 205: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations

Rule 205(f)(2)(C) the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset; ~~and when air-pollution-watch, alert or emergency conditions are not declared;~~